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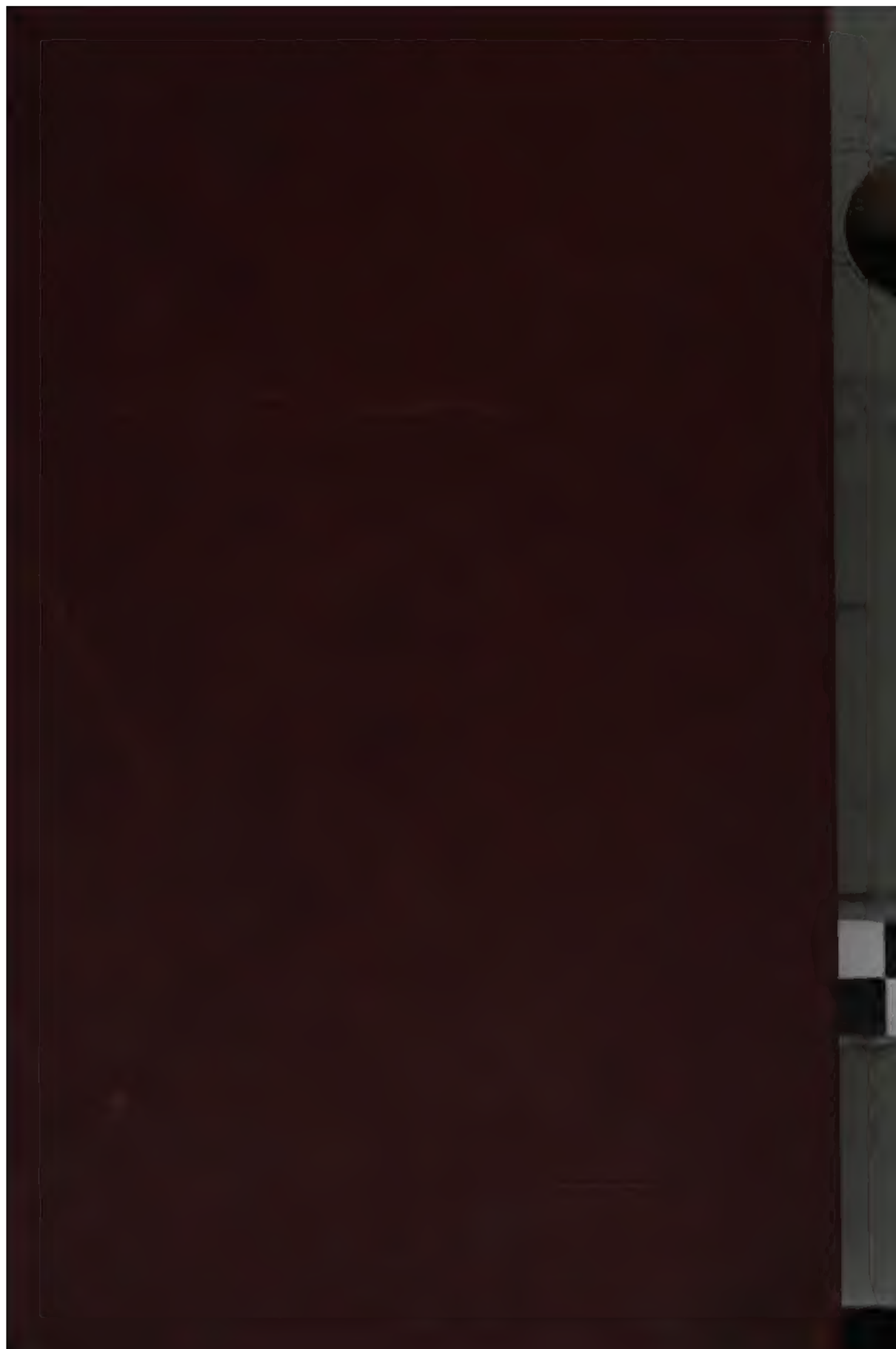
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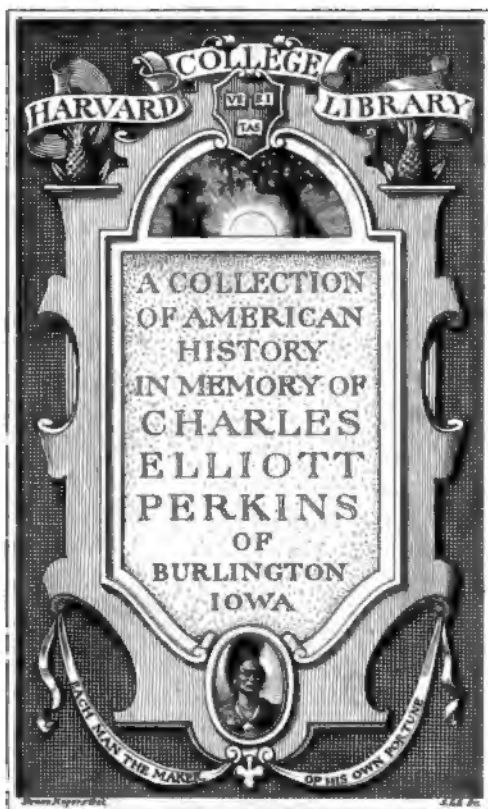
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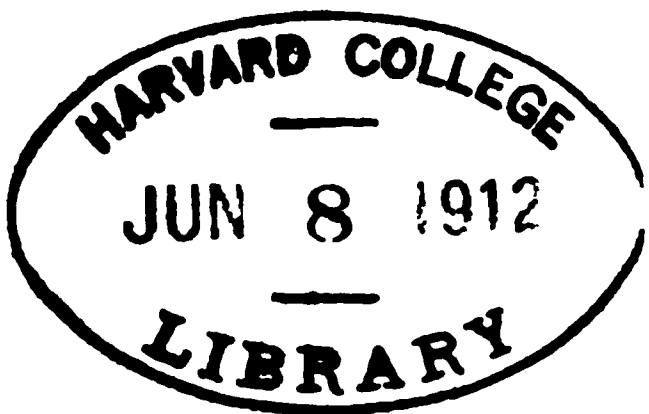
HISTORY
OF
WINNESHIEK and ALLAMAKEE COUNTIES
IOWA.

BY W. E. AALEXANDER.

SIoux CITY, IOWA:
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PREFACE.

THE object of this work is to place upon record, in a reliable manner and in a permanent form, whatever incidents of importance have transpired within the limits of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties since their first settlement. As preliminary to this, a brief History of Iowa is given, including an account of its discovery and occupation: its Indian tribes: a sketch of pre-territorial times; an outline of Iowa when a Territory; its State organization, growth and progress; its public institutions, public lands and schools: its political and war records. These facts are from the pen of a well-known writer, and may be relied upon as accurate.

In the history of the Counties, facts and figures, incidents and reminiscences, anecdotes and sketches, are given, with a variety and completeness, it is thought, commensurate to their importance. This has necessitated, on the part of the editorial staff, an appreciable quantity of persevering effort; but their labor has been cheered by the cordial assistance and good will of many friends to the enterprise in both Counties, to all of whom grateful acknowledgments are tendered. They have enabled us to give to the present generation a valuable reflex, it is believed, of the times and deeds of pioneer days; and to erect to the pioneer men and women of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties a merited and lasting monument.

November, 1882.

W. E. A.



HISTORY OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

The name Iowa is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south, to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this great empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, Ferdinand DeSoto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of DeSoto, in May, of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the

Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told the story of their ancient glory, and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts, appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time the French government had determined to extend the Dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men. Having imploring the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where

Marquette was delighted to find a "beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for the pity He had bestowed on them during the winter, in having given them abundant chase." This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journey.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoe, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situated on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation, and that their village was called Monin-gou-ma or Moin-gona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached, and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

In 1682, LaSalle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

In 1719, Phillipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was built as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit was overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit, in 1712, a siege which continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that they were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin river, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the Crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of

the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio river was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hay, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settlements towards the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their intention of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion; and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit, and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to great Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River, and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west

of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderful expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1785, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Span-

ish Minister to, the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted for three years to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid, March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th day of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary power to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the west side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a

fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of September following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the domion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans

became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of the Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri, was made a part of the territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of the Indians of Iowa.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again, and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often

poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State, but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a war-like tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally war-like foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory, now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their

principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces.

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on the United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Al-

gona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of forty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson, commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four month's rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limit of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of

the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 41 degrees 21 minutes north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the

wealth of his mines, and the young and apparently inquisitive officer could obtain but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper water of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47° . At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the Great Lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished, and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole state was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any others of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock river, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the

country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans" but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs

or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United

States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen

ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "General Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and Peace Party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis, and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of the village, their own homes and the

graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature, and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk as an orator, among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thought, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly

excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chances of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But, during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States, relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of some of his own people; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier, that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act

was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force; yet it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war-path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2d, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his search up Rock River. Captain W. B. Green, who served in Captain Stevenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief." Other old settlers who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the fall and winter of 1831-32, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), they had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson: "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And yet, from the 6th day of April, until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on the flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army

was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made, at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the In-

dians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children, whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek, and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good

service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815: ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty at St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs at Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by Wil-

liam Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon, for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Otoes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set

apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840-1.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*.—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes*.—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836 with the Sacs and Foxes*, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837*.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract, as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey. so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment*.—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriation had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842*.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed:

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of his claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an

agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease, or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Girard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Girard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Girard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Girard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives he became indebted

to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori Tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish Government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterwards known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who ran it took no notice of the change of the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the north-

ern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There was no authorized surveys and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned, and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District

Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the *Star Spangled Banner*, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interest in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Girard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee county was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company, and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives, carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now

the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half-sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

We, a Committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we, as miners, will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit:

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however; were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little

*Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the Territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces, and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in midwinter. It must be now said, simply that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. Geo. Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at

once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay ten per cent tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization without being subjected to the imposition of an odious government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1883, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834 a military post was established at this point

and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the winter, and in the summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington, in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambaugh, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who, at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born in St. Joseph, Michigan, 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottawattamie chief.

In 1818 he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820 he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawattamies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833 he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836 LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton county the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlements were made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine county, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona. Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware county, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first postoffice in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine LeClaire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the fall of 1833.

The first school-house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence, was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the *Dubuque Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawattamie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State, except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people, on their way westward, halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials

being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The *Ione* was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time, they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundation of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a half of people. From her first settlement and from the first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statemen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provided for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October

1st, 1804, into the territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indian Territory.

In 1802 the district of Louisiana was organized as a Territory, with a government of its own. In 1807 Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post-office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices in each county were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1825, Gen. Geo. W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and Wm. C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Gov. Dodge ordered the census of the new territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCarney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph R. Teas, Arthur B. Inghram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the County of Des Moines was divided in Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. Geo. W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the headwaters or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B.

Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September, and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazy, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

*Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

†Samuel R. Nurray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory

was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6, West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol was located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete, should not exceed \$51,000; and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defines her northern boundary to be the parallel of the latitude which passes through

the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law, by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended

to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"The Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the emigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no; now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expe-

dition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement, or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock on the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The Government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red men lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456.) The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep, 70.) The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood, and the scenes of youth, were severed; and we sat by the gentle waters of our noble river, and, often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected. and upon which I only received \$50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, in speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred, and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Captain Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the build-

ing. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from the certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such when they were sold. At one time the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursement amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clark.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa city on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following the convention completed its work and adopted the first State constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by the constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river, opposite mouth of the Des Moines river, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the

old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters river, where the Watonwan river—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people adopted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river; thence west, along said parallel of latitude to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence easterly following that boundary line to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth county. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second constitutional convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri river. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City November 30, 1840, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25th, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper county. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for ser-

vices amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852 the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled; and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third constitutional convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3rd day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow, and other accompaniments increased the difficulties, and it was not until December that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large “bob-sleds”—drawn by ten yoke of oxen, was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex-officio President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof, to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and

specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the first day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed line. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the

Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties; Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1859.....	638,775
1840.....	43,115	1860.....	674,913
1844.....	75,152	1863.....	701,732
1846.....	97,588	1865.....	754,699
1847.....	116,651	1867.....	902,040
1849.....	152,988	1869.....	1,040,819
1850.....	191,982	1870.....	1,191,727
1851.....	204,774	1873.....	1,251,333
1852.....	230,713	1875.....	1,366,000
1853.....	326,013	1880.....	1,624,463
1856.....	519,055		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron network of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred

thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory, or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and fifty millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22d, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin, and E. G. Day; the Governor of the State and President of the College being ex-officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the

citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860-61, the farm house and barn were erected. In 1862 Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862-63. In 1864 the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year the Building Committee proceeded to let the contract. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a previous right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer, is prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plain Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may, from time to time, prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution. The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands, and interest on investments, are sufficient for the support of the institution.

The Board of Trustees, in 1881, was composed of Charles W. Tenney, Plymouth; George H. Wright, Sioux City; Henry G. Little, Grinnell; William McClintock, West Union; John N. Dixon, Oskaloosa. A. S. Welch, President of the Faculty, W. D. Lucas, Treasurer; E. W. Stanton, Secretary.

The Trustees are elected by the General Assembly, in joint convention, for four years, three being elected at one session and two the next.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of

the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5, in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more land were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker, of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the University derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the Capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated, were granted for the use of said University, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a Board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made president of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever, and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500. This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized November 21, 1849. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa,"

expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856 the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force Sept. 3, 1857, provided as follows:

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, who was ex-officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that excep-

tion, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its funds should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a reenactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

At the annual meeting June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864 and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21 an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but

provided that the Governor should be *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been *ex-officio* President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and in September following an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical Department. The committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870.

The South Hall, having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871.

In June 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established. In March, 1877 a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In 1872, the *ex-officio* membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished, but it was restored in 1876.

The Board of Regents, in 1881, was composed as follows: John H. Gear, Governor, *ex-officio*, President; Carl W. VonCoelln, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex-officio*; J. L. Picard, President of the University, *ex-officio*. C. W. Slagle, Fairfield, First District; D. N. Richardson, Davenport. Second District; H. C. Bulis, Decorah, Third District; A. T. Reeve, Hampton, Fourth District; J. N. W. Rumple, Marengo, Fifth District; W. O. Crosby, Centerville, Sixth District; T. S. Parr, Indianola, Seventh District; Horace Everett, Council Bluffs, Eighth District; J. F. Duncombe, Fort Dodge, Ninth District. John N. Coldren, Iowa City, Treasurer; W. J. Haddock, Iowa City, Secretary.

The Regents are elected by the General Assembly, in Joint Convention, for six years, one-third being elected at each regular session, one member to be chosen from each Congressional District.

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department; eight Professor demonstrators of Anatomy; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying and preserving in an authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, painting, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa, to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the society as shall, from time to time, be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

• *Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.*

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a

Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the Directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an Act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and

superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients was accepted, and in October work was commenced. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire.

Trustees, 1881:—Timothy Whiting, Mount Pleasant; J. H. Kulp, Davenport; Denison A. Hurst, Oskaloosa; John Conaway, Brooklyn; L. E. Fellows, Lansing. Mark Ranney, M. D., Mt. Pleasant, is the Medical Superintendent; C. V. Arnold, Mt. Pleasant, Treasurer.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the winter of 1867–8 a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the building.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the City of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

The contract for erecting the building was awarded for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and work was at once commenced. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872 the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but was not completed ready for occupancy until the Spring or Summer of 1878.

Trustees, 1881:—Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge, President; Jed. Lake, Independence; Mrs. Jennie C. McKinney, Decorah; Lewis H. Smith, Algona; David Hammer, McGregor; A. Reynolds, M. D., Independence, Medical Superintendent; W. G. Donnar, Independence, Treasurer.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the instruction of the blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The Board of Trustees appointed Prof. Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October the School was opened there with twenty-four pupils.

Trustees, 1881:—Clinton O. Harrington, Vinton; S. H. Watson, Vinton, Treasurer; J. F. White, Sidney; M. H. Westerbrook, Lyons; W. H. Leavitt, Waterloo; Jacob Springer, Watkins; Rev. Robert Carothers, Principal of the Institution and Secretary of the Board.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6th, following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

Trustees, 1881:—B. F. Clayton, Macedonia, President; J. H. Stubenrauch, Pella, Treasurer; Louis Weinstein, Burlington. Rev. A. Rogers, Superintendent.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th day of October, 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee was

appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. The committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman, were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees, elected by the General Assembly, had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their offices two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal school at Cedar Falls, and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County for feeble-minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days there-

after, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

Trustees, 1881:—C. M. Holton, Iowa City; Seth P. Bryant, Davenport; C. C. Horton, Muscatine. S. W. Pierce, Davenport, Superintendent.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students.

Directors, 1881:—C. C. Cory, Pella; E. H. Thayer, Clinton; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake; N. W. Boyes, Dubuque; L. D. Lewelling, Mitchellville; J. J. Tollerton, Cedar Falls; E. Townsend, Cedar Falls, Treasurer.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and the grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. The Trustees

found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable.

The institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10.

Trustees, 1881:—Fred. O'Donnell, Dubuque; S. B. Thrall, Ottumwa; E. R. S. Woodrow, Glenwood; O. W. Archibald, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876 this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of children of both sexes, under the age of 16 and over 7 years of age; and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful

knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, is a complete release from all penalties incurred by conviction of the crime for which he or she is committed.

Trustees, 1881:—J. A. Parvin, Muscatine, President; W. J. Moir, Eldorado, Treasurer; W. G. Stewart, Dubuque; J. T. Moorhead, Ely; T. E. Corkhill, Mount Pleasant; B. J. Miles, Eldora, Superintendent. L. D. Lewelling is Superintendent of the Girl's Department, at Mitchellville, Polk County.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of fishways for the protection and propagation of fish;" also "an act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans, of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw, of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring, four feet deep and about ten

feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 shad, 300,000 California salmon, 10,000 bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) salmon, 5,000 land-locked salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located, near Anamosa.

In the fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 lake trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York, and they are increasing rapidly.

A. A. Mosier, of Spirit Lake, was appointed Assistant Fish Commissioner by the Governor, under Chapter 156, Laws of 1880.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows:

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established a Board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that Board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent school fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress July 20, 1840, a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 29, 1849....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865 there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V. SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852,

Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861 the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856 the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne counties.

VI. THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Racoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same; *Provided always,* That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other; *Provided,* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose. Approved August 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act

creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines River only to the Racoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the headwaters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa. Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Racoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Racoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Racoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Congress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr.

Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	33,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimate the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County, which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to the lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for land. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d day of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed

of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the

Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof: *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person, or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, Sept. 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was it the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6, 1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Racoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior,

as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with ten per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land office, a release of its claim—first to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interests in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D., 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company commenced a suit in Chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs’ petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey’s successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII. SWAMP LAND GRANT.

An act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution December 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land office held that it was only a qualified confirmation and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended, nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decision of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the At-

torney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of September 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX. THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress, approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width, on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the line so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: "That a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby

granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale said shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided, further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted it.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplated the sale of them *by the State*, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1864, entitled, "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or in-

terest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, eleven; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	237,095.34 acres
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under the act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already

vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper county, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits, and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa,

it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office, at Washington, a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands, whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LAND.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "Five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled: "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of

Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1852, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1850, they were respectfully entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved Sept 11, 1862, entitled: "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts, approved July 2, 1862.'" This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands were vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm, to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said College, and to make

an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession and sell or lease them. There was then under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows:

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	304,309.30	acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00	"
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00	"
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00	"

Total.....208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is it to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superceded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833.

Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield Miss Clarissa Sawyer. James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1848, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Edyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built, and the first school was opened. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built.

At Fort Des Moines, now the Capital of the State, the first school was taught in the winter of 1846-7.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened at Council Point, prior to 1849.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school house was built in Mason's Grove in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school houses prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years."

The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000 and with 20,000 pupils within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

The change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. The Legislature of 1870, provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships. The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa, occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850.

In March, 1858, an act was passed authorizing the holding of Teachers' Institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one Institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the Institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these Institutes.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for Teachers' Institutes. In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such Institute, held as provided by law in each county."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established

the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose.

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all of the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeits go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to

blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Directors, under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In his admirable message to the General Assembly, just previous to retiring from the Gubernatorial chair, Gov. Gear has the following to say concerning the public schools of Iowa:

"The number of school children reported is 594,750. Of this number 384,192 are, by approximation, between the ages of six and sixteen years. The number of all ages enrolled in the schools is 431,513, which shows that much the greater proportion of children of school age avail themselves of the benefits of our educational system. The average attendance is 254,088. The schools of the State have been in session, on an average, 148 days.

"There is, doubtless, quite a per centage of children who attend schools other than those of a public character. Yet the figures I have quoted show clearly that very many children, through the negligence or unwillingness of parents, do not attend school at all, but are in a fair way to grow up in ignorance. I, therefore, earnestly suggest that you consider the expediency of enacting a compulsory educational law, which should require attendance upon schools of some kind, either public or private. To me it does seem as if the State shall not have done her full duty by the children, until she shall have completed her educational system by some such enactment.

"The interest in the normal institutes is maintained, and, beyond doubt, they render great aid in training the teachers who attend them.

"The receipts for all school purposes throughout the State were \$5,006,023. 60, and the expenditures \$5,129,279.49; but of these receipts and expenditures about \$400,000 was of money borrowed to refund outstanding bonds at lower rates of interest.

"The amount on hand aggregated, at the end of the fiscal year, \$2,653,356.55. This sum is, in my judgment, much larger than the necessities of the schools require, and it would be well to impose some check to prevent an excessive or unnecessary levy of taxes for school purposes."

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this too, uninterruptedly through a

series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surrounding and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purpose of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838, Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hemstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hemstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; George S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hemstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Merrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to 1882; Buren R. Sherman, 1882 to—

Lieutenant Governors—Office created by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rush, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden,

1870-1; H. C. Bulis, 1872-3; Joseph Dysart, 1874-5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878-82; O. H. Manning, 1882 to—.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 2, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to 1879; J. A. T. Hull, 1879 to—.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846 to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855 to Jan. 3 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859, to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to 1881; W. V. Lucas, 1881 to—.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to 1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to 1881; Edwin G. Conger, 1881 to—.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854-7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec. 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of the Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859-1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1870, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. von Coelln, 1877 to 1882; J. W. Akers, 1882 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1845—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1878; Matt Parrott, 1878 to —.

Regiters of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to 1879; J. K. Powers, 1879 to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to 1878; Frank M. Mills, 1878 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855-7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to 1879; W. L. Alexander, 1879 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1843-56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861-4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867-72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872-6; John F. McJunkin, 1877 to 1881; Smith McPherson, 1881 to —.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846-7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848-9; Enos Lowe, 1850-1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852-3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854-5; William W. Hamilton, 1856-7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847-8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849-50; George Temple, 1851-2; James Grant, 1853-4; Reuben Noble, 1855-6; Samuel McFarland, 1856-7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858-9; John Edwards, 1860-1; Rush Clark, 1862-3; Jacob Butler, 1864-5; Ed. Wright, 1866-7; John Russell, 1868-9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870-71; James Wilson, 1872-3; John H. Gear, 1874-7; John Y. Stone, 1878-9; Lore Alford, 1880-1; G. R. Struble, 1882 to —.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1882.

Buren R. Sherman, Governor; O. H. Manning, Lieutenant Governor; John A. T. Hull, Secretary of State; William V. Lucas, Auditor of State; Edward H. Conger, Treasurer of State; James K. Powers, Register of State Land Office; W. L. Alexander, Adjutant General; Smith McPherson, Attorney General; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Jno. S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; J. W. Akers, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Frank M. Mills, State Printer; Matt. Parrott, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; Mrs. S. B. Maxwell, State Librarian.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA, 1882.

Chief Justice, Austin Adams, Dubuque; Associate Judges, William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa; James D. Day, Sidney; James H. Rothrock, Tipton; Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison.

DISTRICTS COURTS, 1882.

First Judicial District, Abraham H. Stutsman, Burlington; Second Judicial District, Edward L. Burton, Ottumwa; Third Judicial District, R. C. Henry, Mount Ayr; Fourth Judicial District, Charles H. Lewis, Cherokee; Fifth Judicial District, William H. McHenry, Des Moines; Sixth Judicial District, John C. Cook, Newton; Seventh Judicial District, Walter I. Hayes, Clinton; Eighth Judicial District, John Shane, Vinton; Ninth Judicial District, Sylvester Bagg, Waterloo; Tenth Judicial District, Ezekial E. Cooley, Decorah; Eleventh Judicial District, James W. McKenzie, Hampton; Twelfth Judicial District, Geo. W. Ruddick, Waverly; Thirteenth Judicial District, Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs; Fourteenth Judicial District, Ed. R. Duffie, Sac City.

CIRCUIT COURTS, 1882.

First Judicial Circuit, First District, William J. Jeffries, Mt. Pleasant; Second Judicial Circuit, First District, Charles Phelps, Burlington; Second Judicial Circuit, H. C. Traverse, Bloomfield; Third Judicial Circuit, D. D. Gregory, Afton; Fourth Judicial Circuit, J. R. Zuver, Sioux City; First Judicial Circuit, Fifth District, Josiah Given, Des Moines; Second Judicial Circuit, Fifth District, Stephen A. Callvert, Adel; Sixth Judicial Circuit, W. R. Lewis, Montezuma; First Judicial Circuit, Seventh District, Charles W. Chase, Clinton; Second Judicial Circuit, Seventh District, DeWitt C. Richman, Muscatine; Eighth Judicial Circuit, Christian Hedges, Marengo; Ninth Judicial Circuit, Benjamin W. Lacy, Dubuque; Tenth Judicial Circuit, Charles T. Granger, Waukon; Eleventh Judicial Circuit, D. D. Miracle, Webster City; Twelfth Judicial Circuit, Robert G. Reineger, Charles City; Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, C. F. Loofbourrow, Atlantic; Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, John N. Weaver, Algona.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; Geo. G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877; James W. McDill, appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of S.

J. Kirkwood, in 1881, and elected Jan. 1882, to fill the unexpired term; James F. Wilson, elected Jan. 1882, for the full term, beginning March 4, 1883.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District. Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

*Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William G. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, A. Oliver.

Forty-sixth Congress—1879 to 1881.—First District, Moses A. McCoid; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, Thomas Updegraff; Fourth District, Natkaniel C. Deering; Fifth District, W. G. Thompson; Sixth District, James B. Weaver; Seventh District, Edward H. Gillette; Eighth District, William F. Sapp; Ninth District, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

Forty-seventh Congress—1881 to 1883.—First District, Moses A. McCoid; Second District, Sewall S. Farwell; Third District, Thomas Updegraff; Fourth District, Nathaniel C. Deering; Fifth District, W. G. Thompson; Sixth District, Madison E. Cutts; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, William P. Hepburn; Ninth District, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period, is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to com-

pose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upwards of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000 to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops."

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty, in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great

emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops are withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government, and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place, were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this state, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi

River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during the whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibition of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiers as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of de-

ceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State Treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills county. Convenient tracts were secured and valuable improvements made at the different points. Schools were also established and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men, presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand. On

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability

ty, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

STATEMENT showing the number of men furnished and casualties in Iowa regiments during the War of the Rebellion.

REGIMENTS.	Number of Men	Total Casualties.	Killed or died of Wounds.	Died of Disease.
1st Battery.....	149	124	10	51
2d Battery.....	123	62	2	29
3d Battery.....	142	79	4	33
4th Battery.....	152	17	..	5
1st Cavalry.....	1478	543	54	187
2d Cavalry.....	1394	602	65	191
3d Cavalry.....	1360	770	77	224
4th Cavalry.....	1227	590	48	186
5th Cavalry.....	1245	452	43	127
6th Cavalry.....	1125	193	21	59
7th Cavalry.....	562	402	40	92
8th Cavalry.....	1234	274	33	91
9th Cavalry.....	1178	258	15	162
Sioux City Cavalry.....	93	7	..	..
Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87	5	1	4
1st Infantry.....	959	165	17	7
2d Infantry.....	1247	758	72	107
3d Infantry.....	1074	749	80	99
2d and 3d Inf. Consolidated.....	....	28	18	9
4th Infantry.....	1184	973	108	237
5th Infantry.....	1037	699	88	90
6th Infantry.....	1013	855	132	124
7th Infantry.....	1138	885	129	135

REGIMENTS.	Number of Men	Total Cas- ualties	Killed or died of Wounds.	Died of Disease.
8th Infantry.....	1027	761	93	137
9th Infantry.....	1090	973	133	208
10th Infantry.....	1027	739	91	134
11th Infantry.....	1022	610	79	148
12th Infantry.....	981	768	62	243
13th Infantry.....	989	852	99	182
14th Infantry.....	840	526	50	122
14th Inf. Res. Batt.....	....	11	..	..
15th Infantry.....	1196	1029	130	194
16th Infantry.....	918	819	89	217
17th Infantry.....	950	614	61	97
18th Infantry.....	875	449	33	109
19th Infantry.....	985	562	86	91
20th Infantry.....	925	359	13	130
21st Infantry.....	980	531	66	157
22d Infantry.....	1108	634	105	126
23d Infantry.....	961	570	69	196
24th Infantry.....	959	761	111	197
25th Infantry.....	995	564	61	199
26th Infantry.....	919	562	69	204
27th Infantry.....	940	530	21	162
28th Infantry.....	956	696	76	180
29th Infantry.....	1005	511	36	248
30th Infantry.....	978	646	63	233
31st Infantry.....	977	540	27	261
32d Infantry.....	925	589	89	203
33d Infantry.....	985	580	62	196
34th Infantry.....	953	561	6	228
34th Consolidated.....	....	72	5	13
35th Infantry.....	984	510	42	182
36th Infantry.....	986	619	59	226
37th Infantry.....	914	503	3	141
38th Infantry.....	910	431	1	310
39th Infantry.....	933	406	54	119
40th Infantry.....	900	361	15	179
41st Infantry.....	294	17	..	2
44th Infantry.....	867	15	..	14
45th Infantry.....	912	22	1	17
46th Infantry.....	892	28	1	23
47th Infantry.....	884	47	..	45
48th Infantry.....	346	4	..	4
1st African Infantry.....	903	383	5	331
Totals.....	56,364	30,394	3,139	8,695

HISTORY OF WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

History: Its Basis of Fact, Tradition and Legend; First Settlement; First Birth; First Marriage; First Death; First Settlements, no Longer Existing; First Public School and School Teacher; County Organization; First Assessment and Tax List; First Tax-Payers and Settlers by Townships.

When some of the old historians wrote their histories they were forced to admit that fact and legend had become so intermingled that it was impossible to clearly separate truth from fiction. The legends of the past were such a mixture of facts, traditions and tales of ancestors, varied in many details, as brought down from father to son, that it was a relief to come to common ground on which all were agreed, and where was found a firm basis for the historian.

And though the settlement of Winneshiek County by the whites has little of fable, and is not invested with mythological tales of gods and demi-gods, yet there are always, in recalling the history of early and pioneer life in new countries, fancies and traditions, generally with some kind of basis of truth, that become so interwoven with facts, that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other, and the shrewdest head may become bewildered in the attempt. The sooner the separating process is commenced the better, and it is fortunate that even before the present day important facts have been collected, and in many cases placed on record—facts gathered from the lips of those who were witnesses of the early scenes of pioneer life in this county,—while there are still dwelling among us those who can verify many of the incidents and details of early history.

Our indebtedness to books and papers published in years past is freely and gratefully acknowledged; and it is our purpose to attempt to collate from them, as well as to collect from other sources, and from personal interview and observation, such additional facts and incidents as may help to preserve and continue down to the present time, such history, records and pictures of early life in our county, as we are able to do with the time and resources at our command. Permit us to say at the outset, that we shall draw freely from Mr. C. H. Sparks' history of Winneshiek County, written in 1876, and published early in the year 1878, and from papers from the pen of Mr. A. K. Bailey, quoted in the above volume.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It was forty years ago that the first steps toward the coming of white settlers into this county were taken, by establishing the Indian Agency at Old Mission, although it was nearly ten years later before actual settlement commenced. We quote as follows from Sparks' History:

"As early as 1835, Rev. D. Lowery, the man who afterwards established the Old Mission, conducted a school of like nature near the mouth of Yellow River. Mr. Lowery emigrated from Tennessee, and was a strict adherent to the sect known as the Cumberland Presbyterians. In his youth he had received the benefits of a thorough education, and was peculiarly qualified for the arduous duties of ameliorating the condition of the Indians. In 1874 he took up his residence in Pierce City, Missouri, where he died on the 19th of January, 1876, at the advanced age of 82 years. Mr. Lowery was a man of marked ability, and during the more active portion of his life was prominent in all that pertained to the history of the country in which he lived. He was, for perhaps more than fifty years, a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A man of unusual physical make-up, and possessed of a large brain, which eminently fitted him for the frontier life which he led. He was one of our noble men, and will be long remembered by many of our people, and especially by the early settlers of this portion of the great West.

In 1842 Mr. Lowery was appointed Indian Agent for the reservation which included the tract of land now known as Winneshiek County. The same year he received instructions from the Government to form a Mission and farm on the reservation, for the education of the Indians in husbandry and the English language, in hopes of civilizing and morally benefitting them. The erection of the Mission was commenced, as near as can be ascertained, in June, 1842, the Rev. D. Lowery superintending the work. The Mission was a large, commodious wooden building, located about five miles southeast of Fort Atkinson. A remnant of one of the buildings still exists.

The Government had authorized Mr. Lowery to open a farm for the instruction of the Indians in agricultural pursuits, the expenses incurred thereby to be deducted from their annuity. Mr. Lowery turned over this part of the work to his assistant, Col. Thomas. The first year, under Col. Thomas' supervision, a farm of three hundred acres was opened, and endeavors were made to instruct the Indians how to till the soil, but they were so careless and indolent that but little work could be got out of them. The crops planted began to show neglect. In fact the farm began to retrograde, when Col. Thomas had a force of garrison men detailed to cultivate it—they being paid for their labor out of the Indian annuity. One year served to demonstrate that the Indian as a husbandman was a failure. In 1843, Col. Thomas, under in-

structions from the Government, built the first gristmill in Winneshiek county. The Mission and farm was continued under Col. Thomas' supervision, until the Indians sold their reservation to the Government, when they were removed, and there was no further need of these enterprises.

"Lowery continued in charge of the Indian Mission some time after building it, but finally resigned to take charge of a Mission in Minnesota, whereupon Gen. Fletcher was appointed to serve in his stead.

"It is difficult to discriminate, exactly, as to whom belongs the honor of being the first permanent settler. It lies between Mr. A. R. Young, of Fort Atkinson, and Hamilton Campbell and wife, of Bloomfield township. Mr. A. R. Young, residing on his farm, celebrated as the defunct Lewiston, was a member of the garrison stationed at the fort, and the only soldier who remained and became a permanent resident. He married a daughter of one of the first comers. If to him is accorded the right of a settler from the time of his coming to the fort as a soldier, then he is the oldest resident beyond all dispute. But if, on the contrary, the honor of being a settler is not accorded to him until after he was mustered out of the service and began to till the soil, then to Hamilton Campbell and wife belongs the credit.

"Hamilton Campbell and wife made a claim June 7, 1848, on sections 23 and 26, in what is now Bloomfield township, and there to-day they are honored residents.

Dr. F. Andros, formerly of Decorah, was surgeon at the fort, but on its abandonment he removed to Clayton county, where for twenty-five years he was a useful and honored citizen. [Dr Andros has since, within a year or two, removed to Dakota, to renew his experience in pioneer life].

"From 1842 to 1848, the only resident families on the Winnebago reservation, except such as were in Government employ, were those of Joel Post and Mr. Wilcox. The latter resided about forty rods south of the fort, on the road leading to the Indian Agency, or Mission. Both these men were special favorites of office holders, and were permitted by the Indian Agency to keep houses of entertainment for the accommodations of persons visiting the fort and agency. The information to be obtained in relation to Wilcox is very meagre. Beyond the above fact we have been unable to ascertain anything in relation to his history, and it is not believed that he was long a resident.

"Mr. Joel Post was the first farmer, and first actual settler on the reservation. Soon after the Government had decided to establish Old mission and Fort Atkinson, he conceived the idea that a half-way house for the accommodation of parties engaged in transporting building material and supplies from Fort Crawford to Fort Atkinson would prove profitable. He therefore made application to the General Government to establish such a house on

the reservation, which he was allowed to do. He erected a log house in 1841, on the site where Postville now stands. The same spring, he broke up some ground and raised crops. This preceded the mission farm by a year.

"Harmon Snyder was the first blacksmith who worked at his trade in Winneshiek County. He came from Prairie du Chien with the force detailed to build the fort, and was employed, chiefly, in work for the garrison. At the same time, he did a great deal of work for the Indians. They would stand around and watch him while at his work, with wonder and admiration. How long he remained and whither he went, must remain an untold story, for lack of information.

"The credit of being the first white child born in the county belongs to Miss Mary Jane Tapper, this being her maiden name. She was born at the fort, on the 16th of January, 1841. She is the daughter of Mr. James and Mrs. Ellen Tapper, who were married in New York city in 1838, and emigrated from there to St. Louis, arriving at their destination on the 10th of May, 1840. Mr. Tapper met Government officials at this place, and with about fifty other mechanics contracted to come out into the then wild and comparatively unknown region of Iowa, and construct a fort, said fort being Fort Atkinson. Mr. Tapper is an Englishman, and came to this county in 1828. He now resides two miles southeast of Monona.

"Mary Jane Tapper, the first white child born in the county, married a Mr. Robert M. Boyce, and resides with her husband two miles north of Monona.

"The honor of being the second white child born in the county, so far as can be ascertained, belongs to Miss E. Thomas of Prairie du Chien, a lady of marked talent and pleasing social attainments. She was born in 1844, at the Old Mission, where her parents resided, her father, Col. Thomas, being in charge of the Mission at the time.

"The settlement of the county was so rapid that in 1850 the pioneers felt themselves old enough to organize. Prior to that time the land had been surveyed and brought into market. In 1850, J. L. Carson was appointed organizing officer, and an election for a temporary organization ordered. At that time there were fewer polling places than now, there being only three. Their names serve to show where the settlers were located. They were Decorah, Moneek and Lewiston. Many have asked without receiving an answer, "Where is Lewiston?" My researches enable me to answer this query: In 1850 it promised to be a town of note. It was the speculator's "Napoleon;" but Lewis Harkins, then in charge of the Government property, and Mr. Francis Rogers, joint owners of the land, became involved in a quarrel regarding their individual interests in the town plat, which finally resulted in the wreck of all the bright hopes before entertained as to the future

prosperity of Lewiston. To-day there is not a vestige of its remains. Even the records give no account of its whereabouts and this one vote is the only recorded evidence of its existence. In another generation this fact would have been buried from the researches of the historian, as only a few of the settlers remain who are able to verify the early existence of such a place. Francis Rogers and Lewis Harkins were the proprietors of the land where Lewiston was laid out, and the place derived its name from Harkins' given name. The old settlers say that Lewiston was a regularly laid out town, situated one mile north of Old Mission, on what is now known as the Rogers farm, owned by Aaron Young, who at that time was Second Sergeant of Company C.

"Among the defunct places of notoriety that existed in the early history of Winneshiek County, was a spot bearing the euphonic name of Grab-all. The place noted by this title was a high bench of timber land, half way between the Iowa trail and Postville. It was given this name because the Government stationed a sergeant's guard there, to "grab all" the Indians passing that way, for removal.

"The next place worthy of special mention is Rattletrap. Rattletrap of early times is known to-day as Castalia. At the time the town bore this name it consisted of one solitary log house, owned and superintended over by one of the most natural and original of Erin's daughters, Mrs. John Powell. I have it from reliable authority that she was capable of talking a common regiment of Decorah lawyers blind in less than no time. It would be comforting to believe this statement, but when one stops to consider the capability of the Decorah lawyers, it is accepted only as a rough joke perpetrated on the old woman.

Whisky Grove was a popular resort for the soldiers stationed at Fort Atkinson. The grove that became thus noted is located just east of Calmar. An incident showing why it was given this name, is related in substance as follows: It was near the time when the Indians would receive their annuity, and the soldiers at the fort their pay, that a half-breed would procure a barrel of whisky at Fort Crawford, loaded it on his wagon and transported it to this particular grove. The soldiers were secretly informed of the fact, and the most of them got gloriously drunk. The first intimation the commander of the garrison had of its existence was the beastly intoxication of his men, and even then he was unable to ascertain its location. The half-breed remained here for some time, and carried on a thriving business. The soldiers who patronized him would not betray his whereabouts to their commander.

The winter of 1853-4 the first immigration of Bohemians came to the county, settling in the vicinity of Fort Atkinson. There were eight families of them. The winter was severe in the extreme, and the following incident is told of it:

. One day in mid-winter two boys, members of a Bohemian family who had settled near Spillville, were dispatched to Waucoma to mill. At the time they left their homes nothing betokened a storm. But on their return, when they were near the Van Dyke place, one of our much dreaded Iowa "blizzards" overtook them. The elements were convulsed, and emitted forth the blinding snow in voluminous quantities. The wind swept across the bare prairies a perfect tornado. Becoming enveloped in such a storm, they soon became confused and lost their way. No one can describe what their feelings were when the certainty of their being lost on the wild prairie in such a storm dawned upon them. Conjectures only can be made. That they thought of their anxious parents and little brothers and sisters waiting patiently for their return, which, alas! would never be; that they at times gave way to grief as they speculated on their dreadful fate; or again at other times would become courageous when a ray of hope would break on their clouded way, or when despair would fill their hearts, that they sought the Giver of Life in fervent supplication to spare their lives and guide them safely to their homes. That they did all this would be but natural. The prayers of anxious parents availed nothing. God in His wisdom denied their petitions. The boys were frozen to death. A drift of driven snow was their last resting place, and the snow their winding sheet. It was twelve days thereafter before the bodies of the unfortunate boys were found. Both oxen were found to be alive. One had forced himself from the yoke, and was browsing near by, while the other was held an unwilling prisoner.

"Mr. Aaron Young tells the following story of the early discovery of coal deposits in the south part of Winneshiek county. Mr. Young was a soldier at the fort at the time of the reputed discovery. He says:

"The discovery was made by one of the regular soldiers, who used to go from the fort on horseback and return in less than an hour's time, bringing with him a sack of coal. These trips were always made in the night, and alone. He allowed no one to accompany him, nor would he divulge his secret. Although the officers tried bribing him, punishing him, and finally got him drunk, in hopes he would be more confiding; but all to no purpose. His time was nearly out, and he said he calculated to open the coal mine as soon as it expired. But before the time came his company was ordered to Florida, where he was shot, dying almost instantly, leaving no one in possession of his valuable secret.

"Another story is that the Indians used to bring coal in their blankets to sell to the blacksmith, or when they wanted a pony shod, and that an old Indian chief, by the name of Four-Eyes, offered to tell where the coal was, at one time, for two ponies. But as nobody had the ponies the bargain was not consummated and the old chieftain took his knowledge away with him to the Far

West. That coal was obtained in some mysterious way by the soldier there is no doubt; but to convince the scientific man that he obtained it from deposits in Winneshiek county will require stronger evidence than the above stories furnish. Every person familiar with the geological topography of the country well understands how unreasonable such an idea is.

"The first church erected in Winneshiek county, excepting the old Mission chapel, was built about the year 18—, in the vicinity of Twin Springs. It was Catholic. Father Leuvent officiated. The site was selected and the church directed to be built by Bishop Lovas, of Dubuque, who was the first ordained Bishop in Iowa.

"The first duly commissioned postmaster in Winneshiek county was James B. Cutler, of Osage, then a sterling pioneer of the county. He located on the Atkin Farm, Frankville township. The commission confers on James B. Cutler the appointment of postmaster of Jamestown, and bears the signature of Nathaniel K. Hall, Postmaster General under Millard Fillmore, and dated the 18th day of September, 1851. Judge J. T. Atkins served as assistant postmaster. The office was discontinued March 31, 1852. Mr. Leonard Cutler and family came to the county May 30, 1850, which places them among the early pioneers. The father of Mr. James B. Cutler is still living."

[We are informed by Judge M. V. Burdick, one of the old settlers and a prominent man in pioneer life here, that there is a slight error in the above paragraph. Lewis Harkins, proprietor of Lewiston, was postmaster at Fort Atkinson certainly as early as 1850; and at an equally early date John L. Carson was postmaster at Old Mission.

[Mr. James B. Cutler is now (1882) over one hundred years of age. The one hundredth anniversary of his birthday was celebrated at Frankville last year, and was a notable event. It will be referred to elsewhere.]

Among the various souvenirs seen by the author, retained as mementoes of olden times, is a shipping-bill of certain mill irons brought from Galena to Lansing by "the good steamboat called the Nominee," consigned to Messrs. Beard & Cutler, and dated the 29th of March 1852. These mill irons were used by Beard & Cutler in what was in 1860 known as the Rogers Mill, on the Canoe, and now known as Springwater Mill, now owned by Mr. A. Bradish. The erection of the mill began in the fall of 1851, and it was running July 8, 1852. Probably it was the first saw-mill north of the Iowa river.

"In 1850 a young man came from Norway to Iowa and found a spot of ground that suited him in what is now known as Madison township, Winneshiek County. So far as ascertained, he was its first settler. In the year following an older man followed him, who was the father of at least one girl. As young men and maidens will, this young man and this maiden agreed to wed.

These parties were Johannes Evenson and Catherine Helen Anderson. At that time, as now, the law required the parties to have a license. In order to obtain this a visit to the Judge was necessary. Rev. N. Brandt, then a wandering missionary, was in the county, and would perform the ceremony. And if this chance escaped them, no knowing when another opportunity would be afforded them. Mr. Evenson straightway started for Bloomfield Township to see the Judge and get a permit to enter into a matrimonial alliance. The missionary had promised to await his return. Mr. E. found the Judge absent. He had gone to Dubuque on official business. Imagine the sensations of that waiting bridegroom! Again the question: Would that minister tarry? After three days Judge Reed returned, and with his license in his pocket, John turned his footsteps homeward a happier man. No grass grew under his feet on that trip. The minister had remained, and the marriage ceremony was performed—the first, as the records show, to have been performed in the county. The license for this marriage was granted on the 5th day of October, 1851. The second marriage license was granted on the 3d of November, 1851. The contracting parties were Erick Anderson and Miss Ann Soles.

“The first death to occur in the county was that of a Government teamster named Howard. He was engaged in the transportation of material from Fort Crawford to Fort Atkinson, to be used in the construction of the latter. On the 3d of October, 1840, a heavy snow had fallen, and on the next day Mr. Howard started from Joel Post’s place, or Postville, to go to Fort Atkinson. A party following in his wake the next day were surprised to find his loaded wagon in the road and team and driver gone. They followed his track up to near the present site of Castalia, where they found him frozen stiff in death. The same day his remains were brought to the Fort, and on the next day, or 5th of October, 1840, he was buried. This information is authenticated, and shows that the date of the first death and graveyard preceded the first birth by one year, and the first marriage by eleven years. In fact, the graveyard had quite an encouraging start over the marriage era. However much consolation this may have afforded the departed, they may be assured, that in after years, the matrimonial fever swept the county like an epidemic, finding victims on every side.

“It is worthy of note that the first public school building was built at the corners of the following townships, Decorah, Springfield, Glenwood and Frankville, in the center of a Norwegian settlement. This event is worthy of record, as it serves to illustrate the strong desire the Norwegian people have to advance their mental condition. Even here, inhabitants of a wild country, and isolated from the world as they were, they found means of encouraging education. In 1852, principally through their ef-

forts, a small, unpretentious log school-house was built at the corners, and in it the late Mrs. Erick Anderson, then a young woman, taught the first school.

"The previous portions show, with considerable accuracy, who were the residents previous to 1851. The following portion of this chapter, perhaps the most valuable in the entire book for the historical information it contains—is in a great measure the work of Mr. A. K. Bailey, editor of the *Decorah Republican*.

"In 1851 the county was organized. Its officers were elected, and we may presume regularly inducted into office. They needed money in compensation for their services, and then as now it had to be raised by taxes. Happily the first tax list of the county is preserved. The lists for 1853 and 1854 are gone, and this volume was rescued ten years ago by Mr. A. K. Bailey while serving the public as county treasurer, from a box of old papers that were stowed away in an unused closet of the Court House. It should be scrupulously kept as a relic. It is in a fair state of preservation. The contrast between this volume and that of 1862—ten years only—is a complete history in itself of the rapid growth of Winnebiek county. That of 1862 is a volume of nearly a thousand pages of the largest ledger size. This of 1852 is but a small home-made book of 62 pages, composed of double blue foolscap, with its columns ruled off by hand, and bound in a beautiful sample of Indian-tanned buckskin. The warrant for collecting the taxes bears date September 15th, 1852; is addressed to Daniel Kuykendall, treasurer, and is signed by D. R. Reed, county judge. The title page bears the signature of "Morris B. Derrick, Clerk"—a man, who was for a time, at least, a partner of Aaron Newell, at the old Pioneer Store, of Decorah.

This volume, we believe, is really a complete list of the residents (who had any property) in the fall of 1851. Although dated many months later, the work of preparing the list was begun at a time when it would have been impossible to include the settlers who came in 1853. We learn from others that the assessment, which was preliminary, was made by A. H. Fannon, the jolly old constable, who still serves the public."

[Mr. Fannon has died since the publication of the above, being in good health to near the time of his death.]

Mr. Fannon says that the assessment was begun and made early in the spring, before the immigration of 1852 had set in, and he thinks all whose names are included in it had arrived in 1851 or before. Mr. F. made the assessment as sheriff; says he was really the first sheriff; and this was one of the first of his official acts. This claim is in collision with the records, and we cannot undertake to reconcile the discrepancy. In making the list, Mr. F. says he sometimes could not visit more than half a dozen families in a day, so widely were they scattered, particularly in the north half of the county, but he always found a welcome recep-

tion, and a hearty invitation to "sit up to the table" when meal time brought him to one of their cabins. The residents in the northern tier of townships, however, strongly objected to being assessed; not that they wished to escape taxation, but because it was doubtful in their minds whether they dwelt in Iowa or Minnesota. Mr. E. E. Meader gives this information. He, personally, wished to be in Iowa, and had the happiness of finding, when the lines were run, that he had located his cabin just right in order to secure the land he wanted, and at the same time remain an Iowan. This much of outside history to the volume. Now for the stories its pages reveal. We find in it the names of 446 persons. Perhaps some of these were not residents, but the list contains many a known and familiar name. A large share are assessed with personality only; which means that they had not secured their lands, and had only the "improvements" or a little stock to pay tribute on. It will be impossible to locate most of these in making a list of settlers by townships, as we propose to do; but whenever lands are named, the townships and ranges will be an unerring guide. Preliminary to this, however, let us give a few general facts. Lands were assessed at the Government price, \$1.25 per acre. As land was plenty at this price, it is fair to presume that assessments were made at the full cash value. The taxes were only four in number besides the poll tax, viz.: county, state, school and road, and they summed fifteen mills. In these later days, when assessments are made at one-third of the cash value, taxation is high if it reaches twenty-five mills, with township school taxes included. There are no footings to show what the total value of the assessed property was, but the taxes themselves aggregate as follows:

County tax.....	\$ 696 68
State tax.....	175 08
School Tax.....	115 42
Road Tax.....	230 75
	<hr/>
	\$1,217 93

besides \$650 of poll taxes. This would make the total assessable property in the county at that time, worth \$182,789.

The richest man in the county was John McKay, of Washington Prairie. He paid the enormous sum of \$23.94 in taxes. Francis Teabout was close up to him, being down for \$23.16. Benjamin Beard followed with \$20.95. These three were the very rich men, for they were the only ones who paid more than \$20; or, rather, were regularly assessed for sums that amounted to precisely that figure. The list of other persons who paid over \$10 is so short that we give the names in full:

Joseph Spillman, Calmar.....	\$18 96
Levi Moore, Burr Oak.....	17 68
Moses McSwain, Bloomfield.....	16 83
James S. Ackerson, Burr Oak.....	16 00

James B. Cutler, Frankville.....	15 78
Newell & Derrick, Decorah.....	15 73
Ingebret Peterson, Decorah.....	14 82
Isaac Callender, Frankville.....	14 32
Samuel Allen, Bloomfield.....	14 30
O. W. Emery, Decorah.....	13 81
Gideon Green, Bloomfield.....	13 59
C. E. Brooks, Military.....	13 04
David Bartlett, Canoe.....	12 76
J. T. Atkins, Frankville.....	12 29
Joseph Huber, Washington.....	11 27
Abner DeCow, Bloomfield.....	11 24
W. F. Kimball, Decorah.....	11 17
Wm. Cummings, Bloomfield.....	11 13
Richard M. Carson, Washington.....	11 13
Wm. Campbell, Bloomfield.....	11 05
Andrew Mayer, Washington.....	10 83
John W. Smith, Frankville.....	10 72
James D. McKay, Frankville.....	10 09

This table indicates that the wealth of the county then centered on Washington Prairie. Decorah with her present capital certainly makes a poor showing. The population, too, was most numerous there. This the following table, showing all the names to which land is assessed, will more clearly show. Although the majority of those named have passed away, there are enough familiar names to make it interesting reading, and worth preserving:

BLOOMFIELD.

Samuel Allen, G. B. Abbmar, Charles Anderson, Geo. Blake, John Braumire, Samuel Clark, John Cowen, Wm. Clark, Grace Cohen, Jonathan Dean, David Duff, Abner DeCow, Wm. Elliott, Samuel N. Faint, Gideon Green, Levi Grundy, Adam Garen, Charles Hawthorn, Benj. Hawk, John W. Jenkins, Samuel B. Jones, Tasa T. Kendt, Maria Lacy, Henry McSwain, John McMartin, Nathan McKinley, Henry Noble, Andrew Stewart, Margaret Slaughter, Kund Thompson, Richard Thomas, John Thompson, Moses McSwain.

FRANKVILLE.

J. T. Atkins, Antin Anderson, Robert Angers, Christ. Anderson, Lucy Adams, Henry Brandt, John C. Buckley, Benson Egbert, Thomas Beard, Benjamin Beard, Wm. Beard, Wm. Birdsell, John Bennett, Besalid Bennett, Isaac Calender, William Cummings, James Cutlip, Edward Carter, Francis Carlton, David Duff, Emanuel Dean, James Dunn, Francis Durst, H. D. Evans, J. H. Gellelan, Egbret Gulbranson, Joseph Gordon, Ole Hulverson, J. H. Hawk, Isaac Hawk, John Halver, Levi Hubbell, Samuel Hood, Elizabeth Joiner, Matlen Johnson, James Kilgore, Edward Knight, Benj. Knight, John Krauder, Alanson Loomis, Ole Anderson Loma, J. D. McKay, John McKay, Miron Dean, M. McSwain, John Martin, Drury Mays, John F. Neider, Erick B. Olson, Erick Oleson, Knud Oleson, Robert Pierce, Samuel Peterson, Harris Reed, D. Ritchie, J. H. Ransom, Dwight Rathbun, John W. Smith, James B. Schenck, Andrew Stewart, James Smith, S. Schrekner, Josiah T. Tuttle, George Teeple, Francis Teabout, Knud Toleffson, Elizabeth Tuttle, William Woods, Oliver F. Woods, Walter Rathbun.

MILITARY.

John Anderson, Mary Ashby, Chauncy Brooks, C. E. Brooks, Dolvy Howard, John O. Porter, Geo. Bechel, Martin Bechel, John L. Carson, Geo. A. Clark, Wm. H. Fulton, John Gardner, Lewis Harkins, Joseph Huber, Wil-

liam J. Peck, Andrew Sharp, T. H. Semiss, Jacob Smith, Tolef and Lars Tosten, Charles K. Wood, Jas. C. H. Miller, Andrew Meyer, John S. Neal, Francis N. Palmer, Harvey P. Waters, Gardner Waters, Aaron Young.

SPRINGFIELD.

Jacob Abrahamson, J. B. Cutler, Knud Gulbranson, Ole Gullikson, Egbert Gulbranson, Halvor Halvorson, Erick Clements, O. A. Lomen, Ole Larson, Wm. Lansing, Michael Omlie, Thomas Simonson, T. Holverson, Ole Tostenon. ♦

JACKSON.

Joseph Spillman.

DECORAH.

Jacob Abrahamson, Thos. P. Parker, Ann Bowie, John L. Carson, William Day, Claiborne Day, Nathan Drake, Adams Dexter, O. W. Emery, N. S. Gilbert, Thor. Gulbranson, Geo. W. Hazel, Adam Heckart, W. F. Kimball, Daniel Kuykendahl, M. A. Meintner, Philip Morse, Joseph McGehee Newell & Derrik, R. G. Newland, Engebret Peterson, Amasa Perkins, William Parker, Thomas Robertson, Joseph Reed, A. Simonson, Jason Tuttle, John R. Townsley, Abraham Taxell, Geo. A. Wigeland.

MADISON.

H. Anstenson, Ole Asleson, John Evenson, Jane Fletcher, Ever Gulbranson, Ole Gunderson, Peter Jamison, Chas. McLaughlin, H. Oleson, Wilson Smith, Tolef Tuleston.

BLUFFTON.

Benjamin Disbie, Philo S. Curtis, E. Chapmen, Geo. A. Clark, Emery Burritt, Geo. R. Emery, S. E. Fairbanks, Bernard Harmon, M. A. Meinter, Levi Moore, Geo. Smith, Robert Stockton, James Turner, Daniel Wheeler, Henry Wilson.

CANOE.

James J. Ackerson, John Robinson, David Bartlett, Samuel Bolinger, Jas. B. Cutler, Wm. T. Cochrane, J. Freedemberger, B. F. Giles, N. S. Giblett, Michael Gatlin, Lorenzo Gates, Joseph Harper, H. Holverson, J. Hornson, L. Iverson, Thos. Kennedy, John Knudson, David Kinnison, S. M. Leach, E. B. Horton, Elizabeth Potter, Ole Snear, Wm. Shirley, N. Updegraff, Wm. B. Updegraff.

GLENWOOD.

J. T. Atkins, Robert Angus, Philander Baker, John Barthel, Levi Barnhouse, John C. Buckley, David Bender, Daniel Becknell, L. Carmichael, Chas. Benjamin, Julien Dougherty, F. M. Fuller, Torkel Hanson, Permany Hantly, C. N. Hatch, Nels Johnson, German Johnson, Geo. Keatings, Wm. Kyrk, John S. Morse, Lyman Morse, Thos. Severson, W. Sanford, Tosten Nelson, Lebrend Whitney, Leroy C. Walter.

PLEASANT.

Benj. Beard, J. B. Cutler, H. Halverscn, John Klontz, Peter K. Londgon, Ole Magneson.

This completes the entire list of landed assessments, and, it will be seen, includes only twelve of the twenty townships. Of the eight others no mention is made. These were the four in the northern tier, and four out of five on the west side. The fifth has only one assessment, and that is to a resident in Calmar township. That there were dwellers or squatters on this territory is

beyond question; because some of them—like Mr. Meader, D. D. Huff, and others, who came as early as 1851—are still living on the land they selected in that year. These lands, however, did not really come into market until a year or two later, so that settlers could acquire title. For this reason they were assessed, if at all, with “personality” only. A list of these will complete, what I believe to be the most perfect list that can be obtained of the really “first settlers”—those who were here and took part in the organization of the county. In the foregoing lists, as well as in the following, there are doubtless some non-residents; but these cannot, at this late day, be selected out. The names that follow are those of persons of the latter classes, who cannot be assorted into townships as a whole. Many of them, however, can be readily located by the reader:

Erick Anderson, John Anderson, Toleff Avins, James Ackerson, Erastus V. Andrus, John Bush, John Brandt, William Banning, Jeremiah Brisco, Joseph Brown, Lewis Bachel, Benjamin Bear, L. W. Bisby, Madison Brown, Ole Benson, Samuel F. Brush, John Bateman, Phineas Banning Alva Chase, Richard M. Carson, Hamilton Campbell, James G. Chase, James Cross, Cornelius Callahan, Oscar C. Dexter, Thomas Dickerson, John DeCow, D. Davidson, Christian Everson, Hover Everson, Gilbert Erickson, David Frasier, Acles H. Fannon, Nelson Fisher, Orson Graudy, Benjamin Goodwater, K. Goodman-son, George Gulbranson, Josiah Goddard, George Helmer, Andrew Hoverson, Ole A. Hanky, John Halvorsen, Torger Halvorsen, Peter Halvorsen, Phillip Husted, D. D. Huff, Thomas J. Hazlitt, Anthony Huber, Geo. Herzog, H. Harkins, Ole Herbranson, Henry Holm, Benjamin Hollenbach, John R. Howard, Knud Herbranson, William Horton, Phillip Howe, Moses Hostetler, Christopher Hoverson, Halvor Johnson, John Johnson, Ever Johnson, John R. Johnson, John G. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Martin Johnson, Michael Johnson, Raid Knudson, Andrew Knudson, Toleff Knudson, William Klontz, A. L. Kincaid, Elmar Knudson Charles Krech, G. S. Krumm, G. L. Krumm, Theophilus Krumm, J. N. Klein, James Kelley, Ever Knudson, James Lyon, Ellick Larson, John Livengood, Knud Larson, Valentine Larkins, Halgrim Larson, Phillip Lathrop, James R. Moore, James F. Moore, George Miers, Ezekiel E. Meader, William Meyer, Casper Meyer, J. N. Miller, G. Nelson, Ole Olson, (five of 'em) Barney Oleson, Magnus Oleson, Andrew Olson, Hover Olson (two), Christian Olson, John Olson, James Oleson, George Oleson, Arne Oleson, Herman Oleson, Knutson Oleson, J. Ostrander, William Painter, Ole Peterson, D. W. Pierce, William Padden, David Reed, Daniel Reed, John Ruller, Abraham Rosa, John Reams, Conrad Riley, S. Riddle, A. Russell, John Stuart, William Sharpe, John Shafer, M. B. Spencer, M. B. Sherwin, Ole Simonson, Geo. W. Tate, Michael Townsend, Ole Thoreson, Jacob Torgrim-son, Sebastian Thaat, Ephraim Thompson, Nelson Torkleson, George Thaat, Mykle Toreson, Isaac Underhill, John Vail, John H. Varnall, John Williams, Silas Wheeler, Harrison Wheeler, Justus Wilson, Anna Yans.

Perhaps it would be well to follow up the list of the first taxpayers with a list of the early settlers, so far as such is obtainable. Such a list is necessarily, in a great measure, a repetition of what has been given in previous chapters. Through the kindness of Mr. A. K. Bailey, I am permitted the use of the old settlers' cards, taken as admission tickets at the door of Steyer's Opera House at the time of the organization of the Old Settlers Association, July 4, 1876. It was the object of the inventor of this mode

of gaining admission, not only to make the cards serve that purpose, but also to give a condensed history of each individual; and in order to serve this purpose to the best advantage, printed cards, with blank spaces to fill, were used. The person gaining admission by this means was obliged to fill the blank spaces left for that purpose, and which, when filled, would give his age, when married, to whom and what year, and the date of his settlement in the county, as well as the number of the section on which he settled.

The following list of the very early settlers is quite complete:

Hamilton Campbell and his wife, Sarah, came to Winneshiek County June 7, 1848, and settled on sections 23-26, Bloomfield Township. Hamilton Campbell was born in 1802, and married in 1838.

Gotlob Krum and wife came to Winneshiek County on the 29th of June, 1848, and settled on the N. W. Q. of Section 17, in what is Washington township.

Gotleib Krum, June 29, 1848, Washington.

David Reed and wife settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 25 August 15, 1848, Bloomfield Township.

Daniel Reed settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 25; August 15, 1848, Bloomfield Township.

John N. Topliff settled on the S. E. Q. of Section 25, of Bloomfield Township. April 1, 1848.

Andrew Meyer and wife came to Winneshiek County on the 1st of April, 1849, and settled in Washington Township on Section 23.

Phenas Banning settled on the N. W. of N, W. Q. of Section 5, in what is now Bloomfield Township, in June, 1859.

William Day and Elizabeth, his wife, came to Winneshiek County and settled on what is now Decorah, on the 10th of June, 1849. John F. Day, same. Richard V. Day, same. Claibourne Day, same.

O. W. Emery came to Winneshiek County on the 20th of August, and settled on the N. W. Q. of Section 17, Canoe Township

Josiah Goddard, Jr., October 10, 1849, Decorah.

The following are settlers who made a permanent settlement in the county in 1850:

David Kinnison and his wife Henrietta, who settled on the N. W. Q. of Section 7.

John DeCow and his wife Mary D., who settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 1, in Bloomfield Township, June 29.

A. O. Lommen and his wife, Seigie, who settled on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. Q. of Section 2, in Springfield Township, June 12.

Erick Anderson settled on the S. E. Q. of Section 24, Springfield Township, June 12.

A. K. Anderson came to Winneshiek County on the 20th of June, and settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 23, Springfield Township.

Tolef Simianson and his wife Betsy, came to Winneshiek County July 2, and settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 1, Springfield Township.

Russell Dean, April, Bloomfield Township.

Ole G. Johnson settled on the S. W. Q. of Section 31, Glenwood Township, July 2.

Nelson Johnson and his wife Hannah came to Winneshiek County on the 2d of July, and settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 36, Decorah.

Orin Simmons came to Winneshiek County on the 3d of July, and settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 23, Decorah Township.

E. G. Opdahl came to Winneshiek County on the 4th of July, and settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 14, Springfield Township.

Albert Opdahl settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 14, Springfield Township, July 4th, and his wife, Mary H., settled on the N. W. Q. of the N. W. Q. of Section 13, Decorah Township, July 25.

John W. Holm came to Winneshiek County on the 30th of July, and settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 33, Canoe Township.

Benjamin L. Bisby came to Winneshiek County on the 1st of August, and settled on the S. W. Q. of Section 29, Hesper Township.

Peter K. Langland and his wife Emma, came to Winneshiek County in August, and settled on the N. W. Q. of Section 10, Pleasant Township.

John Evanson came to Winneshiek County on the 25th of September, and settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 32, Madison Township.

Christopher A. Estrim and his wife Juger Caroline, settled on the S. half of S. E. Q. of Section 5, on the 3d of September, Frankville.

John Fredenburg settled, the 20th of October, on the N. W. Q. of Section 6, Canoe Township.

William Padden and wife settled 25th of November, Section 28, Frankville Township.

John Rosa came to Winneshiek County with his father, and settled on the Washington Prairie.

Jacob Duff, Frankville.

Edward Tracy, Decorah.

Walter Rathbun and his wife Welthie came to Winneshiek County in March, and settled on the N. W. Q. of Section 16.

The following is a partial list of the pioneers who came to the county in 1851:

E. C. Dunning and wife settled on settled 16, Decorah Township, June 20th.

Geo. Blake, April, Bloomfield Township.

Russell Dean, April, Bloomfield.

E. E. Clement, Springfield, settled March 1, on the S. W. S. W. Q. of Section 1, Springfield Township.

D. D. Huff and his wife Anna settled April 26, on the S. E. Q. of Section 29, Hesper Township.

Peter E. Haugen came to Winneshiek county on the 12th of May, and settled on the N. W. Q. of Section 31, Decorah Township.

Simeon M. Leach and his wife settled on the 12th of May, on the S. W. Q. of Section 17, Canoe Township.

A. V. Anderson and wife, Parmelia, settled the first part of June, on the N. E. Q. of Section 24.

Torket Hansen and his wife, Sophronia, came to Winneshiek county about the 15th day of June, and settled on the N. E. Q. of Section 25, Decorah Township.

Christopher Evans settled the 15th of June, on the N. E. Q. of Section 32, Glenwood Township.

Iver G. Ringstad and wife settled in Madison Township on the 30th of June, on the S. half of Section 29.

Herbrand Onstine settled in Madison Township.

Helge Nelson Myran settled in Madison township, on the S. W. S. W. Q. of Section 8.

Ole M. Asleson and wife settled July 12, on the N. E. Q. of Section 8, Madison Township.

William Birdsall and his wife, Mary, settled on Section 28, Frankville Township, on the 13th of August.

Gulbrand Erickson Wig, settled in September, on the S. E. Q. of Section 36, Madison Township.

Gulbrand T. Lommen settled on Section 33, Decorah Township.

Ole Kittleson and wife settled on Section 17, Decorah Township.

Philip Husted.

W. L. Iverson. Mount Pleasant.

Isaac Birdsall, Frankville.

Ole Toleffson Wig, and his wife, Thora, settled on Section 31, Decorah Township.

Geo. V. Putney settled on Section 30, Burr Oak Township.

A. K. Drake, Decorah.

Erick Olsen Bakke and wife settled on Section 5, Frankville Township.

Nathan Drake settled on Section 7, Glenwood Township.

Rolland Tobiason and wife settled on Section 10, Springfield Township.

CHAPTER II.

The Winnebago Indians; Our County and County Seat Named after their Chiefs; Early History of the Tribe; their Career in Wisconsin; Removal to Iowa, in Winneshiek County; Fort Atkinson; the Chiefs Winneshiek and Decorah; the Grave of the Latter, and Re-interment of His Remains; Indian Traders and Whisky Selling; Bloody Tragedies; Indian Customs and Habits.

As our county and county seat have taken their names from the chiefs of the Winnebago Indians, it will be of interest, as well as of historic value, to trace the history of our historic predecessors on this soil, even though we have little clue, except by the remains left by the mound builders, of the races of the pre-historic ages of the past. It is now about two and a half centuries since the civilized world began to gain knowledge of the existence in the Far West of a tribe of Indians known as the Winnebagoes, that is, "Men of the Sea;" pointing possibly to their early emigration from the shores of the Mexican Gulf or the Pacific. Northern Wisconsin and the upper northwestern peninsula of Michigan were in early times inhabited by several tribes of the Algonquin race, forming a barrier to the Dakotas or Sioux, who had advanced eastward to the Mississippi. But the Winnebagoes, although one of the tribes belonging to the family of the latter, had passed the Mississippi at some unknown period, and settled upon the head waters of Green Bay. Some historians claim that they came from Mexico, whence they fled to escape the Spaniards.

Here the "sea tribe" as early, it is believed, as 1634, was visited by an agent of France, and a treaty concluded with them. The tribe afterward called themselves Hochungara, or Ochunkora, but were styled by the Sioux Hotanke or Sturgeon. Nothing more is heard of the Ouenibigoutz or Winnebougouk (as the Winnebagoes were called by the Jesuit missionaries, and the Algonquin tribes, meaning men from the fetid or salt water, translated by the French, Puants) for the next thirty-five years, although there is no doubt that the tribe had been visited, meanwhile, by adventurous Frenchmen, when on the second of December, 1669, some of this nation were noted at a Sac (Sauk or Saukie's) village on Green Bay, by Father Allouez. As early, at least as 1670, the French were actively engaged among the Winnebagoes trading. "We found affairs," says one of the Jesuit missionaries, who arrived among them in September of that year, "we found affairs in a pretty bad condition, and the minds of the savages much soured against the French who were there trading; ill-treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and conveying away their merchandise in spite of them, and conducting themselves toward

them with insupportable insolence and indignities." The cause of this disorder, adds the missionary, "is that they had received bad treatment from the French, to whom they this year had come to trade, and particularly from the soldiers, from whom they had pretended to receive many wrongs and injuries." It is thus made certain that the arms of France were carried into the territory of the Winnebagoes over two hundred years ago.

Two Jesuits who ascended the Fox river of Green Bay in 1670, at some falls about one day's journey from the head of the bay, discovered an idol that the savages honored, "never failing, in passing, to make him some sacrifice of tobacco, or arms, or paintings or other things to thank him, that by his assistance they had, in ascending, avoided the danger of the waterfalls that are in this stream, or else if they had to ascend to pray him to aid them in this perilous navigation." The devout missionaries caused the idol "to be lifted up by the strength of arm and be cast into the depths of the river, to appear no more" to the idolatrous savages. The mission of St. Francis Xavier, founded in December, 1669, by Allouez was a roving one among the tribes inhabiting the shores of Green Bay, and the interior country watered by the Fox River and its tributaries, for about two years, when its first mission house was erected at what is now Depere, Brown County, Wisconsin. This chapel was soon afterward destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1676.

The Winnebago Indians by this time had not only received considerable spiritual instruction from the Jesuit fathers, but had obtained quite an insight into the mysteries of trading and trafficking with white men; for following the footsteps of the missionaries, and sometimes preceding them, were the ubiquitous French traders. It is impossible to determine precisely what territory was occupied by the Winnebagoes at this early date, farther than they lived near the head of Green Bay. A direct trade with the French upon the St Lawrence was not carried on by the Winnebagoes to any great extent until the beginning of the eighteenth century. As early as 1679 an advance party of La Salle had collected a large store of furs at the mouth of Green Bay, doubtless in a traffic with this tribe and others contiguous to them. Generally, however, the surrounding nations sold their peltries to the Ottawas, who in turn disposed of them to the French.

The commencement of the eighteenth century found the Winnebagoes friendly to and in alliance with France and in peace with the dreaded Iroquois. In 1718, the nation numbered six hundred. They were afterward found to have moved up Fox river, locating upon Winnebago lake, which stream and lake were their ancient seat, and from which they had been driven either by fear or the prowess of more powerful tribes of the West or Southwest. Their intercourse with the French was gradually extended

and generally peaceful, though not always so, joining with them in their wars with the Iroquois, and subsequently in their conflicts with the English which finally ended in 1760.

In Shea's "Early French Voyages" there was printed a letter from Father Guignas, written May 29, 1728, at Fort Beauharnois on Lake Pepin, on the upper Mississippi river, in which an interesting reference is made to the Winnebagoes. He says:

"The Sioux convoy left the end of Montreal Island on the 16th of the month of June, last year, at 11 A. M., and reached Michilimackinac on the 22d of the month of July. This post is two hundred and fifty leagues from Montreal, almost due west, at 45 deg. 20 min. north latitude.

"We spent the rest of the month at this post, in the hope of receiving from day to day some news from Montreal, and in the design of strengthening ourselves against the alleged extreme difficulties of getting a free passage through the Foxes. At last, seeing nothing, we set out on our march the first of the month of August, and after seventy-three leagues of quite pleasant sail along the northerly side of Lake Michigan, running to the southeast, we reached Green Bay on the 8th of the same month at 5:30, P. M. This post is 44 deg. 43 min. north latitude.

"We stopped there two days, and on the 11th, in the morning, we embarked, in a very great impatience to reach the Foxes. On the third day after our departure from the bay, quite late in the afternoon, in fact somewhat in the night, the chiefs of the Puans (Winnebagoes) came out three leagues from the village to meet the French, with their peace calumets and some bear meat as a refreshment, and the next day we were received by the small nation, amid several discharges of a few guns, and with great demonstrations.

"They asked us with so good grace to do them the honor to stay some time with them, that we granted them the rest of the day from noon, and the following day. There may be in all the village, sixty to eighty men, but all the men and women of very tall stature and well made. They are on the bank of a very pretty little lake, in a most agreeable spot for its situation and the goodness of the soil, nineteen leagues from the bay and eight leagues from the Foxes."

When the English, in October, 1761, took possession of the French post at Green Bay, the Winnebagoes were found to number only one hundred and fifty warriors; their nearest village being at the lower end of Winnebago Lake. They had three towns, and perhaps more.

Their country at this period inclosed not only the lake, but all the streams flowing into it, especially Fox river, and afterward extended to the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. They readily changed the course of their trade—asking now of the commandant of the

fort for English traders to be sent among them. In the Indian outbreak under Pontiac, in 1763, they joined with the Menominees and other tribes to defend the British garrison at the head of the bay, assisting in conducting them to a place of safety. They continued their friendship to the English during the Revolution, by joining with them against the colonies, and were active in the Indian war of 1790-4, taking part in the attack on Fort Recovery, on the Maumee, in the present State of Ohio, in 1793. They also fought on the side of the British in the war of 1812-15, aiding in 1814 to reduce Prairie du Chien. They were then estimated at 4,500.

When, in 1816, the government of the United States sent troops to take possession of the Green Bay country, by establishing a garrison there, some trouble was anticipated from the Winnebago Indians, who, up to that date, had the reputation of being a bold and warlike tribe. A deputation from the nation came down Fox river and remonstrated with the American commandant on what they considered an intrusion. They were desirous of knowing why a fort was to be established so near them. The reply was, that although the troops were armed for war, their purpose was peace. The response of the Indians was an old one. "If your object is peace, you have too many men; if war, too few." However the display of a number of cannon that had not yet been mounted, satisfied the Winnebagoes that the Americans were masters of the situation, and the deputation gave the garrison no further trouble. On the 30th of June, 1816, at St. Louis, the tribe made a treaty of peace and friendship with the General Government, but they continued to lay tribute on white people who passed up Fox river. At this time a portion of the tribe was living on the Wisconsin river, away from Green Bay. In 1820, they had five villages on Winnebago Lake and fourteen on Rock river. In 1825 the claim of the Winnebagoes was an extreme one so far as territory was concerned. Its southern boundary stretched away from the source of the Rock river to within forty miles of its mouth in Illinois, where they had a village. On the west it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing into the Mississippi. To the north it reached Black river and the Upper Wisconsin, to the Chippewa Territory, but did not extend over Fox river, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago Lake.

The final removal of the Winnebagoes from Wisconsin to the westward, across the Mississippi soon followed. In 1829, a large part of the territory in southwest Wisconsin, lying between the Sugar River and the Mississippi and extending to the Wisconsin, was sold to the Government, and three years later, all the residue lying south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers of Green Bay. And finally in the brief language of the treaty of November 1, 1837, (this tribe having become unsettled and wasteful). "The Winnebago Nation of Indians" ceded to the General Govern-

ment "all their lands east of the Mississippi." Not an acre was reserved. And the Indians agreed that within eight months from that date, they would move west of the "great river," they being allotted territory a part of which was in the present Winneshiek County. This arrangement, however, was not fully carried out. In 1842 there were only 756 at the then Turkey River, Iowa Settlement, their new home, with as many in Wisconsin and small bands elsewhere. All had become lawless and roving. Some removed from Wisconsin in 1848, while a party to the number of eight hundred left that State as late as 1873 for Nebraska, long after the Iowa portion of the tribe had preceeded them to their western home. Their Nebraska reservation is north of and adjacent to the Omahas, containing over one hundred thousand acres. However, since their first removal, they have several times changed their homes, and scattering bands have wandered back and forth between Wisconsin and Nebraska. The total number is now estimated at less than twenty-five hundred.

The following brief paragraphs in reference to the Winnebagoes, and removals of portions of the tribe, is taken from a sketch of the "Explorers and Pioneers of Minnesota," by Rev. Edward D. Neil:

"The Ho-Tchun-Graws, or Winnebagoes, belong to the Dakotah family of aborigines. Champlain, although he never visited them, mentions them. Nicollet, who had been in his employ, visited Green Bay about the year 1635, and an early relation mentions that he saw the Ouinipegos, a people called so because they came from a distant sea, which some French writer erroneously called Puants."

Another writer, speaking of these people, says:

"These people are called 'Les Puants,' not because of any bad odor peculiar to them, but because they claim to have come from the shores of a far distant lake, toward the north, whose waters are salt. They call themselves the people 'de l'eau puants' of the putrid or bad water."

"By the treaty of 1837 they were removed to Iowa, and by another treaty in October, 1846, they came to Minnesota in 1848, to the country between the Long Prairie and Crow Wing River. The agency was located on the Long Prairie River, forty miles from the Mississippi, and in 1849 the tribe numbered about five hundred souls.

"In February, 1855, another treaty was made with them, and that spring they removed to lands on the Blue Earth River. Owing to the panic caused by the outbreak of the Sioux in 1862, Congress, by a special act, without consulting them, in 1863 removed them from their fields in Minnesota to the Missouri River, and in the words of the missionary, 'they were, like the Sioux, dumped in the desert, one hundred miles above Fort Randall.'"

IN WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

The eastern line of the Iowa reservation to which the Winnebagoes were removed from Wisconsin, and which embraced Winneshiek County, was about twenty miles west of the Mississippi river. Their roving and unsettled condition had apparently changed their traditional independent and warlike character; and the large annuity given them as a condition of their removal from Wisconsin added to their vices and accelerated their progress to laziness and worthlessness. And if it is true that they were originally warlike and fierce, as has been stated in these pages, they rapidly sunk in this respect until they won a memorable reputation among the early settlers of being not only cowardly, but craftily revengeful and treacherous. Of these Winnebagoes after their removal to Iowa, Spark's History of Winneshiek County says:

"The Winnebagoes were not brave and chivalrous, but vindictive and treacherous. Instead of facing a foe and braving danger, they would stealthily steal upon him, and in an unguarded moment, wreak their vengeance. But these were not the worst features in this tribe. They possessed vices of a meaner and more degrading nature. They united the art of stealing to that of lying. Anything belonging to another on which they could lay their pilfering fingers, they appropriated to their own use. Their lying propensities were proverbial. They regarded the white man with envy, but stood in such fear of their Indian neighbors—the Sacs and Foxes—that they dare not oppose him, but made him their champion and protector against these warlike and powerful tribes. They were more opulent in their annuities than any other tribe of Indians. Besides about \$100,000 in cash and goods paid them annually, large sums were expended in the vain attempts to educate and christianize them. A few among them could read and write; but in proportion as they improved in book lore, in the same, and even in a greater ratio, they deteriorated morally; and those who enjoyed the greatest advantages were the most worthless and degraded of their tribe. Every attempt that has been made to civilize them, has sunk them lower in the scale of humanity. At least this is the evidence of those who are familiar with their history. It has been reduced to an axiom, by observation and experience, that the Indian is incapable of civilization, except in rare cases. They are gradually and surely fading away. The very approach of civilization is a poison to them, from the effects of which there is no escape. Its operation is slow but sure, and but a few years will have made their annual rounds before the race will be numbered with the things of the past, and only known in history."

The Winnebagoes being of such a character, or reputation, at least, it seemed all the more necessary that there should be an arm of the General Government extended toward their control,

and a garrison established in their midst. And so Fort Atkinson, situated on a hill overlooking the village of that name in our county, was established. Some remains of the old fort still exist. The fort was named after the famous and successful fighter of the Indians, General Atkinson, the hero of the Black Hawk war, and was commenced on the 2d of June, 1840, about fifty mechanics being employed in the work. It was intended to control the Indians and protect them from bands of their enemies, as well as to protect the settlers. Further particulars in regard to it, and the village which bears its name, as well as in relation to Old Mission and Indian farm and reservation, established in 1842 by Indian Agent Rev. D. Lowery, about five miles southwest of Atkinson, for educating and civilizing the Indians, will be found elsewhere in this volume.

WINNESHIEK AND DECORAH.

Winneshiek, the ruling chief of the Winnebagoes, soon after their removal to the reservation or neutral ground, including what is now known as Winneshiek County, did not become chief through royal Indian blood, nor because of bravery or prowess in war. He was made chief by order of the United States War Department, on account of his ability and fitness for the position. Under him as head chief, there were several chiefs of respective bands into which the nation was divided. The village of the head chief, Winneshiek, extended along the Upper Iowa River for several miles, where Decorah is now located. He was an Indian of remarkable ability, intelligence and good sense, tall, straight, well developed, and fine looking, and confided in and trusted the whites, whom he seemed to thoroughly respect as they did him, and could speak the English language tolerably well. Judge Murdock and others, who were acquainted with him, and who have heard him deliver several speeches, were much impressed with his ability and oratorical genius. His face would light up with the fires of excitement; tone and gesture would add to the effect of his words; and the effect on his hearers was thrilling and powerful.

It is not known positively whether Winneshiek is still living. There was a rumor of his death some years ago, but it has not been authentically confirmed. Whether alive or not, his name is perpetuated in being given to our county, one of the finest and best in the State. In accordance with the polygamous custom of the Winnebagoes, Winneshiek had six wives; and that he was a connoisseur in female beauty is shown by the fact that he chose the finest looking women in the nation.

Decorah, our beautiful inland city, and county seat of Winneshiek County, was named after Waukon-Decorah, one of the prominent chiefs of the Winnebagoes. Our neighboring and thriving village of Waukon gained its name from the first half of the hyphenated name of the aforesaid chieftain. He had lost

an eye, and was familiarly known by the whites as "one-eyed Decorah." He, like Winneshiek, was an eloquent orator, and would sometimes boast of having white blood in his veins. He had two brothers, who, as well as he, were of prominence in their tribe.

The following quotation is from a speech of Decorah, made to the Government Commissioners after he had served with the Government forces in the Black Hawk war. He complained that his tribe had been firm friends of the whites, had aided them in the critical war against Black Hawk, and had not only received in return, but also because of helping their white brethren, had promoted the enmity of other Indians, who had been wreaking vengeance upon them. He said: "The Sacs hate the Winnebagoes for helping their Great Father, and when peace was made with the whites they struck at the Winnebagoes; first at the family of the speaker, when he was away from home they stole upon his lodge and killed his wife and children; and now he thought that his Great Father would give him some token of remembrance of his services."

What are said to be the remains of Decorah, having been twice re-interred, now repose in the Court House grounds, near the northeast corner. It has been claimed by some that Waukon Decorah is still living, but that is very doubtful, and he must have been a very old man long before this time. The site of the grave of the alleged Decorah, above referred to, was, it is reported, often visited in early days by bands of Winnebago Indians, who came back to their old homes here for a brief visit.

The first grave of Decorah was on ground now occupied by Winnebago Street, just below Main, almost at their intersection, and therefore in front of the present St. Cloud Hotel. The opening of the street to travel, made it desirable that the remains be removed to another spot. This was done by a formal meeting of prominent citizens on Aug. 4, 1859. Below is the report of that meeting by the secretary thereof, as afterwards published:

"DECORAH, August 4, 1859.

"The citizens of Decorah assembled at the grave of the Indian Chieftain, 'Decorah', marked by the decaying bark and wood that lay over it, and on motion of Rev. E. Adams, Dr. J. M. Green was chosen moderator and T. W. Burdick was appointed secretary.

"After the examination of the grave it was on motion resolved that the remains of the Chieftain be disinterred.

"The grave being at the intersection, and within the limits of Main and Winnebago streets, and if not removed must soon give place to the use of these streets for the travel and commerce of the white man.

"Thereupon those present proceeded to exhume the body. Only bones remained. On motion of Rev. Adams, a committee

consisting of D. B. Ellsworth, R. F. Gibson and Nathaniel Otis, were appointed to provide a suitable receptacle for the remains, and hold the same subject to the order of the citizens meeting.

"On motion a committee was appointed to raise funds to obtain a suitable monument, and erect a fence to mark the grave.

"The committee appointed took charge of the remains, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

T. W. BURDICK, Secretary."

In this new grave on the Court House grounds, the remains lay undisturbed for about seventeen years. But the grading and terracing of the grounds and the building of the new stone wall, a solid, substantial, structure, still comparatively new, compelled another resurrection and re-interment in the summer of 1876. The following in relation thereto is from the *Decorah Bee*, June 13, 1876:

"Decorah has been resurrected. We do not mean this beautiful little city, but the bones of the noble chieftain after whom it is named. On Tuesday morning the workmen engaged in grading and excavating for a new stone wall and sidewalk on the Main street side of the Court House grounds, came across the remains of an old coffin containing some human bones, rusty scalping-knife, and tomahawk and pipe. They were some three feet from the surface of the ground, just inside the old wall, on the northeast corner of the courtyard. That they are the bones of the old Indian chief, Decorah, we are assured by old residents, from whom we learn the following facts:

About seventeen years ago, Winnebago street being about to be opened, a grave, situated where now is about the middle of the street in front of the post-office and known as the grave of Decorah, was opened and the remains, consisting of human bones, a blanket, tomahawk, pipe, and a lot of beads taken out, buried in Ellsworth & Landers' store for about six months, till the stone wall in front of the Court House yard was completed, when they were buried where now found."

"It is held as conclusive proof of this being the remains of Decorah, that the Indians of his tribe frequently assembled about that early grave, whence the remains have since been removed, performed their mournful rites, and that they called it the grave of Decorah.

"Only a portion of the bones of the body were found to have survived the devastating hand of time, were taken out, and placed in a box to be buried again inside the new stone wall when built.

"Quite a crowd of people assembled to look at those poor remains of the proud chieftain whose spirit hath departed. Lo these many years."

The action of the old settlers noted above in the report of the secretary of the meeting of 1859, which exhumed the supposed re-

mains of Decorah, would be considered pretty good evidence of their genuineness; but the despoiling hand of the iconoclast is made to appear to throw doubt over the historic stories, as in the case of the tale of the saving of John Smith by the dusky princess Pocahontas, and the equally sacred tradition of Washington and his hatchet. It will be seen that even a prominent actor in the first resurrection of the remains of Decorah was befogged with doubts by the spreading of rumors that Decorah was still living. For in a sermon, entitled, "First Things of Decorah," preached not long after this first exhuming, the Rev. E. Adams said:

"Some may recollect how our bosoms swelled with respect for the old chief; with what reverence we exhumed his remains; how, in imagination, we beheld his noble form, as his skull, with its straight, black hair, was turned out by the spade; with what pomp and ceremony it was planned to remove his remains to some suitable place, possibly a monument erected—till, in gathering necessary facts for the occasion, word came back to us that Decorah was a chief greatly respected by his tribe, an old man, considerably bent over, with one eye put out, and his hair very gray. His hair very gray! All but this could have been got along with, but somehow the poetry was gone! Enthusiasm subsided! However, if in future years, by the lapse of time, this difficulty should be obliterated, and any desire should remain to erect a monument to the old chief, they can find his bones, or those of some other poor Indian, safely deposited in a rough box a few inches below the surface of the ground, close to the northeast corner of the Court House yard."

CUSTOMS, INCIDENTS, TRAGEDIES.

As has already been intimated, the Winnebagoes practiced polygamy, and their manner of wooing was not much tinged with a comprehension of the idea of the equality of the sexes; nor did the marriage ceremony have enough of form or ceremony as to have been considered satisfactorily binding, if the contracting parties had been whites. The Indian brave opened his suit not with the dusky damsel, but with her parents, and as persuasive arguments, gave them such presents as his ability or liberality offered. If the paternal copper-colored "lord of creation" was willing, the matter was considered settled, and the bride would be borne away to the lodge of the wooer, whether she wished it or not.

The funeral services were simple and devoid of form, the body of the deceased being wrapped in his blankets, and buried in a reclining position in a shallow grave. The period and profuseness of mourning varied, and is said to have depended on the amount of whisky on hand, or provided for the occasion.

In the early settlements of this country, as at present on the frontier, "fire water" was the great curse of the Indians. In many cases, a despicable white under the guise of an Indian teach-

er, made his real business the selling of whisky to the Indians. He would secrete his stock of whisky in some grove or out of the way place near enough to the whites for protection.

The Winnebago settlement on the reservation was not one to be neglected by this class of people, who, not allowed by the government to come on to the reservation, came as near to its boundaries as they dared. Two of these characters and the murders resulting from their evil practices, are thus described in Spark's history:

"Taft Jones was an individual of this character. He hailed from Fort Crawford, and located a trading post in the vicinity of Monona, giving it the name of 'Sodom.' Another genius, named Graham Thorn, started a trading post in close proximity to Sodom, and called it 'Gomorrah.' The Indians used to frequent these places, and, of course, usually got badly cheated. It is a matter of recollection that once in a trial before Hon. T. S. Wilson, the first judge of this part of the country, a witness testified to things that happened at Sodom and Gomorrah. The Judge was disposed to become indignant, and asked, somewhat pointedly, if the witness was not imposing on the Court. The reply was given by Judge Murdock, then a young attorney, 'Oh, no, your Honor; these places do actually exist.' The old mayor of Sodom crossed long since to the other side of Jordan."

During the sojourn of the Indians on their reservation three murders were committed, to wit: that of the Gardner family, in Fayette county; of Riley, near Monona; and of Herchy, near the mouth of the Volga. In all of these cases whisky was the inciting cause, and some of the parties undoubtedly deserved their fate. In the Riley case, a small party of Indians were encamped on a tributary of the Yellowstone river, four or five miles from Monona. An old Indian visited Taft Jones' den, at Sodom, and (as many a "paleface" has since done in similar cases) traded all his worldly effects for whisky. He even sold the blanket from his shoulders. Becoming intoxicated, he was turned out of doors, and on his way to his lodge died from exposure and cold. The next morning his son, a youth of about twenty summers, found the dead body of his father lying out in the snow, naked and frozen. His revengeful feelings were aroused, and going to the whisky den at Gomorrah, he shot at the first man he saw through the window. Unfortunately it happened to be an inoffensive man named Riley. A detachment of troops under command of Lieut. David S. Wilson, late Judge of Dubuque Circuit Court, was sent out to capture the Indian who committed the murder. He was apprehended, taken to Fort Atkinson, and confined in the guard-house, but by the connivance of a sympathizing white man he escaped and was never recaptured. Jones lived but a short time after this occurrence. Dr. Andros, of this city, witnessed his death and describes it as follows: 'I was travelling from Fort

Atkinson to Prairie du Chien, and as I was passing by Sodom I was called in to see Taffy Jones. I found him on his bed in a miserable condition, and dying from chronic alcoholism. His countenance was horrible to look upon. He seemed to have but one thought, one wish. His only cry was whisky! whisky! whisky! I told Thorn, who was his right bower, that Taffy was dying, and to gratify his last wish. A tumbler of whisky was placed to his lips, and he swallowed it with all the gusto that marks the smallest babe while drawing nourishment from the breast of its mother. In a few hours he died, a striking illustration of the old adage, 'the ruling passion strong in death.' The murder of the Gardner family was caused by whisky. Gardner kept a whisky shop, and it seems a number of Indians called at his place for their favorite beverage. He dealt out the whisky to them until they became intoxicated, and he, becoming alarmed, refused to let them have any more. They then determined to take the whisky by force, whereupon Gardner offered resistance. He was seized by the demons and dispatched. His defenseless wife and innocent babe were next assassinated, and his daughter, a beautiful girl about twelve years old, was reserved for a more terrible fate."

Of the bands of Winnebagoes and the difficulties of their removal, Sparks' history says:

"At the time the Winnebagoes were removed they numbered about four thousand, and were scattered over their reservation, or what was then called 'the neutral ground.' Four bands were located near the Fort and Agency. The other bands were located more remote. Where the city of Decorah now stands was a large band under the government of the hereditary chief Decorah; hence the name. This country was at that time an Indian paradise, abounding in fish and game. The sale of their lands to the Government by their chiefs, and their acceptance of a new home in Minnesota, was very unsatisfactory to the Indians themselves. For a long time they refused to comply with the agreement entered into by their chiefs, and only consented when compelled by force of United States troops. Owing to their reluctance to remove, the whole summer was spent in their ejection. One band, governed by a chief called the 'The Dandy,' would not go upon the land assigned them, but returned with their chief to Black River, Wisconsin, where they remained till the summer of 1874, when they were finally removed (at a great expense to the Government) to the home of the tribe west of the Missouri. But they had remained on their new hunting grounds but a few months when they again returned to their old homes."

The remainder of this chapter, describing Indian life and another bloody tragedy caused by selling whisky to the Indians, is from a series of papers being published in the *Decorah Journal* on pioneer life in this region:

"The character of the Indians, as written by their distant admirers, or their near enemies, has been both overrated and underrated. How shall I describe them?—a mixture of savage barbarism and of 'civilization,' as learned from the whites. This is about what the pioneers found them to be. They are either warm and trusty friends, or bitter, treacherous and blood-thirsty enemies. That is their savage nature. They are inveterate beggars, liars and thieves; a part of this is nature, and a part was learned from their white brothers. They are lazy, dirty and shiftless. They are brave, chaste and constant in their marital relations. They are true to their tribe and those who befriend them, but revengeful and unforgiving to their enemies. How much of this is nature, and how much is learned from the pale faces, I leave to the reader to say.

"With the coming of the whites, the habits of the Indians underwent something of a change. They learned to prize money and to covet its possession, provided it could be gained without much labor. Their wants grew to be more numerous as the ability to supply them increased. They were still hunters, as they had always been, but to this was added a few other pursuits whereby money could be obtained. But in this the principle labor fell upon the squaws. The braves would hunt and fish, and would sell their furs, which always commanded good prices, while the deer skins would be tanned by the squaws, and often manufactured into moccasins, many of them tastefully beaded and ornamented. For thread they used the sinews of the deer, and their work was both substantial and neat. These moccasins were favorite foot wear for the pioneers, both men and women, and for comfort they cannot easily be surpassed, and a pretty foot never looked prettier than when dressed in a neat fitting Indian moccasin. No white person could ever give a softer finish to a deer skin than do the squaws. In this they surpass all others.

"The gathering of wild berries, and of wild rice, also contributed considerably toward supplying their wants. In summer a small patch of Indian corn, and sometimes of potatoes, would be cultivated. In this, also, the squaws performed the most of the labor, while the braves wandered off on hunting or fishing expeditions.

"But few persons living in countries where a wild Indian is seldom or never seen, having anything like a correct idea of the kind of life these people really lead. Many imagine that theirs is a happy care-free life, free from all restraint, and that as he roams at will over the vast free forest of the west, his must be a life to be envied by civilized men and women. Let us look for a moment at the reality.

"In summer the Indian life may be said to be at its best, but even then hunger is not an unknown or even an unfrequent guest. Then the Indians settle down in groups, or families, erect their wigwams, and there remain while their small patch of corn is

cultivated, berries gathered, etc. In the autumn they remove to the rice fields, which lie to the north. The wild rice forms one of the chief articles on which they subsist, and if this crop fails, as is often the case, it is the cause of great destitution and suffering. Throughout the winter the Indians are frequently on the move going to new regions in quest of game, or for other reasons. I will relate a couple of incidents which moved my heart to pity for these poor creatures:

"It was a bitter cold morning in January. A party of five or six were traveling by stage, and though thickly and comfortably clothed, and snugly tucked up with buffalo robes, all were complaining of the cold. We were passing over a bleak prairie where the wind blew a perfect gale, when we came upon a party of Indians who had just broken camp and were moving to some new locality. There were about twenty in the company, consisting of men, women and children. There were two or three Indian ponies loaded with camp equipage, and on these ponies were mounted some of the smaller children, though boys, down to the ages of eight or nine years, together with the squaws, plodded through two feet of snow as best they might, their route lying across the prairie and not in the direction the road ran. The Indians walked erect, carrying only their guns, but the squaws, and even the children, were bent down with heavy loads, carrying not only the camp supplies, but also the woven bark of which their wigwams were made, strapped upon their backs.

"The Indians were dressed in buckskin leggings with moccasins of the same material. A thin calico shirt was the only garment, from the waist up. The squaws were similarly dressed, with the addition of a woolen shirt that reached just below the knees. The heads of all were uncovered, and around the form of each was loosely drawn a large blanket, which it seemed to us might have afforded greater protection had it been more closely drawn, or secured with our own indispensable pins. The dark, slender hands of all were wholly unprotected. Two or three of the squaws had little papposes strapped upon their backs who cried piteously, very much as a little *human* baby would have done.

"And this party of wanderers would plod a long until hunger and weariness would overtake them. Then, on that cold winter's day, they would scrape away the heavy snow, would undo the rolls of bark matting, which must afford but a poor protection from the cold, gather sticks and brush and build a fire, and then, after cooking and eating a simple meal, would spread their blankets and lie down on the cold, frozen ground, to sleep and rest. After thinking of all this, and of the warm fire and smoking meal that would await us at the hotel not far distant, there was not much more complaint among us.

"One chilly night, late in autumn, word was brought that a party of Indians were encamped in a grove near by. Although

there are large Indian settlements a little ways to the north, an Indian camp in our midst is sufficiently rare to attract some attention. So that evening, taking a few presents as a peace-offering, a party set out to pay the encampment a visit. A blazing fire guided us to the spot. About the fire, over which a kettle hung suspended, were a group of ten, all seated on the ground—six Indians and four squaws. The Indians were smoking their pipes with stolid countenances, while the squaws had their blankets drawn up over their heads, and their heads resting on their hands, seemed indifferent to everything in life. An effort at conversation elicited only a grunt, and a declaration in the Indian tongue that they could not speak English; a statement which we very much doubted, as it is an Indian trick to feign ignorance of our language, even when well understood. A presentation of our gifts aroused a little life, and a chatter in the Indian tongue.

“The kettle was boiling slowly, and, being uncovered, was seen to contain a piece of meat, some potatoes, and some pieces of black bread, all boiling together, and would form a not unsavory meal. When cooked it would be set out on the ground, and the group squatted around would dip out morsels and eat them from their fingers. Then, with blankets drawn around them, and with heads toward the fire, and with no shelter save the cold, starry heavens, they would sleep until morning. Possibly they would partake of the remnants of last night’s meal, and at early dawn would be again on the trail, and not until twenty-five or thirty miles were accomplished would they again stop to rest. Our homes never seem warmer or more comfortable, or our beds softer or more downy, than when on some cold, chilly night we think of a visit to an Indian encampment.

“Does any one wonder, with all their suffering and privation, with wars waged among them, and with the white man’s ‘fire-water’ dealing ruin and death in their midst, that he is fast dying out?

“Sometimes the savagen aature of the Indians would burst forth, like a prisoned volcano, and culminate in deeds of bloodshed and murder so horrible as to strike terror to the stoutest hearts. In recording these deeds of carnage the blame cannot be said to rest wholly upon the savages. They are generally inclined to be friendly with the whites when treated with kindness and justice. Some of their most atrocious acts of cruelty may rather be attributed to drunken frenzy, than to either injustice on the part of the whites, or savage barbarity on the part of the Indians. Of this class was one of their most fiendish murders, known as the Tea-Garden murder.

“There lived in one of the northwestern counties of Iowa a Frenchman named Tea-Garden. The country was very wild, with only a few white families scattered through a wide extent of territory. His family consisted of his wife—a very estimable woman,

and four children—two boys, aged respectively eight and eleven years of age, a girl of six years of age, and an infant child. Tea-Garden kept a trading post and dealt with the Indians, who were much more numerous than the whites. He soon found that although they coveted beads and other trinkets, there was one article which found much more ready sale than any other, and for which an Indian would sacrifice almost anything he possessed. This article was called in the Indian tongue 'Poch-a-ninna,' the literal signification of which is 'fire-water,' in plain English, whisky. He was not a man of much principle, and though the sale of liquor to the Indians was strictly against the laws of the territory, he soon came to dispense the fiery fluid with a freedom that was in accordance with the Indians' capability of paying for it.

"But few men can handle fire-brands without themselves being scorched. But few can deal out poison without themselves feeling its direful effects, and Tea-Garden did not prove to be one of the few. Having a natural liking for the vile stuff, with him to handle was to taste, and he soon came to drink freely with his customers, be they either whites or Indians, and in a short time he became a drunkard and a sot, with scarcely a spark of manhood left.

"He abused his family, his helpless children, and his faithful wife, who clung to what little of manhood he yet possessed. There was one of the hangers-on around this drinking place, an Irishman named Mahone who, although a good and kind-hearted man, had yielded to his appetite for liquor until he, too, had become a confirmed drunkard, and having no family ties, cared but little for anything save the gratification of his appetite for liquor.

"One day liquor had flowed more freely than usual, and as a consequence Tea-Garden had been more abusive than ever. He had beaten both his wife and his children, who cowered before his drunken wrath. In the course of their drunken revelry it was proposed that Mahone purchase Tea-Garden's wife. This was acceded to, and the price being agreed on, the money was paid over and a paper made out declaring Mahone the rightful owner of the 'chattel.'

"Mahone had a genuine respect for the woman, and being partially sober the next morning, approached the woman and frankly stated the bargain. Said he: 'According to the custom of this rough country, I suppose that I might claim you and make you trouble, but I wish nothing but to see you in a happier situation than you are here. You have friends to whom you can go and who will gladly receive you. Go, and I will protect you in so doing.' She was glad to accept the offer, and taking the youngest child with her, went to her friends, leaving the other children until she could find means to provide for them. This explains how there came to be only drunken Indians, and whites, and small children at this trading post at the time of the tragedy.

"The two men, Tea-Garden and Mahone, kept together, drinking and carousing, and selling liquor to the Indians, sinking lower and lower in the scale of humanity. The Indians' money went into the white man's pocket as freely as ever, but there began to be low mutterings of discontent, mingled with the drunken dance and whoop. A storm was gathering but its omens were not heeded.

"One day in mid-winter, a gang of Indians had been at the post all day, drinking and carousing. The host and his companion, Mahone, had drank with them, and were even more under the influence of liquor than their guests. Night came on and the children were sent supperless to bed. The children were frightened and hungry, and were lying in bed awake listening to all that was going on around them. They knew that their father and Mahone were asleep by their heavy breathing, but the Indians were awake and talking angrily in their own language, which the children well understood. They were telling how they had been cheated by Tea-Garden, and as their anger increased the children heard these savages plan the murder of the whole family while they slept. The three were in one bed, and the little girl of six was the only one that slept. The oldest boy drew the bedclothes up over her head in the hope that by so doing she might be unnoticed and so escape the massacre that awaited them. Trembling with fear the boys dared not speak or stir, but no word or movement escaped them. They saw one of the Indians take up an ax from the corner, try its edge, and then saw it descend, crashing through the brain of their father. They saw it raised, and again descend, in like manner, above the prostrate form of Mahone. Both men passed from their drunken slumber into the embrace of death without a sigh or a struggle.

"The two boys lay clasped in each other's arms, horror-stricken at the scene. For fully half an hour they lay there, gazing on the bloody spectacle, before the Indians seemed to remember their existence and came toward them. True to their savage custom of sparing neither women nor children, they prepared to finish their hellish work. With an unerring aim the ax went crashing through the skull of the younger boy. The elder crept beneath the bed-clothes in terror, and as the ax again descended it crashed through his shoulder, inflicting a severe but not painful wound, and as, with almost superhuman fortitude and presence of mind, he lay perfectly quiet, the Indians did not take the trouble to see whether they had quite finished their work or not, as they doubtless would have done had they been sober. The little girl slept on unnoticed and undisturbed. The drunken orgies increased, while the boy of eleven years, the sole witness of the scene, peered out from under the bed clothes. About the middle of the night, according to the Indian custom, the bloodthirsty, drunken wretches stole away, having first kindled a fire at the outer walls of the building. The brave boy listened until their savage yells died

away in the distance, then rousing his sleeping sister, his only living companion in all the household, the two set out, barefooted and nearly naked, over the snow to the nearest neighbor's house, a mile away. With that bleeding, gaping wound in his shoulder, partly dragging and partly carrying his little sister, the boy succeeded at last in reaching the friendly shelter of the neighbor's house. But the hands and feet of both the boy and girl were badly frozen.

"In the morning neighbors visited the scene of the tragedy, and found only the ashes and smouldering ruins of the building, and the charred bones of the three victims.

"Both the girl and boy grew up—the girl to brave, noble womanhood. The boy, even before he reached the years of manhood, became a wild hunter, who told no tales of the game he sought. But wherever his hunting-grounds lay, there might often be found a dead Indian, with a peculiar mark, as if killed by the same unerring aim. None but himself knew the number slain, but at last he himself fell a victim to his life-long foes.

CHAPTER III.

Pioneer Life; Pioneer Women; An Indian Scare; Oddities of Bench and Bar; Unique Weddings; Jumping Claims; Rather Crowded; Lost in the Woods.

There are many reminiscences of pioneer life in this now well peopled and thriving country, and its borders, which, told by comfortable and even luxurious firesides, sound like the telling of a dream, or like the pages of some improbable romance. The early settlers are fast passing away, and in the rapid march of time, the early days, with their hard struggles, their privations, their quaint legends, and withal, their mirth and jollity are being rapidly forgotten.

There are those in the older States, and in fact in all countries, who have no desire to remove from their ancestral homes, who are content to "live where their fathers lived—die where their fathers died," but the natural increase of population, as well as the tide of immigration from the countries of Europe would make it impracticable for all to do this. And it is fortunate that a large class is imbued with the spirit of the pioneer—with the earnest desire to seek new and more thinly settled countries, and carve out a fortune or win a comfortable home and a competency for themselves. This spirit and steady purpose it is that turned the prai-

ries and forests of the west into cultivated farms, and caused the beautiful hills and valleys of our county to teem with waving fields of grain, swarm with flocks and herds, be made beautiful with fruits and flowers, which adorn and cheer the homes, where but a few years ago the wild Indian sought his game, and was "monarch of all he surveyed." All honor then, to the sturdy settlers who in braving danger as well as solitude, not only for himself but also for those he loved, to become an independent home winner, has done so much to open up the land for those who followed in his footsteps, or who in later years came after him.

PIONEER WOMEN.

But if we honor the man who thus cuts loose from the dear associations of his early home, how much more honor is due to the woman who, though often reared in the lap of ease, or even luxury, does not repine. The life that for man is only difficult, for woman is truly hard. From much that makes frontier life exciting and pleasant to men, women are naturally shut out. Her work is at home. It is woman who keeps the hearth-fires glowing and helps keep the wolf from the door, not always an imaginary wolf, but sometimes a wolf of real flesh and blood. It is woman that spreads the hospitable board for all strangers and travelers and gives to the wilderness cabin the life and light of home. With whatever difficulty the way of man as a pioneer was beset, at his side, an ever ready and willing helper, was woman.

In health, a friend and companion; in sickness, a physician, nurse and housekeeper, all in one, not only in her home, but also in the home of an unfortunate neighbor. The pioneer woman was always busy, generally cheerful, and always to be depended on in times of trial. As brave as modest, they turned back from no difficulty, they feared no danger. As modest as brave, they shrank from having their names and deeds written for the public. The quiet life of daily toil and self-sacrifice was not the kind of which histories are made, but rather the life which lives in the grateful memory of those who knew them. The following from a speech before an old settlers meeting, pays such a deserved tribute to woman, and is so true and appropriate, that we quote it:

"But what of old comrades in the life battles in the wilderness that was, what of our companions, the *women*? Most of them had been delicately reared, and were accustomed to the luxuries and refinements of cultivated society; and most of all had good homes with the necessities and conveniences of life in abundance, and were surrounded by kind friends and dear relatives. To these they had been bred; to all these they were strongly attached. But these ties were sundered, these homes were left behind, when after the last trunk was packed, and the last farewell was sadly uttered they set their faces sadly westward for a new life and a new home, they knew it must be among strangers.

They shared with us the trial of the journey, the weary miles of sunshine, and storm as we journeyed on and onward. They partook with us the coarse fare and rude accommodation of the wagon and wayside, the canal boat and the steamer, the log tavern and the bivouac under the open heaven, all this they encountered without murmuring, and cheerfully. And when late in autumn, or early in spring it may be in the cold storm or driving mist and chilly winds that cut to the bone, they took their departure from the last outpost of civilization, over lonely prairies, or through the gloomy forest, over the dismal roads, beset with roots or stumps without sign of cultivation, or human habitation, then it was, the hour of bitter trial came to their hearts; then it was that amid their loneliness, and utter heart desolation the dear homes and kindred they had left, rose up before them, and through the tears they look down upon the little ones who cling to them. But not a murmur, not a word of complaint or regret escaped them. The feelings too deep for utterance, which swelled within them, were smothered in their bosoms. When we at last, (some later, some earlier) had found a place where to make a home in these pleasant groves and prairies, pleasant to us men; for here there were herds of bounding deer, and flocks of wild fowl, the wolf and sand-hill crane, and game large and small to give us sport. The lakes and streams abounded in fish, and we could take them at our will. The country was all open and free to roam over, as one great park. There was excitement for us in all this; suited to our rougher natures and coarser tastes. We could roam and fish or hunt, as we pleased, amid the freshness and beauties of nature. But how was it with our wives? From all these they were excluded. They were shut up with their children in log cabins, when they were fortunate enough to get them, rude huts without floors often, and not unfrequently without doors and windows, while the cold fierce winds of dark December whistled through them. Frequently they were covered with sticks fastened with poles, between which the stars of night looked down upon the faithful mother and her sleeping infants, here in one small room, filled perhaps with smoke; without furniture, except a little of the rudest kind; rough slab stools, an equally rough table, and bedstead, if any, made of poles fastened into the house, no kitchen utensils, save perhaps a skillet and a frying pan, destitute of crockery, and with little tinware, they were called upon to do unaided, the duties of a housewife. With these conveniences and these surroundings, they took upon them for weeks and months, and even for years the burdens of their households, in a continued struggle with hindrances and perplexities. These were the heroic women to whom our hearts did homage; and I should fail in my duty, at this time if in the roll call of worthy and honorable names they should not be remembered. And all honor to these pioneer women, say we."

AN INDIAN SCARE.

We cannot now realize the anxiety nor even the dangers that beset the settlers from the Indians, particularly at the time of Indian outbreaks, in this and neighboring States.

A contributor to the *Decorah Journal* the present year, in writing of pioneer life, thus refers to an occurrence well remembered by old settlers:

"As I write the word 'Indians,' memory takes me back to the early days of my childhood in Decorah. Again I see a rider on a foaming steed dash along Broadway, as I did twenty or more years ago, shouting at the top of his voice, 'The Indians are coming!' Again I see the street thronged with blanched-faced men and trembling women, running to and fro in wild excitement and gazing with anxious faces off into the west, imagining every tree a red-skin, and the smoke from every distant chimney a sign of their devastation. Again I hear the whispered consultation of the men as to the best means of protecting their loved ones. Again I feel my hand clasped in that of my sainted mother as I toddle along at her side, down Mill street hill, across the old red bridge, and over to West Decorah—a place of imagined safety. It was a false alarm, and probably faded from the memory of many of our readers, and remembered by others only as the dim recollection of a half forgotten dream. But it comes back to my mind to-night as vividly as though it were an occurrence of yesterday. Twenty years! How great the change! Infants then in their mothers' arms are men and women now; the young are middle aged; the middle aged old; while many whom we knew and loved have fallen asleep and are at rest in the silent churchyard.

AMUSING REMINISCENCES.

But life here had its bright and hopeful side, and with all the anxieties and trials of the pioneers, they became accustomed to their lot, which was cheered by a realization of what they were accomplishing, and by amusing and sometimes exciting incidents or episodes. We are permitted to glean the following from a lecture by Judge M. V. Burdick, whose residence here, and familiarity with early life, and wide acquaintance with old settlers, has given him a large fund of information, and which his warm and sympathetic heart and command of language has given him a happy way of expressing himself. The first anecdote has for its leading characters the judge himself, and another well known attorney and ex-judge:

"In a country as new as Iowa was in 1850, there is always considerable litigation, and a young lawyer, even though he dons the plain habiliments of a farmer, and swings the axe to cut the logs that build his cabin, need not tarry long without a client. At least, I found it so on my arrival in Iowa. In a busy little town that gave promise of ere long expanding into a city, the Turkey

river was dammed and a saw-mill erected by its side. The mill and dam together formed a foot-bridge across the stream. Hard by the mill a log cabin had been built, in which a family lived and a store was kept. The merchant and the miller were not on friendly terms, and so the miller forbade the merchant the privilege of passing through the mill or across the dam. The merchant heeded not the notice, but went to cross the river in the accustomed route. The miller kept a rifle by him with which to prevent intrusion. If miller and merchant had their names reversed, the latter might have used the well known couplet of Shakespeare:

"Lay on, McDuff,
And damned be he who first cries hold—enough.

But as it was, it were better to say, "Lay on to McDuff." Well the miller drew the rifle, aimed at the merchant, and blazed away, the ball burying itself in the post to the saw frame. The merchant applied to the youthful attorney. An information, charging the miller with the crime of assault with intent to commit murder was filed, a warrant was issued, and the defendant was arrested and brought before the magistrate. He asked time to send to a neighboring county for a lawyer, which was granted, the lawyer came. The examination proceeded with the circumstances given in evidence, and the prosecution closed. The attorney for the defence moved to discharge the prisoner because the prosecution had failed to make a *prima facie* case. He introduced an authority to the effect that in order to convict of the crime, it was necessary to prove that the gun with which the assault was made, was loaded with powder and ball. He admitted the powder part had been proven, but argued that there was no proof whatever that the gun contained a ball. The young attorney protested that the fact that the mill post had been hit and penetrated by some hard substance, was proof positive that the gun was loaded with a deadly missile, and that this was sufficient, but all in vain. The Justice ruled that the law said it must be proven by the prosecution that the gun was loaded with powder and ball, and it might have been a slug that penetrated the post. Would you know where these events occurred? It was not "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain," of which Goldsmith speaks in his peerless poem, "The Deserted Village." would you know the lawyer who made the successful defense? It was a noble defence of injured innocence, and on my part an ignoble defeat."

"You have heard of the young man who, in writing to his father, told him to come out west—for very mean men get office here." This may be true, for I have held office several times myself. Men are frequently elevated to positions of trust who are illy qualified to perform the duties required of them. An instance in point I will relate though it smacks very strongly of profanity. A man was on trial before a Justice of the Peace, charged with

killing a neighbor's dog. The defendant was called as a witness, and the Justice said, "hold up your right hand." "You do solemnly swear"—he could get no further. He "scratched his pate and felt for brains." Again he said, "You do solemnly swear." Again he paused; the oath had escaped his memory. Despair was deflected in every lineament of his countenance. Large drops of perspiration stood upon his brow. At length an idea struck him; his countenance beamed with intelligence, and with the gravity becoming the solemnity of an oath, he said, "You do solemnly swear by the upturned hand of Almighty God that you did not kill the dog, and if you did, you hoped to be damned." "The oath excited so much merriment that good feelings was engendered and the case settled, but the dog killing settler refers to the oath as the only lie he ever swore to."

"In the trial of a case before a justice a motion arose on the admissibility of testimony, and the attorney cited an authority from Greenleaf on Evidence. The Justice assumed a very dignified attitude, looked very wise and said: 'Mebby you think I don't know the law, but I guess I do. I know as much as Greenleaf did. The only difference between me and him is that he wrote a book and I didn't.' "

"Even in the higher courts, things of amusing interest occur. In a district court a case was on trial on the last day of the term, and there was to be a dancing party in the evening. The Judge had a decided penchant for tripping the "light fantastic toe," and was extremely anxious to conclude the case in time for the dance. The day and part of the evening was occupied in the examination of witnesses. When the testimony was closed the plaintiff's attorney arose and said: 'If the Court please—' The Court don't please,' the Judge responded. 'Gentlemen of the jury; your verdict will be: We, the jury find for plaintiff — dollars; or, we, the jury find for defendant. Mr. Sheriff, adjourn Court and let us join the dance;' and they danced."

"A case was pending in which the lawyer had several times been demurred out of Court, and the party, in presence of his attorney, appealed to the Judge to tell him what to do to insure a trial of the case on its merits. 'Employ a lawyer,' the Judge replied. A short time after, a witness was being examined in the trial of a case, and the Judge, as he occasionally did, left his seat and mingled in the crowd of lookers-on. A large dog seated himself in the judicial chair. One of the attorneys arose and said: 'May it please the court,—' The crowd roared; the discomfited attorney said; 'Go on, Mr. Attorney, there is more ability on the bench now than there was a moment ago.' The Judge might have fined him for contempt of court, but he did not. He was willing to cry quits."

Occasionally a marriage ceremony is twice performed. A couple had plighted their vows, and all that was lacking to make

their happiness complete was a marriage license and the ceremony. The would-be-groom procured the license from the Clerk of the County of his residence and took the waiting bride to the residence of a minister in an adjoining county, who glanced at the license, saw that it contained their names, and performed the ceremony. After they had gone, he took the license to make out the certificate, and found that it was issued from his neighboring county. He thought he had exceeded his authority, ordered his horse and followed the couple home. They had retired for the night when he arrived, but he routed them out of bed and performed the ceremony again, this time of course in the county in which the license was issued. He was bound to perform his duty. It were well if all who perform marriage ceremonies were equally particular. I know a county in the west in which fourteen licenses were issued in 1881; to which no certificates have been returned. Whether it is owing to broken engagements or neglect of duty can not be ascertained from records."

Our gleanings from Judge Burdick's lecture are fittingly closed with the following poem from his pen:

"Sweeter than the poet's singing
Is the anthem of the free,
Blither is the anvil's ringing
Than the song of bird or bee.

"There's a glory in the rattle
Of the wheels 'mid factory's gloom,
Richer than are snatched from battle
Are the trophies of the loom.

"See the skillful builder raising,
Gracefully yon towering pile.
Round the forge and furnace blazing,
Stand the noble sons of toil.

"They are heroes of the people,
Who the weal of nations raise;
Every dome and every steeple
Rear their heads in Labor's praise."

As a companion anecdote to those of Judge Burdick, we add one from Sparks' history:

"At the time that the military company commanded by Captain Parker was stationed at Fort Atkinson, an incident occurred which verifies the old maxim that 'two of a trade can never agree.' The Orderly of the company was a young lawyer hailing from Connecticut, who had been a prominent man in the political arena. The Second Sergeant was also a young lawyer, who hailed from Vermont. On a certain occasion a dispute sprang up between them; words were plenty, as is usual with lawyers, when Vermont says to Connecticut, 'If you did not rank me, I would thrash you like h—l.' To which Connecticut replied, 'I waive my rank.' They adjourned from the parade ground and stripped

for the contest. The number of rounds fought deponent saith not, but as the story goes 'Vermont' came off victor. 'Vermont' afterwards located at Garnavillo and practiced law. While here he was arrested for horse stealing, and very suddenly disappeared. He is to-day a prominent lawyer of Plattsburg, N. Y. The young lawyer whom I have designated 'Connecticut,' became a distinguished jurist in this district, and now occupies a prominent position as an influential citizen of this State. He believes, with all his strength and might, in narrow-gauge railroads, but is a broad guage man."

And as a companion story of unique weddings, we give the following from the aforementioned contributor to the *Journal* of the sketches of pioneer life:

"It is related as a fact that in early days a hardy backwoodsman was elected Justice of the Peace. He was accredited to know more of hunting, fishing and trapping than of the law, but being deemed honest, and in the lack of better material was elected to the office. His statute-book had not yet arrived, when an anxious couple visited his house for the purpose of being married. In vain he plead ignorance of any knowledge of the marriage ceremony. They would not take 'no' for an answer. 'Well, then, I will do the best I can,' said the officer, and the couple stood up before him. There the wits of the backwoodsman forsook him, and he tried in vain to recall some words that he had heard on like occasions. At last in sheer desperation he blurted out: "Take her by God. She's yours—she's yours for life, and I am Justice of the Peace." He had managed to bring in the name of the Deity in the only way with which he was at all familiar. The marriage was considered legal."

JUMPING CLAIMS.

Much of the land was settled before it was properly surveyed, or came into market. And even when regularly entered, it sometimes happened that when a survey was made, two men would be found to have made improvements on the same land, their claims having overlapped. This often gave rise to bitter feuds, and occasionally tragedies. Sometimes a man would come into the county poor, pre-empt a piece of land, and make some improvements, intending to buy the land of the government before the time of pre-emption expired. There were unprincipled men who would not hesitate to deposit money at the land office against these claims, and if the settler failed to be on hand at the time the pre-emption expired, the land with all its improvements would pass into his hands and he could demand any price he chose from the settler, and the law gave the latter no redress. This was called jumping a claim. So much injustice was done that this jumping of claims was considered a heinous crime, and the pioneers

banded themselves together, and resorted to mob violence to protect themselves, homes, and families; so that the jumping of claims came to be dangerous and liable to cause the offender to be brought before "Judge Lynch," when justice was often summary and severe. Judge Burdick thus describes a case of this kind:

"A trivial difficulty arises between two settlers which results in a law suit. The one is well-to-do and has the title to his land—the other is poor and holds his land by the uncertain tenure of a claim. The one, smarting under supposed grievances, enters the other's house and takes the home from under him. This is an indignity the sturdy settlers will not brook. They call a meeting, wait upon the refractory settler and ask his attendance. He responds and agrees to submit matters in controversy to three disinterested men. A trial is had and the land is awarded to the claimant. They give the aggressor a week in which to execute the deed. Before the week expires, his antagonist is called away, and with two or three friends he forcibly enters the house and turns the family out of doors in a fearful winter storm. The news is carried on the wings of the wind. There is a spontaneous gathering of the people together. Three hundred strong, they repair to his house and bear him away. The land is demanded but he declines to comply. They treat him to the luxury of riding on a rail, and again ask a deed of the land. Again refused, it is suggested that perhaps he would like to fly away. The hint suffices. Tar and feathers are produced and in the usual manner applied. Unyielding still, some one remarks that he is transformed into a goose, and that gozlings swim before they fly. The rail is again produced and he is borne to an adjacent pond. They demand the land again, but his iron will remains unshaken. They cut a hole in the ice and quietly introduce him to the cooling element. The *goose* is allowed to swim. He still defies them. An Irishman remarks, 'did ye's ever see a goose swim so long widout divin'?' And suiting the action to the word, he commences 'divin' him in true goose style. Twice he is submerged and then asked to comply. 'I'll die before I'll yield,' is his reply. 'Then die you shall,' is the response, and he is plunged beneath the wave and held there longer than before. He kicks and flounders and is taken out. He catches his breath and with accents broken and subdued he says, 'I will, I will give it up.' It was well he yielded, else he there had found a wintry grave. The purchase money was raised and paid by the settlers, the deed was executed and the poor man's home was secured to him."

CONSIDERABLY CROWDED.

We read and hear much of the crowded tenement houses in the large cities, but even in this a genuine pioneer's dwelling can sometimes discount them—but with the redeeming feature that there is plenty of fresh air and out door room. Here is a case

which was not by any means a solitary one in pioneer life here. The house was a lone one, with a roof sloping from the front to the back and was without a chamber. There were two rooms, 12x14, each. Now for the inmates. There were three families living in these rooms, and included in these three families were seventeen children, nine of whom were under the age of nine years. There were three infants in cribs. If this large family could not live in harmony in the house, there was plenty of room out of doors. These families wanted to buy a sewing machine (an apparently necessary article) and the agent who visited them thought the house and family remarkable enough to mention, but those who have been conversant with pioneer life can remember many similar ones.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

The scene of the following thrilling narrative, which is no fiction, was partly laid in the present territory of Winneshiek County, and is taken from the sketches of pioneer life already referred to in process of publication, in the *Decorah Journal*:

Two boys, whom we will call Willie and Johnnie, lived with their parents, in a wild, unsettled region in the Northeastern part of Iowa. Willie was aged nine years, an active, self-reliant boy, and Johnnie was seven years old, large for his age, but less strong and enduring than his elder brother. These boys were always together, Willie being the leader in all the sports and amusements which boys would naturally find in a wild country, without schools or companions.

One Sabbath morning in the autumn of 1843, the parents of these boys started on horseback to attend a religious meeting several miles distant, leaving the boys at home to amuse themselves as best they might. Having soon exhausted all their resources at home, they set out for a ramble in the woods accompanied by two large dogs, their inseparable companions in all their rambles, and without which, they had been cautioned not to leave the house, for savage wild animals were numerous, and sometimes troublesome.

It was no unusual thing for these boys to take long rambles in the woods, with only the dogs for their companions, they, having always lived in a wild region, and all their education and training tending to make woodsmen of them, besides, the elder was somewhat vain of his accomplishments in this direction, never having been 'lost,' and being often praised for his ability to keep a true course in the woods anywhere. This Sabbath morning was clear and cool. The boys took a course north from their home. They found plenty to interest and amuse them. Squirrels chattered and leaped from limb to limb. A few belated birds were gathered in flocks, preparatory to a flight southward; acorns dropped to the ground at their feet. The drum of a partridge in

the distance drew them further on. In this way they had wandered about a mile and a half from home, when the loud and excited barking of the dogs led them to hasten their steps, to find out the cause. On arriving at the spot they discovered that the dogs had 'treed' some large animal, and upon nearer approach saw that it was a large panther. They had seen a good many panthers, and had often heard their unearthly screech, (which resembles the cry of a woman in distress), but they had never before seen a live one, and their curiosity was aroused for a nearer view.

According to all stories I have ever read of the nature of this animal, the panther should have attacked and speedily dispatched both the dogs and children, but truth compels me to record that the beast behaved in a most cowardly manner. He not only showed his fear of the dogs, but seemed to have obtained a knowledge of how human beings use their guns, and seemed intent on keeping the tree between his body and the place where the boys were. In their eagerness to obtain a good view of the panther, the boys kept running around the tree, first in one direction, then in another, the panther all the time changing his position to keep out of their sight. In this manner considerable time was consumed, but at last our boys were satisfied with the occasional glimpses they had been able to obtain, and were ready to go home.

In passing so many times around the tree, absorbed with looking up into its branches, they had failed to observe the direction by which they came, or to note how many circuits they had taken, and although they set out with full confidence that they were going in the direction of home, they took an entirely different course.

This was, as near as they could afterward judge, about noon, when they commenced their perilous journey. The elder boy took the lead, as was his custom, and they chatted gaily of their adventure, and of the many sights that met their gaze, for an hour or more, when suddenly turning to his companion, with something of a look of fright in his face, Willie said:

"Johnnie, we are not going home! We are LOST!"

At this the younger and less heroic brother cried a little, but in the feeling that he must act as protector and guide, the courage of the oldest was aroused—a courage that never deserted him through all the trials that awaited them.

He tried to comfort and encourage his brother that they would soon find their way out, and all the while the two hurried on as fast as their short footsteps would take them, as if in haste lay their only hope.

About four o'clock, as near as they could tell, they came to a traveled road. Instead of following it, as an older person would have done, they crossed it. Willie insisting that it was a road with which he was familiar, and that their home was about three-

fourths of a mile distant and that by taking a near route, with which he was certain he was familiar, they would soon reach their father's house.

This road, however, lay about seven miles north of their home, and when they had crossed it, keeping, as they did, a northward course, they were in a dense forest.

In an hour or more they came to a small stream. Here they were divided in their opinions as to the course to pursue. For the first and only time during their journey, Johnnie put in a plea. He wanted to follow the stream downward. In his anxiety to do so, he offered to give his knife, his sled, and all the few playthings he possessed to Willie, if he would take the route down the stream. On being refused he made the crowning offer of all, said he:—

"If you will go this way with me, I'll give you a million dollars when I get to be a man."

The answer was characteristic of the esteem in which the other held himself, said he:—

"When I get to be a man I will have all the money I want, and shall not need any of yours," and as usual, his will conquered. As was afterward learned, had they taken the downward course of the stream, they would have soon come to settlements, and would have found their way out that night, but crossed it instead, and soon lost its course entirely.

They wandered on and on, and at length, night began to cast its shadows around them. The stars seldom looked down upon a sadder or more lonely sight than that of these two children, hardly past the age of babyhood, alone in a deep, dense forest, inhabited by beasts of prey, and in a spot where the foot of white man, had perhaps never trod. The two faithful dogs still kept them company, and watch and guard over them.

One of the boys was provided with a knife, a flint, and a piece of "punk," the common means of producing a fire in those days and in that region, for although matches had been invented they did not find their way often into that unsettled, western region. As the shadows grew dark, they found the shelter of a fallen tree-top, and gathering sticks they built a fire, and laid down. Johnnie slept the sleep of weary childhood, but Willie was watchful, and kept the fire burning all night, with only a few snatches of slumber, his main care to keep his brother warm and comfortable.

The parents had returned home late in the day, and learning from the other children that the two boys had gone into the wood early in the morning and had not yet returned, the wildest alarm was felt. The few neighbors within reach were aroused, and search commenced. But no one could have had the slightest idea as to the distance to which the little wanderers had rambled. Fires were built, and men watched by them all night, and were ready to resume the search early next morning.

The morning dawned clear and cold. The lost children were awake at the first break of day. Their one idea was to hasten on—to find home if possible, and to do so they must bend every effort. Over trees and logs, through briars and brush, they never knew what course they took, or how far they wandered. They had not tasted food since the morning before, and had put forth exertions that would have tried the strongest man, yet they never felt hunger or weariness, so great was their excitement. They never once stopped to rest or set down to murmur.

The previous day the two had kept up a steady conversation, but to-day they pressed on in an almost unbroken silence. The forenoon passed without incident. There was the same monotonous stretch of woods, the silence unbroken, save by the fall of nuts or acorns, the tread of their own feet and the dry leaves, the breaking of a dry stick now and then, which lay in their path, and the occasional barking of the dogs when they espied wild game. The sun mounted higher and higher in the sky. About noon they reached a large stream of water. As was afterward learned, this was the head waters of the Yellow River, a stream which flows into the Mississippi. A large tree had fallen across this stream, and formed a bridge, over which the boys crossed to the opposite side. They were plunging deeper and deeper into the forest, and their case now seemed hopeless indeed, for no one would suppose it possible for such children to cross so large a stream, (unless they had come upon this particular spot,) or would think of looking for them on the opposite side.

An hour or two rapid traveling, and our little wanderers began to ascend a steep ridge, covered with wild grape vines, from which the luscious fruit hung in great purple clusters. This was indeed good fortune. Never did fruit taste more delicious than did those grapes to the almost famished children. The tangled masses of vines made it difficult for the children to climb, so that although they never stopped or wasted time in their journey their appetites were well satisfied with the feast of fruit which they had gathered and ate in their ascent. But with a strange improvidence, for which it is not easy to account, they took not one of the thousands of drooping clusters with them for future use. Just over the hill the loud barking of the two dogs denoted that game of an unusual kind had been sighted. Upon nearer approach it was found that they were barking at the foot of a tree, in the branches of which, the animal, whatever it was, had taken refuge. Curiosity led the boys to approach and upon getting a good view they knew the animal to be a large lynx, one of the most dangerous animals of the forest.

Willie cautioned his younger brother not go too near, lest the lynx should spring down upon him, but with the fearlessness of his boy-nature, he himself went directly to the foot of the tree for a closer view. The fierce animal, was, however, too much in-

timidated by the dogs to venture an attack, and thus, for the second time, did they, in a wonderful manner, escape from a dangerous encounter with wild beasts.

Not long did they linger here, for a new hope had taken possession of them, born, perhaps, as much of the refreshing fruit of which they had partaken, as of any outward surroundings, but be that as it might, they now fancied themselves on familiar ground, and thought that a short walk would soon bring them out to a neighbor's field where they had often been—so, with this thought to cheer them, they kept bravely on, and the evening shadows had again began to darken before this hope entirely forsook them.

To-night an overhanging ledge of rock was found which offered them shelter, and again the knife and flint were produced, and a fire kindled for the night. As before, the younger was blissfully forgetful of his troubles, and slept a sound, refreshing sleep. With Willie it was different—his young mind, half-bewildered and crazed though it was, was away with the home and friends, whom, perhaps, he was never to see again. Most of all did he think of his mother's anxiety concerning the fate of her lost boys. Was he never to see her again? Never to look upon her dear face or to hear her voice again? And was he to never to bring her darling Johnnie, her "pet," back to her, and to have her praise him for his manliness and his courage.

At home that mother was almost wild with grief. Once she had been found in the woods by a party of searchers, herself lost, and not knowing which way to go, but calling wildly the names of her lost children. She had been taken back and a guard left to prevent her again wandering away. To-night a mother's true instinct told her that her boys were still alive, and she was weeping and praying, as only a mother can weep and pray for her darlings. and who shall say that her prayers were not answered, and in a blind, uncertain way, still, as it seemed, in the only possible way a means of rescue was provided?

In the woods, watch-fires were kindled, and men were staying by them, but not to sleep, for many were thinking of their own little ones safe at home, and then of the little wanderers, and then every sense was alert, and every sound was noted, hoping that it might lead to a discovery of their fate. But these fires and watchers were all many miles away from the little blazing fire by the ledge of the rocks.

But it is the story of the lost children that I am to tell, so will return to them. As the younger boy lay calmly sleeping, the other was thinking—thinking. All the events of the past two days passed rapidly through his mind, and he began to wonder if there was no way or plan to be devised by which all the weary way could be retraced, until home was reached. With these questions a light seemed to break in upon him, and here appears the strangest part of the story. Of course he knew, as

every boy of his age, that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. But in his bewildered state he was incapable of reasoning, and even of distinct memory. He must have remembered sometime having heard it said the sun was in the south at noonday, and the idea that took possession of his young brain was this: 'The sun is in the south and we must travel toward it to reach home.' Over and over to himself he conned this lesson:

"The sun is in the south, and we must travel toward it if we would reach home.' "

As certain as though his mother had told him did he feel the truth of these words. Having them fully impressed upon his mind, he was calm and assured. It must have been long past midnight when he arrived at this state, but now he was content to sleep until morning, when they would set out on their homeward way. Accordingly he replenished the fire, and then laid down and was soon lost in dreamless slumber.

The sun was lighting the trees with its earliest rays when he awoke. The fire had burned low, and the air was cold and frosty. He looked at his sleeping brother, and pity made him hesitate for a moment to wake him; but not for long. Full of the hopeful thought that had filled his mind, he was eager to communicate it to his companion, so with a gentle touch he aroused him. The boy awoke from dreams of home, and looking around at the dark forest, and at the overhanging rocks, and as a realization of his present state broke in upon him, the tears filled his eyes and coursed down his cheeks.

"Don't cry," said Willie. "I have thought of a plan by which we can get home. You see the sun shining yonder? Well, the sun is always in the south, and we have been traveling from it. Now, if we go toward the sun we shall, of course, go towards home, so hurry, and let us be going, for we have no time to lose.'

Johnnie was too stupefied to notice the falsity of his brother's logic, as doubtless he would have done at another time, but, nevertheless, the deprecating manner in which he received it dampened the ardor of Willie a little.

"I do not think much of your plans," said he, "and I do not believe we will ever see home or mother again.'

It was a blessed thing, as they afterwards knew, that their courage had not been destroyed by taking in the full horror of death by starvation, and fatigue in the woods, or the more blessed, because more speedy, but still terrible thought of being killed by wild beasts.

The little weary feet were soon on their way, and their little faces turned toward the rising sun. Until now, one of the boys had worn a pair of moccasins, and the other a pair of shoes, but thinking that they could travel faster without them, they were removed, and although the ground was hard and frozen, and the little feet were often torn by briars and sticks, they hastened on,

never minding the pain. Hope rose higher, as they thought at times they could recognize places they had passed the previous day.

It must have been noon when they again came to a large stream, and—wonderful to tell—there was the very same tree on which they had crossed the day before. They knew it by many unmistakable marks, and if any proof were wanting, there were the prints of their own feet, and also those of the dogs on the wet sand at the further shore. They recrossed this stream with more hopeful hearts than they had carried with them to the opposite shore.

An hour or two of rapid walking, and they came to a road—the same they had crossed on their first day out, but much farther from home. A short consultation was held, and they decided not to cross this road but to follow it—but in which direction? The sun was so nearly overhead that they scarcely knew how to follow its guidance. They however, concluded to take an easterly course. They had not traveled more than a couple of miles before they had made up their minds that they were wrong, so back over the same road pattered the little bare feet. This time they kept steadily on their course, until at last the low roof of a building met their view. This, be it remembered, was the first sight of a human habitation that had met their view for three days. An older person would have went directly to it and have sought food and rest. Not so did our young wanderers. Willie had once been at McGregor's Landing, and although McGregor was a flourishing young town, and this was only a solitary cabin, he was convinced in his own mind that he was at the former place. It seemed to him afterward, to have been a strange idea, but we have seen that neither of the boys were capable of reasoning.

"That," said he to his brother, "is McGregor's Landing. I know it because I have been there. The sun must now be about two hours high, and we are five miles from home. If we hurry, we can get there before dark."

Johnnie offered no objections, so back over the same road, for the third time that day did they hurry.

Dusk was gathering around their path, and they were still hurrying on, Willie considerably in advance, and at times, waiting impatiently for his brother to come up, when they were met by some travelers. There were two men driving oxen, and with a wagon loaded with lumber. There were some traps for game, and a few other articles on the load—how well did the boys remember every detail in after years.

It must have been a strange sight to these men—that of two tattered, weary, and wild looking boys on this lonely road, where seldom a human face was met.

They were hurrying on without speaking, but the men stopped their teams and enquired:

"Where are you going, boys?"

"We are going home," called out Willie, without stopping or looking around.

"But are you not lost?" enquired one of the men.

"No. We have been lost, but we are going home, now."

"Where do you live?" persisted the man.

"On the Goss place, and its just ahead," said Willie.

"Then you are lost, for that is seventeen miles away, and this road does not lead past there either."

Reluctant as was Willie to stop, Johnnie had halted and he was now obliged to wait for him to come up.

"When did you leave home?" was the next question.

"Three days ago; but if you will not hinder us, we will go on, and will soon be there."

"But I have told you that this road does not lead to your home. If you will go with us, we will care for you to-night, and will take you home in the morning."

To this proposition they offered a stout resistance, saying that their parents would be uneasy about them, and that it was necessary for them to reach home that night.

Just then two other men rode up on horseback, and having heard their story offered to ride on that night, and inform the boys' parents that they were found. But here they entreated to be taken on the horses and carried home.

Seeing how unfit they were for the journey, they were answered that the horses would not carry double, and that they had best go home with the men who had the team, (they living in the cabin whose roof the two boys had seen early in the day,) and remain until morning.

Just then the sound of a horn rang out loud and clear, more than any words could have done, did that sound calm and quiet the excited children? "That is father's horn," they both cried in a breath, "and he is looking for us. Let us go to him."

But now, in a calmer state, they were ready to listen to reason, and were easily persuaded to return with the teams, while the men on horseback rode with all haste to the place where the horn was heard to sound, a distance of some three miles. They found that the boys had not been mistaken. It was their father's horn, and that father was overjoyed at the glad news the men had to communicate. Then the firing of three guns in quick succession announced to other searchers that the children were found, and after a short time two more guns told that they were alive, this being the signal previously agreed upon. This was responded to by others. And all through the woods firing was heard, and shouts of joy as men began to gather and take their homeward way.

Feeling that the weary wanderers were better for a night's rest before being taken home, they were left with the men who had taken them up, while the good news was conveyed to the anxious waiters at home.

I have before said that neither hunger or weariness had been realized by the lost children, but no sooner were their excited minds at rest than both began to grow upon them. They laid down upon the wagon, and by the time they had reached the home of the men were to stiff and lame to walk, and had to be assisted into the house, and never did a meal taste sweeter than the one of corn bread, salt pork, and strong coffee, with which they were provided.

In the morning they were conveyed to their home, where you may be certain a glad welcome awaited them. As friends came out to welcome them, little Johnnie pushed passed all, telling them rather crossly to let him alone. He went into the house, and climbing on the first bed he found, covered his face and refused to speak. From that bed it was thought he never would arise. For long days he lay in the delirium of a fever. His limbs were swollen with travel, and scratches and bruises covered his form from head to foot. It seemed evident that had the children spent another night in the woods, their swollen and tired limbs would have refused to carry them further on the next morning, and that only death would have relieved their sufferings.

Years have passed since then. The boys have grown to manhood, and in the changes and chances of pioneer life, and later on in the war of the rebellion, many trials have come to their lot, but in memory's pictures, vivid and distinct above all others stands out the pictures of those three days' wanderings' alone, and **LOST IN THE WOODS.**

CHAPTER IV.

Review of Early History: Fort Atkinson; Old Mission; First Settlers; First Settler's Cabin; First Things Reviewed; County Organization and County Seat Contest; The Day Family; Judge Reed; Lewiston, Moneek and Decorah; Strategy; Moneek's Defeat and County Seat for Decorah; Freeport's Fight for it and Defeat; Land Office and Court House Fixes it at Decorah; Sketch of Moneek; More about Early Settlers; Pioneer Norwegians, who were the First; Protecting Squatter Rights.

We have in previous chapters given particulars of the early settlement of this county, a sketch and history of the Winnebago Indians who (after the Sacs and Foxes who formerly occupied a large part of Iowa, and were removed by treaty, as will be seen from state history,) occupied this territory just previous to the coming of the whites, their traits and characteristics and in-

tercourse between the two races; also a sketch of pioneer life here, and the incidents in the early settlement of the county. We continue the history of the county by first giving a brief resume of leading events.

The erection of the fort for the military supervision of the Indians, overlooking the site of the village which now bears its name—Fort Atkinson—was commenced on the 2d of June, 1840. Capt. Sumner, afterward, the renowned Gen. Sumner, being in command. He remained in charge till 1846, when he left to join the U. S. forces in the Mexican War.

After the removal of the Indians, in 1848, the military appearance of the fort was no longer kept up but it was not entirely abandoned as a post, until some years later. More extended details in regard to it will be found in a succeeding chapter embracing a township history of Fort Atkinson.

It was in the spring of 1842 that Rev. D. Lowery, who had just been appointed an Indian agent, commenced the erection of the mission buildings at Old Mission about five miles southeast of Fort Atkinson, and in 1843, Col. Thomas, his assistant, built the first grist mill in Winneshiek County. The first permanent settlement in that vicinity commenced in 1847, when those pioneers and homesteaders, Gotlob and Gotleib Krumm, Charles Kregg, and Francis Rogers arrived at Fort Atkinson in June, Gotlob Krumm coming directly from Germany. Gotlob his wife and two children had for their first habitation a deserted Indian wigwam near a beautiful spring. In a few weeks a log house was built for them in the same locality, being the first actual settlers' cabin in that part of the county.

A. R. Young, who was a soldier in the fort, would be entitled to the honor of being the first settler as he remained and settled after the garrison left, if the time of his coming to the fort could be counted.

Mr. Joel Post, referred to in a previous chapter, was the first actual settler in the reservation. But as his log house, built in 1841, was on the site where Postville now stands, it is out side of our county line, and therefore he cannot be called the first settler in Winneshiek County.

Some authorities say that the Fort Atkinson settlers, named above, did not come until 1848, and that Hamilton Campbell and his wife, who made a claim June 7, 1848, in Bloomfield Township, were the first permanent settlers. The names of the old settlers as they successively arrived, have been given in a previous chapter to which our readers are referred for further detail; and we close this resume of that portion of the history by recalling a few points of interest.

The honor of being the first white child born in the county belongs to Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. Jas. Tapper, one of the

mechanics who built Fort Atkinson, where she was born on the 16th of January, 1841; she married Robert M. Boyce and lives near Monona.

The first church in the county, except the old Missionary Chapel was a Catholic edifice, erected near Twin Springs.

The first public school building was built at the corner of Decorah, Springfield and Glenwood Townships, in 1852.

The location of the first post office has in previous records been given to Jamestown, Frankville Township, in 1851. But there were post offices at Fort Atkinson and Old Mission before that time, as is noted elsewhere.

The first marriage recorded was that of Johannes Evenson to Catherine Helen Anderson, in October 1851, Rev. N. Brandt performing the ceremony.

The first death was that of a government teamster named Howard, who was frozen to death on the 4th of October, 1840, near the present site of Castalia.

The first newspaper was the *Decorah Chronicle*, published in 1856.

With this hasty rehearsal of leading events, most of them recorded more fully in other chapters, we take up the county history where it was left in the first chapter; we are now approaching an interesting period, embracing the organization of the county and the successive strifes for securing the county seat which was finally and permanently located at Decorah.

To the Day family belongs the unquestioned honor of being the first settlers in Decorah; and as this became the county capitol and has grown to be the most important and influential town, it naturally gives them pre-eminence over other settlers—especially as it is to members of that family to a large extent, that the credit is due of securing the county seat for Decorah as well as the Land Office soon afterward. The Days came to Decorah on the 10th of June, 1849. The family consisted of nine persons, William and Elizabeth Day, Mrs. Day still living, and their sons Claibourne F. Day, Richard V. Day, and John F. Day, being from that time until now prominent and influential citizens. Interesting particulars in regard to their coming and settlement here, will be found in the sketch of Decorah in a succeeding chapter.

Another early settler who was a prominent factor in deciding the county-seat contest, was the late ex-Judge David Reed, whose family settled in the northeast quarter of section 25, in Bloomfield township, in August, 1848. Mr. Reed was born in 1799, was elected County Judge at the age of 52, and held that office from 1851 to 1855. Himself and family are referred to more at length elsewhere in this history.

Of the naming of the county, and of the territory it occupied and other matters before its organization, Mr. A. K. Bailey in his historical sketch, read before the old settlers, July 4th, 1876, said:

"I am compelled at the outset to admit the weakness of my history by telling you that I can give no account whatever, why, when or where Winneshiek derived its name. Tradition says that Hon. Eliphalet Price, one of the pioneers and strong men of Clayton, selected the name, as he did that of Allamakee. No doubt this is the truth; for what could be more proper than that this former home of the Winnebagoes should bear the name of this most distinguished of chiefs of that tribe? Be this as it may, I find the existence of the county recognized in the earliest records of the State. In the first arrangement of Senatorial and Representative districts by the Constitutional Convention of 1846, no mention is made of either of the four counties in this northeastern corner, except Clayton. But in the session laws of the First General Assembly, Winneshiek is twice designated in such a manner as to show its prior existence. An act defining the limits of the second Judicial District, includes by name, Fayette, Winneshiek and Allamakee, but the times for holding courts therein was left entirely to the will of the Judge. This district then comprised all the territory north of the southern line of Winneshiek County and was bounded on the west by the west lines of Cedar, Jones, Buchanan, Fayette and Winneshiek. A little later that year I find in the apportionment of State Senators and Representatives that the territory known as the Third Congressional District of Iowa, now containing a population of 160,000 souls was given two Senators, and to Clayton, Fayette, Winneshiek and Allamakee, were accorded one Representative. This was in 1849. The dividing line between Iowa and Minnesota had not been made, and the territory west of us was still in the hands of the aborigines. The Winnebagoes had been removed, but it was enforced removal, and they were frequently returning in large bodies to what was once their choicest and happiest hunting grounds. The hardy pioneers had only just begun to enter upon these lands, and their homes were only claims, to be perfected into titles whenever the territory should come into the market." From the time of first permanent settlement there must have been a rapid influx, for by the Federal census taken in June, 1850, there were five hundred and seventy persons found and enumerated by the census taker."

Of a rumored "oldest inhabitant," Mr. Bailey said. "We learn that there is now living in Canoe Township a Norwegian named Lars Iverson, who came to the county in 1845 along with Government Surveyors, and who after the latter had finished their work. 'kind er stayed around' and has been a resident ever since. If this be so—we have not had time to confirm it—it may be as with the Norske pioneers to America—a Norwegian the first real comer, although not the first 'settler' in the full sense of the term. So far as I have been able to learn, he was the only one who remained as a settler. I know not whether he has responded to this invi-

tation which has called us together to-day; but I was in hopes to be able to introduce him to you as that wonderful person so often talked of but seldom seen—the oldest inhabitant. James Daniels of Ossian was also one of the volunteers at Fort Atkinson, but he returned to Clayton County after his company was disbanded. I know not the date of his return.”

COUNTY SEAT CONTESTS.

As early as the fall of 1849, some of the settlers began to agitate the question of organizing a county and to take steps to that purpose. Judge Price, of Clayton, was then here taking the census for State purposes, and as he represented all northwestern Iowa, he agreed to attend to the matter for them. An organizing act was passed by the legislature and on the 15th of January, 1851, was approved by the Governor and became a law, constituting Winneshiek an organized county. It embraces 468,000 acres, is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Allamakee county—the only county between it and the Mississippi river—on the south by Fayette county, and on the west by Howard and Chickasaw counties.

This organizing act appointed, on and after the first day of March, 1851, John L. Carson, the organizing sheriff, and directed him to set stakes for points that might contend for the county seat, as follows:

One at or near Louisville on the Turkey river, another at or near Swaney's (or McSwain's) mill on the Turkey river (the site of Moneek,) and the third at Decorah, on the Upper Iowa river; the elections to be held on the first Monday in April.

Louisville, or Lewiston, as it was called, from the first name of one of its proprietors, was regularly laid out between Fort Atkinson and Old Mission, on the farm of Lewis Harkins, as more fully detailed in a previous chapter. It was never more than a paper town—the quarrel between its proprietors, Lewis Harkins and Francis Rogers proving fatal to its hopes. It is not necessary to tell where Decorah was and is, though it made but little showing then; its history is given elsewhere. Moneek, now almost as much forgotten as Lewiston, was then Decorah's most formidable rival. Moneek had a site in a beautiful valley on the north side of Yellow river, high, well wooded bluffs surrounding it, and was located on the southwest quarter of section 1, in Bloomfield township. It was originally settled by Canadians, but some of them had been in the west long enough to get posted in the ways of pioneer speculators, and figured for a booming town from the first. But we will proceed with the county seat contest, and give a history of Moneek further on.

The county documents do not tell much of the story of the exciting contest. All they have is embodied in the following, from the first page of the first records of Winneshiek County:

STATE OF IOWA—*Winneshiek County*:

I hereby certify that at an election held in the County of Winneshiek, and State of Iowa, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1851, Decorah was duly elected to be the county seat of said county.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the 14th of April, 1851.

J. L. CARSON, *Organizing Sheriff*.

As we have said, the above does not tell the whole story. In point of numbers, Moneek had most undoubtedly and most decidedly the advantage. But victories are sometimes won by strategy. While there was no doubt, a "full ballot" all around, Moneek's champions could hardly call it a "fair count" for their whole ballot was thrown out when it came before the county "returning board." In fact Moneek's returns were not in legal form, nor were they sworn to as the law directed. The story of how it happened to be so, we will briefly relate, leaving out the unwritten history of how a regular poll book, intended for Moneek, never happened to get there. Previous to election day, poll books were dispatched to the several voting points named. Somehow the one intended for Moneek was miscarried and what became of it, who can (or will) tell. The Canadians there had no form for a poll book, did not know how to make one, nor how to make returns correctly; nor were they sharp enough to find out. As a result, a lot of names were written down on a large piece or pieces of paper in such a way that had the document been found in the road no one could have told what it meant or was intended for. It had no regularity and did not conform to the legal "red tape" requirements. In fact there was no way of telling whether the names were those of legal voters or not. And so Decorah was declared the county seat of Winneshiek County.

But Decorah's fight was not yet over. Freeport had been settled by enterprising men who thought that broad valley the place to drop down the county seat, if they could get it away from Decorah, which they certainly had strong prospects of doing. The fight in this case had points in resemblance to that with Moneek, though the result did not so entirely wipe out Decorah's rival town.

By the old law, in order to get a vote on the question of the re-location of a county seat, it was necessary to obtain an act of the legislature authorizing such vote. In the election of a member of the legislature in 1854, the county seat question was made an issue. Decorah had for its candidate, we are informed, a Mr. Moore, and the candidate of Freeport was James D. McKay, who was elected by an overwhelming majority. The purpose of Freeport was to secure from the legislature an order for an election on the question of re-location of the county seat, and the friends of that locality were consequently jubilant. But Decorah did not give up the contest. It happened that Mr. Claibourne Day, then, as ever since, an active and public-spirited Decorah man, had oc-

casion to visit Des Moines during the legislative session of 1854-5. He had good friends among some of the old legislators from other parts of the state, and before the session was over, was pretty well acquainted with every member. It cannot be doubted that he was alive to the interests of Decorah, whether in daily converse with members of the bench or bar; or in the social gatherings which those early legislators were wont to have. It has been hinted that a temperance gentleman from Freeport who attempted to do missionary work in the legislature, did not help the cause of that town—but that may be only rumor. At all events the election was not ordered. But to meet this and similar cases elsewhere, the present law was passed. And here let us digress and say that Mr. Day also did good work for Decorah in that legislature in another respect. He got the names of most of the members to a petition to congress, dividing the Dubuque land district and establishing a land office in Decorah. This was done by the succeeding congress and helped to more permanently establish Decorah as the commercial as well as political capitol of the county.

The above law, regulating county seat re-location, which still exists, and under which there have been frequent strifes in various parts of the State, authorizes a vote for re-location on a petition of the majority of the electors, the votes polled at the preceding election being taken as a basis. In February, 1856, the Freeport people presented a petition to Judge Reed, asking for the election, and signed by the required number, as the votes at the previous election had been 420. But Decorah was not idle. The stumbling block of a remonstrance was resorted to. Wm. Painter was offered the honorable and flattering position of presenting such remonstrance to the judge and swearing to the same, the getters-up of the remonstrance telling him that they would get the names, and that he need not have any trouble about that. And in a very short time a petition with 800 signatures, remonstrating against the election, was placed in the hands of Mr. Painter, who, while his coadjutors stood back, or perhaps were not near the presence of the court, swore that the petitioners, so far as he knew, were residents of the county. No doubt they were—so far as he knew them. It is not very probable that he knew everybody, and indeed it is not probable that any one man knew the majority on that petition. On the other hand, it is claimed that the Freeport petition was not wholly *bona fide*. And now it behooved Judge Reed to decide whether he should grant the election in spite of the remonstrance. The case was argued by lawyers on both sides for a day and a half, (Levi Ballis being attorney for the petitioners, and E. E. Cooley for the remonstrants), and the county seat was saved for Decorah by the judge's decision to grant no election. It was, and is still, asserted that had Judge Reed not been a firm friend of Decorah, Freeport would

have been the victor. However this may be, all further attempts to secure a vote or to reverse decisions denying such vote, were abortive, and the securing of the land office here, as previously referred to in this chapter, and the building of the court house—a loan of \$6,000 for the purpose having been voted in 1856,—permanently settled the county seat at Decorah. Further details of the contest are given in the sketch of Decorah, and in the following from an address of A. K. Bailey before the Old Settlers' Association in the Opera House, at Decorah, July 4th, 1876:

“Under the law authorizing a vote on petition of a majority of the electors polled at the last preceding election, in 1856, Freeport appeared as an applicant for a vote on re-location. In the fall before 420 votes were polled. Their petition was signed by 400 petitioners, but it was met by a remonstrance bearing nearly 800 signatures. The Court, our venerable friend Judge Reed, presiding, decided to grant no vote. The July following another petition of the same tenor was presented, it being signed by 451 names. Another remonstrance was forthcoming, signed by 715 persons. In both cases the petitions and remonstrances were certified to by affidavit as containing only names of actual residents. The last appeal met with a fate similar to the first. The case was removed to the District Court on a writ of *certiorari*, and was ended by a decision of Judge Murdock, affirming the decision of the County Court. In the following year the erection of the court house at Decorah began, and Freeport gave up the struggle. Such is a short history of the selection of the county capital. I may add that perhaps at no time in the history of the county has there been any more desperate struggle or any harder work done than in the caucuses and elections which preceded and culminated in these contests. From the best information I can gain, I am strongly of the opinion that notwithstanding the affidavits as to actual citizenship which accompanied the petitions and remonstrances, Freeport labored under the disadvantage of being off the main line of immigration which was pouring in, and through to the west, as well as Minnesota. There are stories still told how money was used and promised, but from the best knowledge I can acquire, I think this is not true. If sharp practice was played, and “Shenanigan” was used, we to-day, looking back upon those times, cannot say that evil has come of it. The result was to prevent the county seat from getting upon wheels, and when a settled conclusion was reached, the work of building up and improving began immediately, and has been pursued so steadily that every resident of Winneshiek feels it a matter of pride that his county town is excelled by no other of equal size in the entire State. He knows that it has a repute far and near as a bustling, enterprising, well-

built manufacturing and commercial young city, situated in the centre of a dense population, draining a section unrivaled for its agricultural wealth.

STORY OF A DEFUNCT TOWN.

The following history of Moneek is from sketches of early history of Winneshiek county, and was published in the *Decorah Republican*, March 26, 1875:

Those who are familiar with the early history of the county will remember that when its organization was perfected, the most flourishing settlement was neither Decorah or Fort Atkinson. And those who have read Rev. E. Adams' 'First things of Decorah,' will remember that there is good evidence that the residents of both these places were evidently afraid of that third town. The latter, in examination of the records and witnesses did not venture to enquire deeply into the first county seat vote, and he intimates pretty plainly that sharp practice was resorted to in order to shut out the overwhelming vote which this third town might secure for the coveted honors and the profits arising from its pre-eminence as the county town. The name of this town was Moneek, it evidently was, in 1850, '51 and '52 the foremost town in the county, and a veritable history, if one is ever written, cannot be complete without the story of its rise, growth and decay. The records show it the oldest town in the county, and there is every reason to believe that at one time its opportunities were most favorable, and it bade fair to lead any that might be started as its rival. The recorded plat shows that it was surveyed in January, 1852, although the plat was not recorded until the November following. Decorah was not platted and recorded until the year following, viz: August, 1853. Frankville came into existence similarly in October, and was followed by Freeport in May, and Calmar in November, 1854; and Ossian in April, 1855. That year saw a number of other towns begun, some of which have a lively existence still; while others never got beyond the record in progress towards village existence. The seniority is enough of itself to give Moneek prominence in these sketches.

It was situated on the north fork of the Yellow river, on the southwest quarter of section 1, in Bloomfield township. Tremendous hills, well wooded, surrounded it, and it nestled cosily in the valley on the river, on a site that originally must have been charmingly beautiful.

The pioneer settlers were Moses S. McSwain and Abner DeCow. To these may be added John DeCow, who joined them a year later. All of them were Canadians, but McSwain had resided for a while previous in Illinois, and probably obtained there some ideas of the western methods of doing things. They had a town site in their eyes from the commencement. The two arrived

at Moneek with their families in July, 1849, and lived in their tent wagons until a log house 12x16 was built. They commenced the same season to build a saw mill, which was afterwards noted all over the adjacent country as *the* mill.

Their nearest neighbors were Joel Post, at Postville, and two families who had "squatted" on the Military Road. These were David Reed, the first county Judge, yet a resident of the county, and a man named Campbell. The widow of the latter still occupies the land on which her husband made his claim. Besides these, there were the Hawks, and Isaac Callender, over in Frankville. R. Tillotson joined them the same year. He was a millwright, and helped them build the mill. This was completed in July, 1850. In the spring of the latter year Russell Dean and Geo. Blake, with their families—also from Canada—joined the new settlement June 29th 1850. John DeCow, ex-County Judge and now member of the State Legislature—also moved in; he, too coming from Canada. He found all of the four families occupying the one log house, above mentioned, yet it was large enough to receive the fifth family, until another house—the second in the embryo city—could be built.

The hospitality of the early settlers was unbounded. Like the modern omnibus, their old log habitations had always room for more, and the new comer surely received a warm welcome. How this small building accommodated the five families during the six weeks in which he was putting up his own house, the Judge can now scarcely tell. He does tell us that he brought a little provisions with him, and when these were exhausted he was compelled to go to Elkader and McGregor for more. After making his purchases, and buying a cow, price \$20, he had left, as a working capital, the magnificent sum of \$4.30. Returning home, he hired out to McSwain and Abner DeCow, who were partners, to work in a mill at \$18 per month. This engagement lasted only one month and twenty-two days, when he struck out to paddle his own canoe. How well this has been done is attested by the 400 choice acres he now owns, near Ossian, well fenced, cultivated and stocked, to say nothing of a little surplus funds laid by for a rainy day. His first act was to make a claim adjoining Moneek for 160 acres.

The same year Blake went south and Dean west about a mile and a half, and put up log houses on 'claims' of their own.

In the spring of 1851 the first frame building was built by A. and J. DeCow. This was rented to a man named Johnson, from Illinois, who brought on a stock of goods and became the first merchant. His capital was small, the amount of trade limited, and he soon 'busted.' McSwain bought out his remnants, and sold out the stock. Having neither money or credit with which to purchase more goods, the mercantile business came to an end for the time being.

The same year John Duff came along, liked the looks of the settlement, and built a blacksmith shop, which he sold in the fall to Phil Lathrop (the same who was landlord at Frankville, fifteen years ago.) The latter united butchering to blacksmithing, and soon after added merchandising. About the same year he built a house, which when completed was opened for the entertainment of man and beast, and the village had a hotel. It was not large, but in those days it was thought to be 'a good one.'

In 1852, George Crawford, who afterwards went to Burr Oak Springs—another defunct town of early promise—became a member of the community. He was, likewise, a Canadian, and brought goods, mostly cloths, with him. He was a tailor by trade and did a thriving business, which soon required the aid of a journeyman. He soon added groceries to his stock—dry and 'wet'—and prospered as long as Moneek was in its glory.

James F. Andrews, a retired Baptist minister, with two sons and their families, became residents in the same year. They added another store. One of the sons was a doctor, and so the town secured the benefit of clergy and medicine by this really large acquisition. They, however, only remained about a year. The town was outgrowing the settlements, and was not large enough to support so many "middlemen."

Louis Boughner, also a Canadian, but of German descent, came along in the same year, opened his kit of tools, and sat down upon his shoemaker's bench. That winter the hamlet began to feel as though it was of sufficient importance to be recognized by the General Government, and postal facilities were demanded. During the winter or following spring these were secured, and Boughner had so far won the confidence of the people that he was chosen to serve as the village Nasby. The office was supported by "Winneshiek"—a post office then situated between Castalia and Postville, at which Mr. D. A. Reed, of Decorah, was then deputy postmaster. It is related by Mr. R. that his brother-in-law was postmaster, and he served as deputy. By this arrangement the mail carrier, or any one calling for mail, was sure to find one or the other at home. The convenience of this arrangement was very great, because the postmaster and his deputy only lived a quarter of a mile apart. About this Winneshiek P. O., E. E. Meader can tell an incident, something like this. About the time the lands were to come into market, he had a large sum of money, amounting to about \$400, coming to him in Indiana. There was no expresses in those days, and he was compelled to direct that it be sent in a letter. He expected to receive it at Decorah, then a small office, which, according to Rev. E. Adams, was carried around in Claib. Day's hat. After waiting a more than reasonable time for its arrival, and it not being forthcoming, he became anxious about it. Procuring a list of the offices in the county he visited them

and at last found it intact at this Winneshiek P. O., and went home rejoicing. The sender had failed to address it to Decorah.

That year, 1852, saw a large increase to the settlers outside, as well as in Moneek. Among those who came was Col. D. D. Webster, David Duff, Philip Husted, Andrew Stewart and John W. Smith. The first three still reside on the farms they occupied, surrounded by large families and prosperity. About that time Dr. Riddle, an Ohioan, settled in Moneek. He now lives at or near Nora Springs. Dr. A. B. Hanna, now of Elkader, followed a year or two later, and succeeded Boughner as postmaster, holding the office until it was thrown up—sometime in the sixties.

In 1853 Geo. W. Esty settled there, and is, to-day, the sole owner of what was then a most thriving village. He came from New York, and found the village to consist of eight dwellings, one saw mill owned and operated by Abner DeCow, one blacksmith shop, worked by John Duff, Jr., two stores kept by James F. Andrews and George Crawford; a shoe shop and post office, managed by Boughner, and two liquor saloons, one kept by Geo. Crawford as an adjunct to his store, and the other by a man named Walker, who enlisted when the war broke out, and died in battle. The Yellow River then contained double the water it now possesses, and the saw mill was easily able to run five months in the year. The timber in the neighborhood was superior, and this won the mill a wide and high reputation. In 1850, E. E. Meader, who had settled at Hesper, obtained there ash flooring for the log house in which he began his Iowa house-keeping. At the time of its greatest prosperity, Moneek contained scarcely a score of buildings, divided into dwellings, shops, etc. But it had a large outlying settlement, and it was this, probably, that made it feared by the dwellers in Decorah and Fort Atkinson when the county seat vote was taken. They were sufficiently numerous to give the two other points a "close call" in a fair poll. Failing to receive the poll book in time, the people of Moneek held an election with as much form and regularity as they could devise, but not sufficiently so to prevent the vote from being thrown out. What might have been, if there had been more determined watchfulness by the people of the village, it is impossible to tell. What did happen is very easy to narrate.

Its decline began in 1855. Judge DeCow saw it coming in 1854, and sold his 160 acre claim adjoining the plat for \$1,800, to a man named Barnum. The place has been sold twice since, but never for as much money. With the proceeds the Judge settled on the place he now owns, and is very thankful he took that tide in his life at its flood. The tax list of 1855 shows that the Moneek merchant's assessment was \$800 for four lots; and Abner DeCow's tavern was valued at the same figure. In Decorah, at that time, there were only four assessments of greater amount, and

two others only equaled it. The causes for its decline were few and simple. Settlers were thronging into the country, and opening other sections. Post routes and lines of communication were being established. Nature was rather against Moneek. It was nestled away in the valley of the Yellow River, surrounded by mountainous hills, and not easy of access. Notwithstanding this, the founders of the place evidently thought Moneek had such a start that its growth was sure and permanent; that roads must come to them; they could not be 'left out in the cold.' One thing is certain, while the post routes were being established the Moneekers were too busy with their 'corner lots.' In the meanwhile, a busy, bustling fellow named Frank Teabout, had settled on the ridge, and when the 'state road' was run *he* was looking after his interests. The line was established on the ridge; Frankville sprang into existence; and ere they knew it the great tide of emigration which set in was sweeping by them, along the ridge road, but bringing no grist to be tolled and ground for the benefit of Moneek. It had its method of egress, but no artery of trade. The result was certain. Those who were in trade one by one sold out, or abandoned the place; and by the time it was ten years old it was indeed a deserted village.

Early in the sixties its postoffice was thrown up. Abner DeCow enlisted in 1861 and served in Capt. Willett's company of the 3d Iowa Infantry; and at the close of the war removed to Kansas, where he still resides. McSwain remained until about 1865, when he left, principally because the neighborhood was getting too warm for him. The rights of the property were not rigidly observed by everybody about that time; but who it was that was careless as to other people's titles, was not known. At last an old buggy was missed from the road where it had been left. Inquiry was made as to its whereabouts for several days ineffectually, until Judge DeCow (mind, he doesn't tell us this story, and isn't responsible for it,) went down to McSwain's to look at some sheep the latter wished to sell. As the families had not visited for a long time, he took his wife and children along. During the day the children went to the straw stack to play, and pleased themselves by climbing to the top, and sliding down the stack. McSwain's boy, however, cautioned the Judge's son not to slide down on a certain side, because there was a wagon under there! This excited his curiosity enough so that he remembered to tell his father about it on the way home in the evening. It instantly struck the father—there is that missing buggy! The suspicion was more than hinted to the owner, and a search proved it to be the identical buggy. McSwain settled the matter, but used, afterwards, to charge the sheep with being the sole cause of the difficulty. He reasoned it out, somewhat after this manner. If he had not owned the sheep and wanted to sell them, the Judge would not have paid him that visit; the boys would not have

been sliding down the straw stack; the buggy would have remained hid until he could have run it off. Ergo: the sheep were wholly to blame!

This discovery gave the neighbors cause to suspicion McSwain whenever anything was missing; and as there was considerable horse-thieving going on about that time, it became too unpleasant a place to stay. As soon as he could dispose of his property, he folded his tents, and fled away to new fields.

The plat of the village was vacated in 18—; and it is now a part of a good farm, which a clever, thorough going farmer, Mr. G. W. Esty, above mentioned, annually plows, sows and reaps. Occasionally a new comer enquires where was Moneek, and the query calls up a smile to the face of an old settler, as he cheerfully answers and thinks of the swath it cut in the years which are so recent, and yet in the hurry-skurry of more important events, seem much longer than a fifth century ago.

EARLIER SKETCHES.

The following from sketches of early history, published in the *Decorah Republican* in 1865, give much interesting information, although some points omitted are supplied elsewhere, and the chronology of early settlers given more completely in Chapter I.

It has been repeatedly shown, and it is an undisputed fact, that the Day family are entitled to the honor of being Decorah's first settlers; and, as this has grown into the most important and influential point within the county, it will always give to them a pre-eminence over all other pioneers. But, as we have shown in the history of Fort Atkinson, there were those who preceded them. The Days came to Decorah in June, 1849. The German colony, consisting of Gotlob and Gotleib Krumm, Charles Kregg and Francis Rogers, came in 1847, nearly two years before. We have sometimes doubted whether this is not an error of a year, because the soil was then Indian territory, and not open to squatters. The Indians were removed in 1848, and the reservation opened to settlement. The date, however, has been published, and stands unquestioned, therefore we give it again, with this query, which may substantiate it or correct an error. If it is substantiated, the fact is very clear that they were the first permanent residents.

If there is an error of one year, it will give them a year's precedence over the settlement at Decorah, but it will leave it an open question whether a family named Campbell, who had settled in Bloomfield township, were not as early, or earlier comers. To these may be added the family of ex-Judge David Reed, who followed the Campbells closely, and became the pioneer settlers in the southeast corner of the county.

We learn of these through Mr. D. A. Reed. He informs us that his father's family moved upon what afterwards became the northeast quarter of Section 25, in August, 1848. The family

consisted of eight persons, and he was then 18 years old. They found their only neighbors to be the family of this Mr. Campbell. He had come in only a few weeks previous, and was still "camping out," or occupying an emigrant wagon, over on the west side of what became Section 23. Both these points were on the Military road, then the only travelled thoroughfare. This would make the Campbells resident from some time in July, 1848. Perhaps Mrs. Campbell, the wife, now a widow, living (we believe) on the homestead which they then squatted upon, may be able to give the exact date. Mr. Reed tells us that Mr. Campbell made claim to a strip of land one mile wide and four miles long, and a year or two later he thought it hard that he could not get \$20 for his claim.

Mrs. Powell, the old lady who was canonized in the sketch of Fort Atkinson as the wonderful talker at "Rattle-trap," had also come in a few weeks before, but as she did not long remain, we leave her out of the list of settlers.

Leaving the dates as they have been written, we have this data as established facts: The German colony was first in precedence; the Campbells and Reeds second, and the Days third. If there are any who can dispute this order we have yet to hear a hint or trace of them. They represent, too, three different sections of the county, or independent settlements, each begun prior to July 1st, 1849. In that month of July Geo. Bachel, Joseph Huber, Andrew Myers, Anthony Stottle, Joseph Spillman, and Jonah Rausch, with their families, joined the German colony; and the Goddards came in the fall. In the same month McSwain and Abner DeCow settled at Moneek. These speak of Hawks and Callenders, who were residing over in what has become Frankville township. Of the date of their coming we have obtained no information. Rev. E. Adams, in his "First Things of Decorah," mentions that the Days found but two settlers between Monona and Decorah, and these were at or near what is now called Frankville.

The history of Moneek added a few other names to that settlement in 1849. To Decorah was added the Painter family, and probably on the first of January, 1850, the residents of the county did not number over two score families, all told. Large accessions came in that year; and it must be left to an "Old Settlers' Association," to gather up all their names and put them on record (this is done in the chapter first of this history). We have a few facts gathered here and there, which will serve as contributions to such a roll of pioneers. Among these, and one of the most valuable, is a list of those who lived north of the Iowa River in 1850. Henry Holm moved into Canoe Township about August 1, 1850. His family consisted of himself and wife, three sons and three daughters. The oldest son, J. W. Holm, is still a well-known resident of Canoe, and was then 19 years old. The neighbors

were few and they soon knew each other. Happily, Mr. H. distinctly remembers the names and location of all the old settlers, and from him we gather the interesting fact that there were then twelve families living north of the Iowa River. These were,—

George Ream, John Ream and James Cross. These all lived together in an old log cabin, still standing on what is known as the H. H. Horn farm.

David Kinnison, in Canoe, on the farm he still occupies.

David Bartlett, on the farm now occupied by Wm. Marlow, where he died.

Wells McIntyre, on the farm which his sons still occupy.

John Johnson, on the Jewell farm, in Decorah Township.

James Boyce, on the river bottom, forming a part of what has been known since as the "Filbert" and the "Ashmore" farm.

Aldrich, the miller, at the Spring mill.

Joe Brown, on the Russell farm, in Canoe.

William Klontz and Justice Wilson lived with Brown.

Mr. Holm's family made the 13th.

There was at this time—August, 1850—but one farm opened. the Reams had one crop of about eight acres of winter wheat, which was cut and in shock, at the time. The winter previous had proved favorable, and the crop was a good one. The Holms bought of them and sowed winter wheat that fall, but it proved then as it has repeatedly since, a failure.

Rev. Mr. Adams mentions the presence, when the Days moved in, of these Reams and a man named Button; but as they did not remain they can scarcely be called pioneer settlers.

Mr. J. W. Holm helped dig the race for the Decorah mill, and hewed logs for the first dam that was built. They were cut from a burr oak grove that was standing close by on the north side of the river.

Mr. H. says at that time the postoffice used was McGregor, and thither they had to go to get their necessary supplies.

While writing these notes, circumstances favor us with an opportunity to consult another of these thirteen.

Mr. David Kinnison came to Iowa in 1849, but wintered down on the Yellow River. In March, 1850, he came up into this section. He passed through Decorah, finding the Day and Painter families on the east or south (?) side, Aldrich on the west side, and the Reams on their claim as above stated. He settled on the northwest quarter of section seven, in Canoe township, and claims, probably rightfully, that he built the first cabin erected in Canoe township; and so far as they then knew, or have ever been able to learn, there were no white settlers north of him, and west of the river, except at St. Paul. Bartlett, Johnson, Bryce, Brown, Klontz and Wilson came in May, following; and McIntyre arrived on the last day in June. Besides these, there was one James

Kelley—not mentioned by Mr. Holm—who came on the 10th of May, and settled on a part of what is now the Col. J. W. Taylor farm.

Among others who joined these that year were two young men, named Gilbert and Lambert, who made a claim on the Iowa river above the Reams. They kept a kind of store. Bernard Harmon came in the fall, and made claim of the present Jacob Headington farm. George Smith was another neighbor, who moved in and occupied a piece of land on the Iowa, just over the line in Blufftown township (section 24) where he may yet be found. James Ackerson and B. L. Bisby were also among the '50rs. They pushed on to the front, the first getting over into Hesper and the other into the northeast corner of Bluffton township.

PIONEER NORWEGIANS.

Norwegian enterprise and their work in pioneer service have had much to do in the development and prosperity of the county. Of their first settlers here, Mr. Baily, in his address, said:

So far as I can learn, Engebret Peterson Haugen, who died last year, was the original pioneer of this nationality. He came to settle in 1850 but was here prospecting the fall previous, and bought the claim where he lived and died, and on which was the old Henry M. Rice trading post. In July, 1850, twelve Norwegian families came in from Wisconsin and found a home on Washington Prairie, a home where several of the fathers still live the heads of large and prosperous families. These twelve were represented by Nelson and Germund Johnson, Ole A. and Andrew O. Lommen, Andras Hogue, Knudt Ophal, John Johnson, A. Holverson, Ole Tostenson and Mikkle Omlie. Other families followed them rapidly, and from that day, Norwegians, by their industry and frugality, have done a large share of the hard work which has made our best prairies to bud and blossom as the rose. Not alone as emigrants have they done service in multiplying the population. The earliest marriage records show that they did not think it good for man to live alone and also that they were more disposed to giving and taking in marriage than any other class. The first recorded marriage is that of one of those early pioneers, now that useful citizen of Madison township, Mr. John Evan-son, and Catherine Helen Anderson. The ceremony was performed in February, 1852, by Rev. N. Brandt, then a wandering missionary from Wisconsin, and now pastor of the Lutheran Church in Decorah. I further find that of the first 1,227 marriages recorded in the clerk's office, that other pioneer and christian gentleman, Rev. V. Koren, officiated at 247, and I hasten to accord to him the position of champion marrier.

The sketches previously published, and from which we have quoted, say:

We have not met with the names of any Norwegians in researches prior to 1850, but in that year there came, if not the pioneers, a band of them who found on the West side of Washington Prairie the land that suited them, and made there homes which have given competence to all and wealth to several of them. They have been, too, among the best citizens of the county; generally founders of large families, with sons and daughters who are following in their worthy footsteps. This band consisted of twelve families, and became the settlers of what is known as Springfield township. The names of the heads of these families were as follows:

Nelson Johnson—died in 1881.

Germund Johnson—still living.

A. Simmonson—dead.

Toleff Simmonson—still living.

Ole A. Lommen—killed by accident, a few years ago.

A. O. Lommen—ex-Representative and still living.

Andrus Hogue—dead.

John Johnson—dead.

Knud G. Opdahl—dead.

H. Holverson—died in March, 1875.

Ole Tostenson—still living.

Mickkel Omlie—still living.

These came in two caravans. The first three left homes in Racine county, and the others were from Dane county, Wisconsin. The latter came directly through, but the three were encumbered by flocks and herds—a tendency some of them have not outgrown—and had to drive more slowly. One of these, Mr. Nelson Johnson, who furnishes us these names and facts, says his party arrived on the 2d day of July, 1850 nine days after the party from Dane county. They immediately commenced making the homes which grew into rich and valuable farms.

Mr. Johnson informs us that it was at his house, or log cabin, that the caucus or convention, was held which nominated officers preparatory to the first election of county officers. This was prior to, but a part of the work of organizing the county. It occurred in March, 1851. Decorah was not yet a hamlet of amazing importance, and Mr. Johnson's place was centrally located. This is the only reason he can give for its selection. The attendance was large—all the beginnings of settlements being well represented.

DISAPPOINTED ASPIRATIONS.

In this connection Mr. J. tells a little story of political aspirations nipped in the bud, worthy of record. Among the rest who came was a man named Minot, residing over east somewhere. He was ambitious for honors, and capable, besides willing, to serve the people in any place they might see fit to put him. Mr. J.



C. T. Granger

was a new comer, a Norwegian, too, not accustomed, then, to participation in public meetings of that kind; and he kept himself busy attending to the arrivals, animals, &c. This, however, gave him an opportunity to hear of the "horse-shed" or by-talk which went on. The claims of Minot were fully discussed; and to a man, they agreed in letting him alone *because* he was clad in broadcloth coat and pants, satin vest, fine boots and a shiny hat! He was not the man for the horny-handed pioneers; not a bit of it; and Minot went home disgusted. This caucus and convention put in nomination the ticket which was afterwards elected, and has heretofore been given, as the first officers of Winneshiek county.

Engebret Peterson Haugen, followed these in October, after having spent the summer in traveling over portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota. He actually squatted on a claim back from Red Wing; but could not hold it because it was still Indian territory. Coming down the river he heard of these fellow-countrymen, and came out here. He liked the country; and got his eye fixed on the magnificent farm he still owns three miles southwest of Decorah. It was a claim then owned by G. Cooney living at Garnavillo. It is the claim Mr. C. referred to in his narrative, as the one Dr. Andros threatened to shoot him if he jumped it; and about the safety of doing which he consulted with his friend Judge Murdock. It was also the old H. M. Rice trading post. The store used by Rice was standing, and for five years later served Mr. Haugen as a dwelling. His family, however, did not arrive until May following. They came from Beloit, where they had located in 1842, when that territory was new. Peter E. Haugen, the son, was a boy 16 years of age when the family removed to Iowa; and he distinctly remembers the first bridge built over the Rock river at Beloit. They came direct from Norway in 1842. Inasmuch as emigration from that country did not commence until 1838, Mr. P. can be called a pioneer settler, in the fullest sense of the term.

Besides those above named, the only other Norwegian we have heard named at this date, is Mr. Thor Peterson, of Calmar.

WHO WERE FIRST.

Sparks' History, published later than sketches, and also the year after Mr. Burley's address, says:

From the most reliable information, it would seem that the first immigration of Norwegian settlers came in the year 1850. But to whom to accord the honor of being the first actual settlers—whether to Thor Peterson and his party, who afterward settled in Calmar Township, or to the Erick Anderson party, who settled in Springfield Township, is a question. The Anderson party emigrated from Dane County, Wis., and included the following persons: Halvor Hulverson, Ole Gullickson, Knudt Anderson, Ole and

Staale Tostenson. This company was joined at Prairie du Chien by Ole Lomen and Andrew Lomen. Mr. Erick Anderson served the party as guide and interpreter. The Anderson party finding land in Springfield Township that suited them, took up their claims thereon in June, 1850. But it seems that the Peterson party had preceded them by a few days, and had laid claim to the very land on which Anderson's company had squatted. At that time there was a county organization for the protection of settlers against claim-jumpers, if such they can be called. It was an imperative law with this association that the man who first registered his claim at Moneek had a perfect title to the same. The Peterson party demanded that the Anderson party move off what they called their claims; but the other party was determined not to surrender their claims until obliged to, and consequently they immediately dispatched a representative to Moneek, whose duty it was to ascertain if the Peterson party had registered their claims. On examination he found that no registration had been made, and he took advantage of their tardiness and registered the claims for his party. The matter was finally compromised, the Anderson party paying some indemnity for their usurpation.

Mr. Sparks goes on to say that the Nelson Johnson party, referred to a little previously, made settlements in Springfield in July, and were therefore a little later—and that Engebret, Peterson and Haugen followed these in October.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-one saw a large addition to each of these commencements to settlements—for settlements they could not yet be called. The northern townships were being occupied in this year, 1851. Among those who came and settled on lands where they still reside are D. D. Huff and E. E. Meader. Both happened to fall within the boundary lines of what is now known as Hesper Township, although they lived between four and five miles apart. They were, however, near neighbors in those days, and very warm friends. As one old settler remarked to us, "We thought nothing of tramping off ten or a dozen miles to see a man." Mr. Huff tells us a story something like this: He lived in Michigan and started west in the fall of 1850. Winter found him in Illinois, where he met a brother of Bernard Harmon. He was told by this brother about Northern Iowa, and became interested in it. Coming to McGregor he met the pioneer merchant, H. D. Evans. By the way, it is singular how warmly these pioneers to a man speak of the generosity and liberality of this same Evans. He trusted them freely when they had nothing; and if it had not been for his kindness and unselfishness, many could not have stayed upon their claims. Evans had been up to Decorah, around among the settlers, and was enthusiastic in his ideas about the country and its future; and imparted some of his enthusiasm to Mr. H.. The latter pushed through to Decorah, with B. Harmon's as an objec-

tive point. Nightfall overtook him, however, as he drove up to the old log "Winneshiek House." In response to his applications for lodgings he was told the house was "full." There had been important arrivals that day. John B. Onstine and Dr. Hazlet had just come, and the hotel could accommodate no more. Mr. Huff found accommodations on the floor of the Painter cabin that night; and he says that when they were settled for the night, that, too, was full. In the morning he pushed on to Harmon's, and soon found his home for the next quarter of a century. His experience for the first year or two was that of nearly all the pioneers, and need not be repeated.

PROTECTING SQUATTER RIGHTS.

As he told some of his experiences to us the other day, an historical fact was brought to light which we cannot permit to go unrecorded. Surveys were being made that year, the lands were soon to come into market, and there was nothing to hinder land sharks from buying their homes from under them. Here was a danger that seriously menaced the new settlers. Buy their homes, they could not. They not only had no money, but they were struggling to make a bare living. Protect themselves in some way they must. To do this a large meeting of settlers was called, and held at Meader's, in Hesper township, on the fourth of July, 1851, at which a solemn compact was formed between those present, to protect each other in their squatter rights. Although it was not expressed in as eloquent words, doubtless they meant to maintain the compact and pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. The compact was drawn up by a committee duly chosen, consisting of one Marshall Sherwin (squatter on the present Ezra Reed farm) one Kincaid (living just east of Huff,) Benjamin Beare, (a settler over by what is now Locust Lane post-office,) Eli Waterman, (a man who lived for a short time close by the spring at Russell Taber's mill, in Hesper,) and Mr. Huff. By this compact it was agreed that every squatter was entitled to a homestead of 160 acres. If he needed timber, he might claim a 40 where he listed. This was to be his by their squatter law, until good fortune should enable him to secure the legal title from the government. They agreed to stand by each other to the worst, if need be, in protecting each other; and it would have been dangerous for any man to attempt to enforce a claim contrary to the squatter claim. Happily, no serious resistance to these crude laws ever compelled the settlers to unite in forcible protection of each other. Doubtless the existence of this compact was well known at Dubuque, where the land office was located; and when the land was so plenty, speculators did not care to buy law-suits or disputes with settlers who might prove reckless if their rights were trodden upon.

There were differences between the settlers themselves; but these the terms of the compact soon settled. One of the committee (Sherwin, we think, was the name given) was the first to attempt to break it. He coveted the whole, or part of the claim of a neighbor, but the members of the organization convinced him that they would compel an obedience, and he acquiesced. In this way difficulties were avoided, and their claims preserved to the pioneers till they could secure them by purchase. Some of the members were not able to enter their lands until a year or more had elapsed after the lands of Northern Iowa had been in market; but under this compact they felt a degree of security that now seems strange even to them.

MORE DETAILS

have accumulated as the material for this chapter have been collected, but they will be given where they belong in the township histories, or in a collection of miscellaneous facts relating to county history, in succeeding pages.

A chronology of dates of early settlements, coming of first settlers, and leading events in the history of the county, will be given in one of the succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER V.

Political History; County Organization; First Election and First Officers; Salary Grabbing; Votes Cast in Successive Years; Voting Precincts; Final Division into Townships; Position of Townships and Villages; Successive Elections and County Officers, Legislators, etc.; Levi Bullis and E. E. Cooley; Political Contests; H. C. Bullis, G. R. Willett, T. W. Burdick, and other Legislators and Representative Men; County Officers (continued) to Present Time.

The particulars of the organization of this county, and of the county seat becoming permanently fixed at Decorah, are given in the preceding chapter. Let us briefly review these two events. The organizing act was approved by the Governor January 15, 1851, constituting John L. Carson the organizing sheriff, and Winneshiek an organized county after March 1, 1851. By the election held April 7, 1851, Decorah was chosen as county seat. Freeport's struggle to obtain the county seat culminated in 1856, resulting in its final and permanent location in Decorah, which was made more certain by the commencement of the building of

the court house in 1857, and by the impetus given to Decorah by the location of the land office, which was opened here on the day before Christmas, 1855. These events are narrated more at length in previous pages, and in the sketch of Decorah.

Very soon after the organization of the county, steps were taken for the election of officers. According to the best information obtainable, a well attended caucus was held in the log cabin of the late Nelson Johnson, in the southeast corner of Decorah township. The election was held on the 4th of August, 1851, and resulted in the following officers being chosen:

David Reed over J. R. Morse, as county judge.

George Bachel over James F. More, as sheriff.

Francis Rogers over William Vail, as supervisor.

John N. Kline over R. G. Nuvland, as surveyor.

Daniel Kuykendahl over P. Morse, as Recorder and Treasurer.

E. W. Aldrich over D. Bender, as coroner.

Isaac Underhill, F. Joseph Huber and Joseph Brown served as judges of election, the first two certifying to the result as justices of the peace, whether by appointment, or as elected in the spring, is uncertain; eighty-two ballots, all told, were cast, and Mr. Huber, still a citizen of Washington township, is with us to personally attest the validity and fairness of the first vote. In April following John McKay was elected school fund commissioner, and W. F. Kimball clerk of the courts.

It seems that at first the amount that the officers received on their salaries depended on the amount of fees received; for from the first the Judge, Clerk and Treasurer were accustomed to meet at stated intervals, each reporting the fees that he had received, and then the money would be divided between them. The Treasurer would also report the cash in the Treasury, which would be divided with equal impartiality; then County Judge Reed would issue county warrants to each one for the balance found due. As soon as taxes were levied and collected this system ceased, and the county officers have generally, since that time, drawn their salaries with commendable regularity, although there may have been times when they have been compelled to wait a little before getting their warrants cashed.

Of Judge Reed, Mr. Bailey in his address said: David Reed was the first County Judge. He was born in June, 1799, and consequently was 52 years of age when first elected County Judge of Winneshiek county. His regular term of service covered four years—years, too, of the stormiest character, in which, as the autocrat of the county, he could share the responsibilities with no one, and shirk no duties. Of course his conduct was sharply criticised, and in his time he bore his share of public obloquy.

Judge Reed held the office of County Judge by the suffrages of the people, continuously, from 1851 to 1855.

In the election of 1853 Joseph Gibbons and J. T. Atkins were candidates for the office. Gibbons received ten more votes than Atkins. Jas. B. Cutler, on behalf of himself and others, contested the election; a court was found to hear the case, Judge Reed presiding, with C. L. Childs and J. D. Jenkins assisting by choice of the parties. A hot contest ensued, no less than twenty-seven witnesses being examined. The case was this:

The trustees of Bloomfield township had changed the place of voting from Moneek to Castalia without giving the required legal notice. Thirteen persons testified that they went to Moneek as usual, to vote, and not hearing of the change were unable to do so. They also said that if they had voted it would have been in favor of J. T. Atkins as County Judge. The lawyers were heard, of course, and the whole case gone over most profoundly. That an informality existed in the vote of the township is quite clear; its effect upon the main vote was the question. We, at this day, would decide promptly, that at most only the vote of Bloomfield township should have been thrown out. The Court decided to set aside the entire election, as to Judge, and declared no one was elected. One of the assistants has explained to me that instead of being satisfied with this, there were some who 'cussed the Court like pizen,' because they did not declare the entire election void. The result was to continue Judge Reed in office for two years more, during which time he built and left as his legacy, the (for the times) splendid court house, which is only now becoming too cramped for public use.

Information with regard to these first officers is not now readily obtainable, and of some of them we can give nothing further than that they were elected and held office as above stated.

Geo. Bachel, the first sheriff, was for years an active, influential citizen of Jackson township, and died much respected, a year or two ago.

Francis Rogers, the first supervisor, was one of the oldest residents of the county, and was noted for the many litigations he had with his neighbors.

Daniel Kuykendahl, the first recorder and treasurer, had his office at his home, which was a log house situated under a bluff near a large spring, about a half a mile out of Freeport, on the Lansing road. The duties of his office at that time were not very arduous, and his mode of keeping the records was somewhat primitive. He had not even a decent desk at which to write. It was his custom to record his deeds, and then pigeon-hole them between the cracks in the logs.

The number of votes cast at these early elections is one of the best indices of the incoming of early settlers, and a few words will give these data. At the first election there were, as has been stated, 82 votes cast; in April following, there were 180; in August, 1852, 150; in April, 1853, 224; in 1854, 280; in 1855, 521; in

1856, 816; in August, 1857, 894; in October, 1858, 1,288; in the Presidential election of 1860, 2,162. The increase since that time is indicated by the fact that in the Presidential election of 1880, 4,086 votes were cast.

As previously noted, there were three points recognized at the very commencement as having claims to prominence in the county. These were Decorah, Lewiston and Moneek. Polls were held for each of these three first elections at these places only, and they were called precincts. It was not until 1854 that even a single name appears on the records to show that any other title than that of precinct was given to them. March 8th, 1852, it was ordered by the county court that elections should be held in the ensuing April, at the following places:

In Precinct No. 1, at house of Wm. Day, Decorah.

In Precinct No. 2, at house of Francis Rogers, Lewiston.

In Precinct No. 3, at house of John DeCow, Moneek.

This is our only information as to the first division into what we have since known as townships. Their boundaries we can only infer from subsequent entries. In July, 1852, the division line between precincts 2 and 3 was changed, and made to run between ranges 7 and 8, thus throwing, as the record says, one more tier of townships into the third precinct. From this I infer that the third precinct originally consisted of what is now known as Bloomfield and Frankville townships, and was six miles wide, east and west, and twelve long. Precinct No. 2 covered three times as much territory, and was eighteen miles wide, and twelve long. This left all the remainder of the county—now comprising twelve organized townships—in precinct No. 1. March 1, 1852, the latter was so divided up as to make what is now Canoe, Bluffton and Orleans townships, with the townships north of them, precinct No. 4. February 5, 1854, what are now Military and Springfield, were divided from Washington (now named for the first time) and created township (not precinct) No. 5.

March 6, 1854, township 98, range 7, was separated from "Decorah Precinct," and was called township No. 6. It is now known as Glenwood.

March 11, 1855, "Burr Oak Precinct" was divided, and the entire tier on the north line of the county was called Burr Oak. The remaining part of the precinct was named Canoe. At the same session of the county court, township 99, range 10, was set off and given the name of Pilot Grove.

On the tax list of 1855, proper names are given to each of those precincts. Precinct No. 1 had become Decorah, Glenwood, Canoe, Burr Oak and Pilot Grove; township No. 2 appears as Bloomfield and Summit (now Frankville), and No. 3 had been divided into Military and Washington; but no record other than I have quoted appears upon the court minutes as to these and subsequent changes. According to the tax lists, in 1856 Pleasant township

took its name and place; in 1858 Summit had become Frankville, and Pilot Grove, Orleans; Springfield had been separated from Military, Calmar and Sumner from Washington, and Hesper and Fremont from Burr Oak. In 1860 Madison was taken from Decorah, and Highland divided from Pleasant; and in 1862 the symmetry of all the townships was completed by the division of Lincoln from Sumner, and Jackson from Washington.

The location of these different precincts, and more particularly of the twenty townships of the county after this final division, will be more fully understood by the following diagram, showing the positions of the townships of the county as they now stand, each township being six miles square:

N.

	Fremont.	Burr Oak.	Hesper.	Highland.	
	Orleans.	Bluffton.	Canoe.	Pleasant.	
W.	Lincoln	Madison	Decorah	Glenwood.	E.
	Sumner.	Calmar.	Springfield.	Franklinville.	
	Jackson.	Washington.	Military.	Bloomfield.	

S.

The city of Decorah is a little west of the centre of Decorah Township, while Freeport is about two and a half miles directly east of Decorah, and also in Decorah Township, about three-fourths of a mile from its eastern boundary.

Calmar is near the southeastern part of Calmar Township. Conover being near the centre and Spillville in the western part of the same township.

Fort Atkinson is toward the northwestern part, and Festina a little southeast of the centre of Washington Township.

Ossian is about midway between the centre and northeastern part of Military Township.

Ridgway is nearly two miles east of the centre of Lincoln Township and Kendallville and Plymouth Rock, respectively, toward the southwestern and southeastern parts of Freemont Township.

The villages of Bluffton, Burr Oak, Hesper and Frankville are in the several townships of the same name.

The positions of all these places will be seen by reference to a map of the county, but this data is given here as a matter of convenience for reference in connection with the foregoing sketch of divisions of the county.

The second election held in the county after a permanent organization had been effected was April 5, 1852. The total number of votes polled at this election was 180. This election, as the records show, gave the county its first School Fund Commissioner and District Clerk. The successful parties who first bore the honors of these offices were, respectively, N. S. Gilbert and W. F. Kimball. Out of 180 ballots cast for School Fund Commissioner, N. S. Gilbert had 4 majority over his opponent, John D. McKay. There were 156 votes cast for the office of District Clerk, of which number W. F. Kimball received 88, and his opponent, James B. Schenck, 68. Kimball was declared elected by 20 majority. The vote for Coroner stood as follows: J. B. Chase had 66 votes, and his opponent, Wm. Painter, 44. James B. Chase was elected Coroner. At this election, for the first time, the new county helped elect a District Judge, and it showed its steadfast faith and high appreciation of Judge T. S. Wilson, by giving him 162 votes.

At the third election, held in August, 1852, M. B. Derrick was chosen District Clerk by 15 majority.

John D. McKay was elected Prosecuting Attorney by 29 majority; and H. K. Averill was elected Surveyor.

The fourth election was held in April, 1853, the following being the officers elected:

Aaron Newell, District Clerk--his opponents being W. F. Kimball and N. S. Gilbert.

N. S. Gilbert, Treasurer and Recorder.

H. K. Averill, County Surveyor.

J. F. Moore, Drainage Commissioner.

Acles Haven Fannon, Coroner. Mr. Fannon, whose genial, jovial face is well remembered by the people of Decorah, and who was for successive years constable up to the time of his death, not very many months ago, was born in Wythe County, Virginia, April 17th, 1800. He settled at Freeport, Winneshiek County, in 1850, and laid out the town, and for several years engaged in tavern-keeping. He was the first mail contractor to carry the mails to Decorah. He contracted to carry the mails from Hardin to Decorah, from Decorah to Fort Atkinson, and from Lansing to Decorah. He was elected Coroner in 1875.

At the election August 1st, 1853, 175 votes were cast. N. S. Gilbert was elected Recorder and Treasurer, without opposition, if we except three scattering votes.

James F. Moore was declared elected Sheriff, over Lewis Eddy and A. H. Fannon.

Elijah Middlebrook was elected County Surveyor. There was no opposition candidate for Surveyor.

Samuel Kendall was elected Coroner.

The newly elected Sheriff, James F. Moore, failed to qualify, and Judge Reed, therefore, declared the office vacant, and appointed Wm. F. Kimball to fill it.

Soon after the election, N. S. Gilbert suddenly left the country, leaving the county without a Recorder and Treasurer. Judge Reed appointed Thos. I. Hazelett to fill the vacancy until another election. Of Mr. Gilbert, Spark's history, from which we largely gather the following records, till 1860, says:

N. S. Gilbert, the second Recorder and Treasurer of the county, was an estimable young man, possessed of great energy. He was efficient, proud spirited, and decidedly the most shrewd man called upon in early days to administer county affairs; notwithstanding that he was freely accredited, with the possession of all these qualifications, the tongue of scandal, soon after his induction into office, rolled him about as a sweet morsel to its taste. Mr. Gilbert was not a defaulter, nor did he desert his office intentionally, although at the time he left this was the current report. The additional crime of eloping with a Mrs. Moore, the Sheriff's wife, was charged to his account, and it is true that the parties left Decorah together, and afterwards went to St. Louis and lived as man and wife; yet at the time of their leaving Decorah, it is plain that there was no criminal intent or previous arrangement. It was in the spring of the year, and Mr. Gilbert, instead of intentionally deserting his office, went on a journey to St. Louis to purchase goods. Mrs. Moore was on her way to friends in Wisconsin, and had started on the trip with the avowed purpose of leaving her husband. Mrs. Moore defended her course on the ground of ill treatment received at the hands of Mr. Moore. While at Lansing waiting for a steamer, they had occasion to hold a private conference, which was interpreted, by prying parties, as a crimi-

nal intimacy. The report, at the time unfounded and untruthful, was freely circulated. Mr. Gilbert having compassion for the woman, and being ashamed to return to his home, took her under his charge. Things had come to such a crisis that they now resolved to elope, and did so, going to St. Louis.

At the April election in 1854, John McKay was re-elected School Fund Commissioner, over I. I. Stewart.

Elijah Middlebrook was elected Sheriff, by 20 majority, over James S. VanPelt.

Nelson Burdick was elected Recorder and Treasurer, over Wm. F. Kimball, by 73 majority. Mr. Burdick filled the office acceptably. He was continued in office until 1859.

Wm. Painter was elected Drainage Commissioner.

At the sixth election, held in August, 1854, there were 262 votes cast for the office of State Representative, of which number James D. McKay received 194, and his opponent, Wm. H. Morrison, 68. James D. McKay was declared elected.

Aaron Newell was elected Clerk of the District Court over Daniel Carrier.

Albert B. Webber was elected Prosecuting Attorney over Calvin Farnsworth.

The newly elected Prosecuting Attorney failed to qualify. The County Judge appointed Dryden Smith to fill the vacancy, and he, too, resigned. J. T. Atkins was appointed, accepted and served through the term.

In 1854 James D. McKay (who had previously been Prosecuting Attorney) at a District Convention called at Waukon (the district then was composed of Allamakee and Winneshiek counties), was nominated for Representative, and elected. In the legislature he favored the "Maine Liquor Law," which was adopted by the Iowa State Legislature. In this election he ran on the Republican ticket, which was successful, not only in the district, but throughout the state, so much so that the former power held by the Democrats was wrested from them. A Republican Governor was elected in the person of James W. Grimes, and a majority secured on a joint ballot in the General Assembly. He was born in Livingston county, New York, on the 24th of February, 1815. Until 16 years of age he was taught the common branches of an education by his father, when he was sent to the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, situated at Lima, New York, to be fitted for the ministry. He also studied law under James Butler, a cousin of Gen. Butler. At the age of 21 he became acquainted with Julia Stone, to whom he was married September, 1836. He immigrated to Winneshiek County in October, 1851, and settled on the S. W. Q. of section 15, township 97, Range 7, where he still resides. He has served the public as Prosecuting Attorney and member of the Assembly.

In the seventh political contest held in the county, April, 1855, a vote was taken on the prohibitory liquor law. The result stood as follows: for the law, 167; and against it, 169.

Hon. E. E. Cooley was elected Prosecuting Attorney, over Levi Bullis, J. B. Onstine and William Bailey.

At this contest there came upon the stage as leading actors, two men who arrived here the previous year and who have been leaders in repeated political campaigns, some of them bitterly waged, and whom now stand in the front ranks as able attorneys as well as leading citizens of the county. They were Levi Bullis and Ezekiel E. Cooley. Mr. Bullis arrived here in May, 1854, and Mr. Cooley in October, of the same year.

Of the political contests in which these gentlemen were leaders of the opposing parties, many amusing incidents might be told over, and some exciting ones.

"Levi Bullis was born April 5, 1828, in West Plattsburg, New York. He lived in Plattsburg until 26 years of age and there acquired his education. He early attended the Balston Springs Law School, and acquired a legal education. In 1853 Mr. Bullis left his old home and came to Illinois, where he remained about a year; when he was induced, by the flattering reports he received from Averill, an old schoolmate, to emigrate from there to Iowa. He reached Decorah May, 1854, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. The first week after his arrival he tried a case and won it. Mr. Bullis was elected one of the original members of the Board of Supervisors in 1860. Although active in politics in the county, yet this is the only office he was ever elected to. It was his friends that he worked for in politics, and not himself, and not unfrequently have they succeeded through his instrumentality. Mr. Bullis is characterized with a rough exterior and a warm heart. He has aided more young men to position, and placed them on the road to success, than perhaps any other man in the county. He was married in 1864 to Abbie R. Dibble, of Whitehall, New York."

Mr. Bullis stands high in his profession, and is well posted in matters in general, as well. He has a large and valuable library of general literature, besides his extensive law library; has an interesting family, and is a devoted husband and father; is true to his friends and has many warm ones.

"Ezekiel E. Cooley was born in Victory, Cayuga county, New York, Jan. 12, 1827. He received an academic education, and at the age of 17 commenced teaching school, which occupation he followed five years. In 1847 he emigrated to Kentucky, where he taught, and read law with Judge Trimble, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He returned to New York, and from there emigrated to Decorah in October, 1854, where he has ever since continued the practice of his profession, with an exception of one year spent in the army. In 1857 he was elected member of the first Legislature,

under the new State constitution, and served with marked ability. He was appointed postmaster at Decorah in 1861, and held the office until he resigned, in 1863. In September, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him commissary of subsistence, with the rank of Captain of cavalry. He was brevetted Major for meritorious conduct, and was honorably discharged in November, 1865. In 1866 and 1870 he was warmly supported by the Republicans of his county for the nomination to Congress, but the other counties of his district carried the majority for his competitor. Mr. Cooley was married at Dubuque, in 1856, to Miss Jane M. Rhodes, then of that city. In the legal profession Mr. Cooley has few peers in Northern Iowa, and few have made themselves a better public and private record. He has ever had the interest of his city and county at heart, and has been identified with many of the enterprises that have proved beneficial to the community in which he has so long resided."

In the latter part of 1879 Mr. Cooley was appointed by Governor Gear to the position of District Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, consisting of Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Fayette, Clayton and Allamakee counties, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Reuben Noble. In November, 1880, he was elected to the same position for the regular term of two years. He has a beautiful home, an unusually fine library, and his social and domestic relations are of the pleasantest. He has two sons, the elder of whom, C. M. Cooley, is married to the daughter of Rev. H. B. Woodworth, for a number of years pastor of the Congregational Church in Decorah, and now lives in Dakota. Previous to his election as Judge, Mr. Cooley was elected to and discharged the office of Mayor of Decorah for two successive terms, with honor to himself and credit to the city.

The eighth election was held on the 6th of August, 1855.

Nelson Burdick was elected Recorder and Treasurer, over N. Otis, by 102 majority.

James Van Pelt was elected Surveyor, and Philip Morse, Coroner.

In this election there were no less than five candidates for the office of County Judge. The canvassing board returned the following count: Joseph Gibbons had 205 votes for the office, while his opponents in the race had the following number of votes respectively: J. T. Atkins, 195; William Painter, 10; David Reed, 9, and N. Otis, 1.

An informality in this election caused it to be set aside, as far as Judge was concerned, and Mr. Reed was continued in office for another term of two years. The particulars are given in the preceding chapter, introductory to the county seat contest.

On the 1st of April Aaron Newell resigned the office of Clerk of the District Court, and Nathaniel Otis was appointed in his stead.

In the April election of 1856 there were 816 votes polled. The only officer elected was School Fund Commissioner. There were plenty of candidates in the field willing to assume the responsibilities of this office, as the following list will show: J. E. B. Morgan, Elijah Middlebrook, J. P. McKinney and Thomas Bell. J. E. B. Morgan was elected to fill the office by forty-eight majority. This office was discontinued during Morgan's term.

L. Butler resigned the office of Liquor Agent on the 26th of June, 1856, to which office he had previously been appointed. The duties of this officer were to superintend the sale of liquors in the county, that is to see that no one trafficked in liquors except those who sold it for medicinal purposes. Butler's resignation was accepted, and H. C. Bulis appointed to fill the vacancy, on the 30th of June, 1856. This office was discontinued at the expiration of his term.

The tenth election was held in August, 1856.

L. W. Griswold was elected Prosecuting Attorney, over S. A. Tupper.

Nathaniel Otis was elected Clerk of the District Court, over S. D. H. Hughes and G. W. Esty. Previous to this election the county had been organized into eleven voting precincts.

This election gave to Winneshiek County her first Senatorial officer, in the person of J. T. Atkins. At this date Winneshiek county was but a portion of the 34th Senatorial District, which was composed of the following counties: Winneshiek, Allamakee, Howard, Floyd and Mitchell. The total vote of this entire Senatorial District was 2,331, of which number J. T. Atkins received 1,599, as against 716 for Edward Ellis, his opponent.

J. T. Atkins was born in Phillipstown, Worcester County, Mass., April 4, 1811. The early part of his life was spent in the Eastern States, where he followed steamboating as a vocation during the season when navigation was open, and taught school during the winter months. He received a common school education. Mr. Atkins immigrated to Indiana in 1835, where he commenced a real estate brokerage business. In 1851 there was much talk of the "new purchase," a part of which was Winneshiek County. The Judge contracted the fever, and came to Winneshiek County, Iowa, in the autumn of that year. Here he resumed his old business, that of land speculating, and also practiced law for several years, but not being a resident at the county seat, he concluded to abandon his profession and give his attention solely to his speculations. October 19, 1854, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney and Enrolling Officer, by Gov. Kirkwood. He was elected County Judge, at one time, but failed to qualify. In 1867 he was chosen to represent this county in the State Legislature. He has for some years past been a resident of Decorah.

The first special election was held on the 10th of October, 1856. The question at stake was whether the county should vote \$100,000 in aid of the Northwestern Railroad. There were 926 votes cast in favor of it, and 505 against.

The eleventh election was held in April, 1857, in which contest James B. Smith was elected to the office of Sheriff. George N. Holway was elected to the office of County Assessor.

George N. Holway was born in Sandwich, Mass., September 29, 1826. He received his education at Sandwich and Providence. He immigrated to Iowa in 1852, and made a permanent settlement at Hesper. He soon afterward became identified with the political affairs of the county. He was first elected County Assessor. He has been elected to the office of Treasurer, Supervisor and County Superintendent. He is now (1882) engaged in mining in one of the western territories.

James E. Simpson was elected to the office of Drainage Commissioner.

James E. Simpson was born in New York City, August 10, 1833. He received his education in the public schools of that State. He immigrated to Allamakee County in 1855. In that county he was engaged in teaching school and surveying until the summer of 1856, when he moved to Decorah, and that winter taught the public school of the latter place. That spring he was appointed Deputy County Surveyor, in which position he continued as Deputy and County Surveyor until 1860. In 1860 he was appointed Deputy Clerk under S. W. Paul. He was elected County Superintendent in 1861, which office he resigned to enter the United States service. He enlisted in Co. G, Twelfth Iowa Volunteers. He was made Orderly Sergeant, and promoted to Second Lieutenant. He resigned his lieutenancy during the summer of 1862, on account of ill health. On his return home he again resumed the office of County Superintendent. In 1863 he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of Winneshiek County, which office he filled until mustered out of the service in 1865. In 1866 he was appointed United States Revenue Inspector of the Third Iowa District. In 1868 he was retained as one of the twenty-five United States Revenue Agents, and remained in the service until September, 1876. He was married to Mary A. Rankin, of Frankville, in July, 1860.

Mr. Simpson was, several years ago, appointed United States Revenue Collector for this district, with headquarters at Dubuque, to which place he thereupon removed, though socially as well as in property interests he is still identified with Decorah.

L. W. Griswold resigned the office of Prosecuting Attorney, July 11, 1857. Dryden Smith was appointed to fill the office made vacant by Griswold's resignation, July 21, 1857, and was elected as Prosecuting Attorney in the October election, 1857. The following winter this office was abolished.

The next election was held August, 1857, at which there were 894 votes cast for County Judge. L. W. Griswold was the successful candidate for this office over S. A. Tupper.

J. B. Smith was re-elected Sheriff over E. M. Farnsworth.

Nelson Burdick was re-elected Recorder and Treasurer over J. Oleson.

L. W. Ludlow was elected County Surveyor over David Gorsuch.

Amos Hoag was elected Coroner over George Cooney.

There were 345 majority for the new State Constitution.

In the October election following, E. E. Cooley was elected State Representative by a majority of 512, over William F. Kimball.

Dryden Smith was elected Prosecuting Attorney by 481 majority, over S. A. Tupper. Dryden Smith was an Indianian. He early came to the county, and figured quite prominently in political affairs.

The spring election of 1858 was held on the 14th of April. The only county officer elected in this contest was that of Superintendent of Public Instruction. It was the first office of this character elected in the county, and H. C. Bulis was the man on whom this honor was conferred by the people.

Hon. H. C. Bulis was born in Chazy, Clinton County, New York, on the 14th of November, 1830. He studied medicine in Vermont, with Dr. A. C. Butler, and graduated at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vt. He came to Winneshiek county a young man, in October, 1854, and taught the first month of the second term of school that was taught in the village. Politically, the doctor was a strong Clay Whig, and latterly as ardent a republican. Previous to his being elected County Superintendent he had been appointed commissioner for the sale of intoxicating liquors, by Judge Reed. At the expiration of his term this office was discontinued. He was next elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and was made its president. In 1865 he was elected State Senator, and served his constituency four years in this capacity, during which time he was elected a trustee of the Iowa State University. In 1869 he was returned to the State Senate. He served one year of his second term, during which time he was elected President *pro tem.* by the House of Representatives. In 1871, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules peculiarly fitted him for this new responsibility. He discharged the duties of this office honorably, efficiently and faithfully. In August, 1876, he was appointed by President Grant a member of the Indian commission, whose duty it was to treat with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of the Black Hill territory. Dr. Bulis was absent five months on this mission. The object of the commission was, finally, successfully accomplished.

Dr. Bulis, was elected to the office of Mayor of Decorah, in 1880, holding that position for two successive terms, performing the duties with honor to himself and with credit and benefit to Decorah, of which he is ever an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, his wife being an active helper in every good work.

In the October election of 1858, there were 1,305 votes polled for Clerk of the District Court. S. W. Paul was declared elected to the office, over K. K. Buckman, by 190 majority.

J. E. Simpson was elected County Surveyor, over David Gorsuch.

In the elections of 1859, the following officers were elected:

Erick Anderson, Sheriff; S. W. Matteson, Clerk; T. W. Burdick, Recorder and Treasurer; A. K. Averill, County Surveyor; John R. Howard, Coroner; W. F. Coleman, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In the fall election of 1860, which took place on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, S. W. Matteson was re-elected Clerk of the District Court.

With 1860 was inaugurated a change in the administration of County affairs, a Board of Supervisors, one from each organized township, taking the place of the County Judge in these matters, in January, 1861, although the County Court continued to exist for probate and some other matters till the foundation of the Circuit Court, referred to in succeeding pages.

This Supervisor system gave place in 1870 to the County Commissioner system, the officers still being termed, as they now are, Supervisors, of which there were three. In 1872 the number of Supervisors was increased to five, the County being divided into five districts—the number at present existing.

And as the Courts of the county form a prominent part of its history, we here briefly trace their successive Judges, completing first the roll of County Judges till that office was abolished by the organization of the Circuit Court, about the close of the year 1868.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Our previous record shows that L. W. Griswold was elected County Judge in 1857. He held the office to January 1st, 1860. His successors were as follows:

D. H. Hughes, who held the office two years, commencing Jan. 1st, 1860.

Jno. DeCow, two years, commencing Jan. 1, 1862.

G. R. Willett, four years, commencing Jan. 1, 1864.

E. Cutler assumed the office Jan. 1, 1868, and held it till the close of that year, when it gave place to the Circuit Court, (referred to a little later), which attended to Probate business. The duties of the County Auditor had hitherto been performed by the County Judge, and Mr. Cutler therefore became County Auditor, ex-officio, to the end of his term and was then twice re-elected Auditor, as referred to hereafter.

DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

Winneshiek county is a part of the 10th judicial district, the balance of the district being comprised of Howard, Chickasaw, Fayette, Allamakee, and Clayton counties. The territories of the district and circuit courts coincide, or in other words, they have concurrent jurisdiction, in all the judicial districts throughout the State.

The District Court exercises general and original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, where not otherwise provided, and appellate jurisdiction in all criminal matters; and it has a general supervision over all inferior courts and officers in all criminal cases, to prevent and correct abuses where no other remedy is provided. One district judge elected by the people, holds court alternately at each county seat at times specified by the district and circuit judges, and a clerk of the District Court, who is ex-officio clerk, also of the Circuit Court, is elected once in two years in each county.

The Circuit Court exercises original jurisdiction concurrent with the District Court in all civil actions and special proceedings, and exclusive jurisdiction in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, tribunals and officers, and has a general supervision thereof in all civil matters. All probate business is also done by the Circuit Court.

For nearly seventeen years the District Court had charge of the business now transacted by both courts. But the business here, as well as in other districts of the State, became so great as to be burdensome and cause delay; and the 12th General Assembly enacted a law signed April 3d, 1868, creating Circuit Judges, the act taking effect Jan. 1st, 1869, except that the judges should be elected in November, 1868.

The first term of District Court for this county was held in Decorah on Friday, the 9th day of July, 1852. Present—Hon. Thomas. S. Wilson, Judge; Geo. Bachel, Sheriff; and Wm. F. Kimball, Clerk; Reuben Noble, B. W. Poor, Jno. McKay, and Jno. W. Ramine were admitted to practice as attorneys. They had previously been admitted to the bar in other States. Jno. D. McKay, on application and examination was admitted for the first time to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law. The first grand jury empaneled consisted of the following named persons: Nathan S. Gilbert, foreman; Isaac Callendar, J. H. Gilliband, Omri Emery, Rupel Dean, D. W. Carrier, Henry McSwain, Wm. Campbell, Levi Moore, Adam Heckart, Wm. Clark, Lewis Eddy, Dwight Rathburn, David Frazier and Philip Howe.

Judge Wilson continued in office till the commencement of 1855, when Samuel S. Murdock, of Clayton Co., having been chosen at the regular election the latter part of the preceding year, took the bench and occupied it for a term of four years. The District Judges since that time—the opening of the year 1859—have been:

Elias A. Williams of Clayton county, two terms, to 1867.

Milo McGlathety, of Fayette County, two terms, to 1875.

Reuben Noble, of Clayton County, held the first session of his first term in Feb., 1875. He was elected to a second term at the fall election of 1878, and held the office till the latter part of 1879, when he resigned.

E. E. Cooley, of Decorah, was appointed by Gov. Gear to fill the vacancy till the election the following year. He took his seat in December, 1879.

At the election in the fall of 1880, Mr. Cooley was chosen to fill the remainder of the unexpired term, and still occupies the bench.

The first Circuit Court Judge was chosen at the election in November, 1868, his term commencing, according to the law previously referred to, on the 1st of January, 1869.

The Judge chosen was M. V. Burdick, who has been previously referred to in this history, and to him belongs the honor of being the first Circuit Judge of the Tenth District. He was an early resident of Decorah, and has been here much of the time since, though now living at Lansing, Allamakee County. He held the office for one term of four years.

The second Circuit Judge was C. T. Granger, of Waukon, Allamakee County, who came upon the bench at the opening of the year 1873, for a term of four years. He was re-elected in the fall of 1876 for a second term, and again in 1880 for a third term, in which he is now serving.

The preceding record of elections shows who were Clerks of Court for Winneshiek County up to 1860, when S. W. Matteson held the office. He was re-elected in 1861, again in 1862, and again in 1864. The following is the date of election of Clerks of Court for this county since that time:

Dan Lawrence in 1866.

M. P. Hathaway in 1868.

S. E. Tubbs in 1870 and 1872.

A. W. Brownell in 1874.

E. B. Hutchinson in 1876 and 1878.

M. W. Harden in 1880, being the present incumbent.

The important office of District Attorney for the Tenth District has been held successively for the last two terms by Winneshiek County men. Orlando J. Clark, elected in 1874, and whose term expired January 1st, 1879, was succeeded by the present incumbent, Cyrus Wellington, elected in the fall of 1878.

STATE LEGISLATORS.

Our State Senators since Dr. H. C. Bulis, with whom our previous record leaves off, have been:

M. V. Burdick, elected in 1861.

H. C. Bulis, again elected in 1865; was re-elected 1869, and resigned in 1871, when he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Hon. G. R. Willett was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Bulis, and was in 1873 re-elected for a four years term.

"Hon. G. R. Willett was born in Lacadie, Province of Quebec, November 11, 1826. Though born in Canada, yet both his parents were Americans. He spent the early part of his life in Canada, and received his education there. He studied law at Champlain, New York, and graduated at the Albany Law School. He was admitted to the bar in that city in 1856. He practiced law in Champlain until 1857, when he came west and settled in Decorah. He raised the first company of volunteers to fight for the Union, namely, Company D, Third Iowa Infantry. He was wounded in the knee in 1861, which so disabled him that he was obliged to resign and return home. In 1864 he was elected County Judge. During the winter of 1874 he was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate. He was Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and during the session of 1875 he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was also a member of the Committee on Railroads, Insurance and Judicial Districts. From 1868 to 1872 he was President of the Winneshiek Woolen Manufacturing Company. He was married at the age of 21 to Miss Alinda C. Kellogg, in Champlain, New York. Mr. Willett has occupied many high positions within the gift of the people, and has always discharged his trust honorably and faithfully. His legal ability is recognized abroad as well as at home. As evidence of this fact, the reader is referred to his appointment as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee."

Mr. Willett and wife can now be reckoned as comparatively old residents, as they are among our most active, liberal and public-spirited ones. Their oldest son, Mahlon, is a successful minister to a church on the Pacific coast, while the second son, Norman, is a partner of his father in the law business, and reliable and successful.

M. N. Johnson was elected in 1877. Mr. Johnson is a son of Nelson Johnson, an old pioneer previously referred to. He graduated at the State University in 1873, and at the law class there in 1876. He was elected State Representative in the fall of 1875, and a presidential elector in 1876. He is now in partnership with his younger brother in the law business in Decorah.

H. A. Baker was elected in the fall of 1882. He is a prominent young business man of Ossian, popular, enterprising, and thriving. His present term will hold through the next session of the legislature—the winter of 1883-4.

Since our record, closing with 1860, the following have been elected as State Representatives; the elections being for but one biennial session.

W. H. Baker and Ole Nelson in 1861.

Ole Nelson and James H. Brown in 1863.

H. B. Williams was elected in 1864 to fill vacancy caused by the death of Ole Nelson.

Jas. H. Brown and H. B. Williams, elected in 1865.

H. B. Williams and J. T. Atkins, in 1867.

H. B. Williams and O. A. Lommen, in 1869.

Knudt Berg and Warren Danforth, in 1871.

Knudt Bergh was born in Norway, and came to America when a boy, with his father, and settled in Highland Township. Mr. Bergh early appreciated the value of an education, and strove with all his energy to attain the high place which he afterwards reached in educational circles. An adopted citizen, he became an American in all that the name implies. He was an exemplary man, and revered by all who knew him. In the legislative halls of the State he served his county with fairness and ability. Mr. Bergh was a graduate of the University of St. Louis. He afterward became one of the professors in the Norwegian Lutheran College. His health failed him, and in 1873 he visited his native country, where he died of consumption, on the 16th of June, 1875, at Eide. Hardanger, Norway.!

Warren Danforth and Jno. DeCow in 1873.

Warren Danforth and M. N. Johnson in 1875.

H. A. Baker and H. C. Manning in 1877.

H. A. Baker and Levi Hubbell in 1879.

Levi Hubbell and D. O. Aker in 1881.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

It was not till 1877 that the Representative in Congress for this district was chosen from Winneshiek County. From soon after the organization of the State to 1863, there were but two Congressional Districts in Iowa, and after that time till 1881, Winneshiek County has been in the Third Congressional District, although the number of districts have been increased from time to time. Wm. B. Allison, of Dubuque, was our Representative from 1863 to 1871, and ceased to be Representative to become United State Senator, which position he now holds.

W. G. Donnan, of Independence, was Representative to the Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873, and also to the Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.

For the Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877—a Democrat; L. L. Ainsworth, of West Union, was elected by a very small majority after a close contest; C. T. Granger, of Waukon, being his Republican opponent.

The Third Congressional District embraced the counties of Allamakee, Buchanan, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette and Winneshiek.

At the Congressional Convention held at McGregor Sept. 6, 1876, Theodore W. Burdick, of Decorah, who had not sought the office, went into the convention supported by nineteen delegates from the Winneshiek County Republican Convention, who stood by him through the Convention, until he was nominated on the 22d ballot. J. M. Griffith, of Dubuque, was his Democratic opponent, and the contest was a fierce one, intensified by the fact that a Democrat had been elected for the preceding term. Mr. Burdick was elected by a majority of 1,267, his own county leading the list of Republican counties by a majority of 1,265. He was a faithful and efficient working member of Congress, and at the close of the term positively declined a re-nomination. Since the previous biographical sketches in this volume have been put in the hands of the printer, it has been decided to give more complete sketches of prominent men elsewhere in the volume, so that it will not be necessary to give them at length in the regular history, but the following from Andreas' Atlas of Iowa, published before Mr. Burdick's election, is worthy of reproduction here.

"Theodore W. Burdick, cashier of the First National and Savings Banks of Decorah, is a native of Pennsylvania, born October 7, 1836. He removed with his parents to Winneishiek County at the age of 17, having previously acquired a good English education, his father having intended him for a collegiate course at Oberlin. The removal to the west, however, interfered with that arrangement, and on their arrival at Decorah, in the spring of 1853, he was employed as the first school teacher in the place, the first school-house having just then been completed. The following spring his father was elected County Treasurer, and he took charge of the office and also that of County Recorder, discharging practically the duties of both until he became of age, in 1857. At the next election following he was elected County Treasurer, and filled the office in a most faithful and satisfactory manner till 1862, when he resigned to enter the army. He was commissioned Captain of Company D, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, in which capacity he served for three years—till 1865. Four brothers besides himself were in the army, and three of them lost their lives in their country's service. On his return from the army Mr. Burdick purchased an interest in the First National Bank of Decorah, of which he was elected Cashier in 1866. Since the war he has held no public office, but has devoted himself exclusively to business. Both in his public and private relations, for a period of over twenty years, since he became a citizen of Decorah, he has been noted as a gentleman of honor and integrity, of good business talents and irreproachable character."

Thomas Updegraff, of McGregor, was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1878, being nominated at McGregor (after a very close fight for the nomination with D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque). Mr. Updegraff was elected October 8, 1878, receiving 12,596 votes in the district; Fred. O'Donnell, (Democrat), of Dubuque, receiving 10,881, and Spangle (Greenback) receiving 5,338.

Thomas Updegraff was re-elected November 2, 1880, his opponents being W. G. Stewart, (democrat) and M. H. Moore (greenback), both of Dubuque. The vote was: Updegraff, 17,359; Stewart, 13,969; Moore, 2,193.

By the recent re-districting of the State, this county is in the Fourth Congressional District, embracing the counties of Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Clayton, Fayette, Chickasaw and Floyd. Mr. Updegraff is a candidate for re-election with the probability of being returned for the third term.

COUNTY OFFICERS RESUMED.

TREASURERS AND RECORDERS.

Our previous record shows T. W. Burdick as County Treasurer and Recorder in 1860. In 1861 he was re-elected. He resigned his position in 1862 to enlist in the army, and G. R. Willet was appointed to fill the vacancy. The following were successively elected to the office of the Treasurer, the Recorder's office being separated from it in 1864:

A. K. Bailey, in 1863.

G. N. Holway, in 1865-7.

G. T. Lommen, in 1869 and 1871.

Edwin Klove, in 1873, 1875, 1877, and 1879; his fourth term expiring December 31st, 1881.

N. H. Adams was elected in the fall of 1881, and on the 1st of January, 1882, assumed the duties of the office of Treasurer, which he now holds.

In 1864, when the Recorder's office was separated from that of the Treasurer, Jno. E. Powers was elected Recorder, and was re-elected in 1866.

Cyrus W. McKay was elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872.

Chas. Stern in 1874 and in 1876. Mr. Stern died during his second term of office and Wm. M. Fannon was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Fannon was re-elected in 1878 and again in 1880. His term of office will expire with 1882.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

In 1864 or 1862, H. C. Bulis was appointed County Superintendent of Schools.

I. M. Wedgewood was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1863, 1865, 1867 and 1869.

Henry Toye was elected in 1871.

G. N. Holway was elected in 1873.

Nels Kessy in 1875, 1877 and 1879.

J. A. Klien was elected in 1881, assuming the duties of office January 1, 1882.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Taking up again the office of County Surveyor, we find E. Baldwin elected in 1861, 1863, 1865 and 1867.

W. C. Adsit elected in 1869, 1871 and 1873.

J. L. Cameron in 1875 and 1877.

R. B. Collwell in 1879.

J. L. Cameron in 1881, his term commencing January 1, 1882.

SHERIFFS.

Sheriff Erick Anderson, previously mentioned as elected in 1859, was re-elected in 1861.

Armund Arneson was elected in 1863, and again in 1865.

A. S. Skofstadt was elected in 1867.

Knudt Thompson in 1869 and 1871.

C. H. Hitchcock in 1873.

J. H. Womeldorf in 1875 and 1877.

DeWitt C. Moore in 1879 and 1881.

Soon after election in the fall of 1881, Mr. Moore resigned to accept the position of cashier of a bank at Grafton, Dakota, his resignation taking effect Dec. 8, 1881.

H. M. Langland was thereupon appointed by the Board of Supervisors to fill the vacancy till the next election, which takes place in November, 1882.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

E. Cutler was elected County Judge in the fall of 1867, and assumed its duties Jan. 1, 1868. At the close of 1868, as already detailed, the newly created Circuit Court absorbed the duties of County Probate Court, and Mr. Cutler became County Auditor *ex officio*, retaining the Court duties pertaining to that branch of the office. He was re-elected County Auditor in the fall of 1869, and again in 1871.

H. A. Bigelow was elected in 1873.

F. S. Hale was elected in 1875, 1877, and 1879.

T. E. Egge was elected in 1881 and entered upon his two years' term Jan. 1, 1882.

CORONERS.

John Howard—referred to in record prior to 1860—was succeeded by the following coroners:

C. McKay was elected in 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, and 1869.

F. W. Knox, elected in 1871.

A. C. Ferren, in 1873.

A. H. Fannon, in 1875.

E. Mather, in 1877 and 1879.

W. F. Coleman, in 1881.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Since 1870, when the County Commissioner system was adopted, by the county being divided into districts, and a Commissioner or Supervisor elected from each district, the Supervisors have been as follows:

M. S. Drury, Geo. C. Winship and A. Arneson were elected in 1870, for terms varying so that a portion of them should be elected each year.

M. S. Drury was re-elected in 1872, the other members being increased to five. F. G. Hale and C. Sydow were elected the same year. F. G. Brittain was elected in 1873.

By the above change to five Supervisors, the districts embrace townships as follows:

First District—Bloomfield, Military, Springfield, Frankville.

Second District—Washington, Jackson, Sumner, Calmar.

Third District—Lincoln, Bluffton, Orleans, Burr Oak, Fremont.

Fourth District—Pleasant, Canoe, Hesper, Highland, Glenwood.

Fifth District—Decorah, Madison.

The Supervisors in office at the commencement of 1874 were M. S. Drury, A. Arneson, Chas. Sydow, F. G. Hale and Geo. C. Winship. The following were elected from the several districts thereafter, the elections being for a regular term commencing the January following the election, except in case of removal, death, or resignation.

Elected in 1874, Second District, Chas. Meyers; Fifth District, G. C. Winship.

Elected in 1875, First District, Turner Calender; Third District, Peter Morton.

Elected in 1876, Second District, H. Geisen, Fourth District, O. W. Ellingson.

Elected in 1877, Second District, A. W. Brownell; Fifth District, Jacob Jewell.

Elected in 1878, First District, Geo Merrill; Third District, S. G. Kendall.

Elected in 1879, Fourth District, Nels Larson.

Elected in 1880, First District, E. S. Lambert; Second District, A. W. Brownell; Third District, Almon Rice; Fifth District G. L. Wendling.

Elected in 1881, Third District, R. Barnes; Fourth District, O. T. Lommen.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN 1882.

The present (1882) County Officers (besides the officers for this Judicial District—District Judge E. E. Cooley, Circuit Judge C. T. Granger, and District Attorney Cyrus Wellington) are:

Clerk of Courts—M. W. Harden; N. H. Nelson, Deputy.

Auditor—T. E. Egge; J. W. Danbrey, deputy.

Treasurer—N. H. Adams; C. E. Meader, deputy.

Recorder—Wm. M. Fannon; Wm. H. Fannon, deputy.

Sheriff—H. M. Langland; W. P. Sanford, deputy.

Superintendent of Schools—J. A. Klein.

Surveyor—J. L. Cameron.

Coroner—W. F. Coleman.

The present Supervisors (1882) are as follows:

First District—O. T. Lommen.

Second District—A. W. Brownell.

Third District—R. Barnes.

Fourth District—Nels Larsen.

Fifth District—Geo. L. Wendling.

NEW JAIL.

At the November election, 1876, a tax was voted for the erection of a new County jail, the majority for the tax being 290. The erection of a substantial brick building on the southeast corner of the Court House grounds was promptly commenced and duly completed, and improved steel cells put in. Besides being a handsome structure, it is the safest in this part of Iowa. It is referred to elsewhere.

CHAPTER VI.

Population; Court House and Jail; Court House Grounds; Poor House and Farm; Murder Trials; Railroad History; Our Products; Educational and Literary; a Gratifying Exhibit; Good State of the County Finances; Census of 1880.

By the United State census of 1880 the population of Winneshiek County was 23,937. And yet up to the commencement of the previous year, the court house erected in the early days, with a jail and residence for the sheriff in the basement, was so good a building that it had done service for a little over thirty years, and now with a new jail, containing sheriff's residence, improvements made in the court house and enlargement of quarters of

county officers, the latter building will answer the purpose for the county for some years yet. A few words about the county buildings:

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The present Court House was commenced in 1857, a tax having been voted in 1856, and was completed in 1858. The courts previous to that time were sometimes held in rented rooms,—though for a while at first in the log house of Wm. Day, and afterwards in Newell's Hall. The cost of the Court House buildings, including the jail in the basement, was about \$18,000. The land for the grounds was donated by Wm. Day and Wm. Painter, and occupies one square, being bounded on the north by Main street, on the east by Winnebago street, on the south by Broadway, and on the west by Court street. The Court House building has a basement of stone in which were originally the jail and sheriff's residence, and above this two stories of brick; the court room occupying the upper floor and the county offices the remainder of the building.

After the erection of the new jail the basement was given up to the Recorder's office with a large fire-proof vault, the Clerk's office with also a fire-proof vault, and the office of the County Surveyor. The offices of the County Treasurer, Auditor, Sheriff, and County Superintendent, are now on the floor above. The court room is on the upper floor as originally constructed.

In the fall of 1876, a county tax of \$12,000, to be divided between 1877 and 1878, was voted for the erection of a new jail, as stated at the close of the preceding chapter. The jail was commenced and completed in 1878. It is a handsome brick building, two stories high, with stone basement and tin roof—size on the ground being $34\frac{1}{2} \times 56$ feet. The Sheriff's residence is on the first floor and the jail proper on the second floor, provided with Pauley's patent steel cells, considered very secure and proof against jail breakers. The cost of building, with cells, etc., was—

Jail building.....	\$5,434.25
P. J. Pauley's patent steel cells and corridors with sewer pipe and water tank.....	6,097 00
200 barrel cistern.....	175 00
10 inch sewer pipe connecting with dry run.....	208 00

Total\$11,114 25

There was also expended in 1878, on stone walls and terracing the Court House grounds, about \$5,000. Much smaller amounts have since been expended in continuing the walls and terracing, and the work is mostly finished, except on the south side, where the excavating of Broadway by the city is not yet completed. The main front of the Court House is on the north side, the building being a little back of the centre of the grounds, and the jail at the southeast corner of the grounds.

With the outer wall there are five walls and terraces, covered with grassy lawn, presenting a beautiful appearance. The court house was, for that time, a magnificent building, and is still respectable looking, though a little ancient. Its position is commanding, overlooking the city and surrounding valley, and will some of these days, no doubt, be the site of an imposing edifice.

POOR HOUSE AND FARM.

The poor house and farm of Winneshiek County are located near the village of Freeport, on the southeast quarter of section 14, township 98, range 8 west, in Decorah township; the farm contains 130 acres. Sixty acres were purchased in 1866, and on it stood a large frame house; a brick house, barn and other buildings have since been erected, and seventy acres of timber land purchased.

MURDER TRIALS.

Winneshiek County has had some half a dozen murders, or cases in which that crime was charged, the trial in the last case being still to come. Several of them have been exciting ones.

The first trial for murder was held in 1861. The defendants were John Livengood and Delilah A. Telyea, who were tried for the murder of Charles Telyea, the husband of Delilah A., in the October term of court, 1861, before Judge Williams. When the charge was first made against the guilty parties, the grand jury failed to find an indictment, on the ground that the body of the murdered man had not been found; but the case was brought before the next grand jury, who brought in a bill. Public opinion was strong against the accused, and great excitement prevailed. The public was agitated to such an extent over the matter that the defendants' attorneys sued for a change of venue, which was granted. The case was taken to Clayton County, where the parties were tried. Livengood was found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life; while Mrs. Telyea was acquitted, although public opinion generally considered her guilty. Livengood was pardoned out at the end of ten years, and is supposed to be now living somewhere in Northern Wisconsin.

The next case to enlist attention, and set the public in a state of ferment was that of Charles D. Seeley, for the murder of Wm. McClintock, tried before Judge McGlatherty, February 11th, 1872. Seeley was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary, at hard labor, for fifteen months.

The third murder trial, and by far the most exciting, was that of Helen D. Stickles for the murder of her husband, J. P. Stickles, by poison. On January 4, 1876, John P. Stickles, to all appearances was enjoying perfect health. That afternoon he was suddenly taken sick, and died within a few hours, with all the atten-

dant symptoms of poisoning by strychnine. The next morning as the news circulated from mouth to mouth, giving in detail the sudden and horrible death, the conviction was forced upon the community that either a fatal mistake had been made in administering medicine to the unfortunate man, or a wanton and terrible crime had been committed. A post-mortem examination was held, which served to strengthen the previous theory that J. P. Stickles had died from poison. The stomach was sent to Chicago for analysis. Dr. M. P. Hatfield, the chemist who made the analysis, sent back word that he had found strychnine. As a result of the continual agitation of the question by the public, and the evidence produced, the Grand Jury, at its March session, 1876, indicted Helen D. Stickles for murder. The case came on for trial in the District Court, Judge Reuben Noble presiding, in June. The trial lasted nine days, during which time the excitement was intense and unabated. O. J. Clark, Prosecuting Attorney, was aided by J. T. Clark in prosecuting the side of the State, while C. P. Brown and Cyrus Wellington made themselves noted as criminal lawyers, by the ability with which they defended the accused. It was one of the most stubbornly-contested trials ever held in the county. Public opinion very generally condemned Mrs. Stickles, but the jury disagreed, standing five for acquittal to seven for conviction. A change of venue was granted the accused, and the case was taken to Fayette County for trial, where she was finally acquitted. She afterwards married Harry Shufelt who was an intimate friend of the family at the time of the death of Mr. Stickles, as well as of the accused at the time of the trial, and moved to the northeastern part of the State, where several years later she attempted suicide on account of being scolded by her husband for too much hilarity; but the dose of poison was pumped out.

On the 9th of July 1876, a fatal shooting encounter took place at the residence of Simeon Oleson. They had some supplies left over from the 4th of July and concluded to have a bowery dance on Sunday evening; Andrew Thronson, who was not invited, attended; but it was a fatal visit to him. It seems that one or both of the parties to the affray had been drinking. As Thronson, who, with some others, were shooting in a grove not far off, approached the house of Simeon Oleson, who with some others, went out to meet him, it was charged that both parties shot at each other. Thronson fell in the field where he stood, but the others thought that he meant to decoy them, or at least they did not go out there until the next morning, where the dead body of Thronson was found. Oleson was bound over for trial. At the first trial the jury disagreed, and at the second he was acquitted.

The next murder case or affray resulting in death, occurred on the 21st of December, 1876. Four brothers, named Torfin, living not far from Locust Lane postoffice, which is near the northeast cor-

ner of Pleasant Township, were going home from Decorah in a sleigh, several other sleighs following along behind them. Some of the sleighs passed them, and in some way the parties got into a quarrel. Peace was apparently soon restored, however, and they continued on their way until the sleighs that were ahead of the Torfin brothers, reached a cross road where they halted; some of the men jumped out, and when the Torfins came up, wanted to "settle this thing right here." Some of the Torfins jumped from their sleigh, and while walking about, Ed. Torfin was felled to the earth with a club. It was found that Helge Nelson struck the blow: Torfin sprang up and ran and got into his sleigh, drove home, and came down to his breakfast the next morning. The affray occurred on Thursday evening. Sunday morning he died. Nelson was arrested, tried, and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

The last murder was committed on Sunday, June 4, 1882, and the trial has not yet taken place. We take the following particulars from the *Decorah Journal*, June 7.

Peter Peterson Krogsgund, a well-to-do farmer near the Peter Olson stone mill, in Glenwood township, will have no more trouble about his cattle trespassing; and Hans Hansen Skjerdahl, who rents a farm near there, will probably have a life time to repent the killing of his neighbor, whether that life is suddenly brought up at the end of a rope or spent in prison walls—or possibly ended in some other way—who can tell.

To state the case briefly, and not to try to prejudge it, or give evidence on either side that might prejudice it, as that will more properly come before a jury, it is as follows:

Some years ago the deceased, Peter Peterson Krogsgund, bought a farm, on which he lived up to the time of his death. After his purchase he was ordered to move back his fence, which was built before he owned it, and which it seems trespassed a little on the road. He thereupon removed his fence entirely, leaving his neighbors to look after their stock, as the stock law did not compel him to keep a fence. That seems to have been the beginning of ill-feeling.

The recent trouble between the deceased and Hansen, the man who shot him, first commenced last fall, but has not been renewed again, particularly, it appears, until recently, though Hansen purchased a revolver about a month ago.

Two days before the shooting there was a little trouble about the deceased's stock getting on to Hansen's premises. Last Sunday afternoon Krogsgund's cattle came on to Hansen's place, when the latter shut them up and sent word by a girl to the owner. It does not appear that the cattle had done much damage.

The deceased, who had the reputation of being quarrelsome, came to the field about sun down, and began to throw the bars down to get his cattle. Hansen was lying just a little behind the point of the bluff near the bars, and rose up and told K. not to

touch the bars. The latter replied that he was going to have his cattle. He again ordered him not to touch the bars, and meanwhile Hansen approached with his hands raised, in one of which he held a revolver. The deceased, it appears, then also approached Hansen, holding in his hands a light stick, which he raised as if to strike Hansen, who fired his revolver at close range, the bullet piercing the forehead of Krogsund, just above the left eye, causing him to fall unconscious. He did not move afterward, except some slight twitchings, and he died about midnight.

Hansen says he shot in self-defense, and that he was struck a blow with the stick before he shot. The wounded man's brother says that no blow was struck, though the stick was raised. Two men on the bluff, about 15 rods distant, saw the stick raised and also saw Hansen approach with hands raised, but saw no blow struck.

Hansen immediately gave himself up, waived examination, and is in jail for trial for murder, without bail. He is 23 years old and leaves a wife and child. Peterson, or Krogsund, was about 36 years old and also leaves a wife and child.

A coroner's inquest was held on Monday, and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to his death by a bullet from a pistol in the hands of Hansen. We are informed that the revolver contained only the one charge. The scene of the tragedy was not far from the stone mill above referred to, and very near the famous cave in Glenwood township, about nine miles from Decorah.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

For many years after the first settlement of the county, the products of the country had to be transported to the river and goods brought back by team, McGregor being generally the trading point for several years before the railroad was extended in this direction. But the enterprising people demanded better transportation. Speaking of these first things in railroad enterprise; Sparks' History says:

In 1856 everything was booming. The abundant resources of a new country had reached a high state of development, money was plenty, and the prospects for the future bright. One thing alone seemed lacking to make the people perfectly satisfied with their condition—better facilities for transportation. The time had passed when the products of the county could be transported sixty miles to market by ox-teams without suffering much inconvenience and loss. The time had come when a railroad was a necessity. The railroad fever was raging throughout the West, and far-seeing ones realized the immense value that would sweep in on iron rails, drawn by the iron horse. After a due amount of talk and agitation, the Northwestern Railroad Company was formed. Decorah was its headquarters, but they took in prominent citizens of Clinton. John Thompson, of Clermont, became

President; O. C. Lee, a banker at McGregor, Secretary; W. F. Kimball, of Decorah, Treasurer; Eb. Baldwin, Chief Engineer, and E. E. Cooley, Attorney. With a mighty faith in the future, business men put down their names for stock by the thousand dollars' worth, and \$80,000 of the capital was actually subscribed. Whether it all could have been paid for is another matter. With such a start as this, the company felt it could appeal to the public spirit of the people, and the county was asked to bond itself to the amount of \$100,000. Strange as it may seem to later comers, who worked and toiled to gather together the few thousands which the railroad actually cost when it did come, the people enthusiastically came forward and voted aye. The bonds were printed after some delay, and were all ready to be formally signed, sealed and delivered, when the Supreme Court stamped the law under which the bonds were being put out, with the word "unconstitutional." The scheme collapsed, and the county was saved a burden of debt, which might have retarded its progress for all the years past, as well as scores to come. It is worthy of note that when the railroad did come to us it followed the line marked out by those pioneers, and proved that their plans were wise and far-sighted, if they were a dozen years ahead of the times.

Several attempts were made before a railroad was finally built. The company to succeed was the McGregor Western. This company was organized January 19, 1863. The commencement of the road was at North McGregor. Work was commenced in March, 1863, and in one year the road was in running order to Monona, fourteen and one-half miles. The work was completed to Postville in September, 1864, to Castalia in October, 1864, and to Conover in August, 1865.

Decorah, at this date, had become a thriving inland city, well supported with newly started manufactories. Her citizens looked upon the road that was to pass them by with a covetous eye. Railroad connection, with river and lake transportation, was necessary to the future prosperity of the place. This was readily comprehended, and every effort was put forth by an energetic people to secure better transportation facilities. As a result, proposals were made to the managers of the McGregor Western Railway to build a branch line from Conover to Decorah, nine miles. The citizens of Decorah pledged themselves to furnish \$40,000, as a bonus, provided the Company would build the nine miles of road, which the managers agreed to do. Nearly \$18,000 was paid in by the people of Decorah, and, on the other hand, the road was graded and bridged, ready for the superstructure. But the main line having been leased to the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Company, work on the branch was suspended in September, 1865.

The road is now operated under the management of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, by which name it is

known. The branch was completed to Decorah in September, 1869, in accordance with the agreement made by the company with the citizens of Decorah. The event was one of great importance to the capital city of the county. A day of celebration and rejoicing was given in honor of the event. Large crowds of people thronged to the city, and many availed themselves of the opportunity offered and made excursion trips to Conover and back. Hon. E. E. Cooley delivered an address, in which he ably set forth the great value the new railroad would be to Decorah and the surrounding country.

Several attempts have been made within the past few years to secure additional railroad facilities, the principal object being to secure competing lines, so as to obtain lower freights.

On the 8th of August, 1879, the township of Decorah voted a four per cent. tax, to induce the river road from Clinton and Dubuque to LaCrosse, which was leased to and connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway—to extend its Waukon narrow guage branch to Decorah. The townships of Frankville and Glenwood refused to vote the tax. But the railroad was graded to Decorah, and the laying of iron out of Waukon was commenced, when the river road was bought out by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company, and the enterprise stopped. There are indications that the latter company is about to widen the gauge of the Waukon branch to the regular standard, and perhaps extend it to Decorah, to give an easier grade to the river and accommodate the immense trade of its branches that meet at Calmar. As the road was not built as stipulated, Decorah escaped the payment of the tax, which had been voted.

The above project for a connection with the Northwestern, having failed, another was attempted. On the 9th of November, 1881, the township of Decorah voted a five per cent. tax on condition that a railroad be built to the Mississippi river, at or about Lansing, Iowa. But a hoped for connection not having been secured, the upper Iowa and Mississippi railway company—as the above company was called—had the proposed tax cancelled to give a choice for the enterprise mentioned below.

This last enterprise was the proposed building of a railroad to connect with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, at or near West Union or Clermont, This giving another southern and eastern connection by way of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road (the backers of the B. C. R. & N). On the 4th day of April, 1882, Decorah Township voted a five per cent. tax for the continuation of this road, on condition that it be built by Sept., 1883, assurances being made that there was ample capital to construct the road. It cannot be told at the time of this writing whether the road will be built or not, as it could be done if necessary, if not actively commenced till the spring of 1883. A tax for this road was voted down in Military Township.

Meanwhile there are prospects of a road being built across the northern part of the county. This proposed road is called the Minnesota, Iowa & Southwestern, and is intended to run from La Crosse, Wis., via Charles City, to Western Iowa. Taxes were voted for the proposed road in the fall of 1881, by Hesper, Burr Oak and Bluffton Townships, and the right-of-way is now being purchased (in the fall of 1882) over some portions of the line in this county. It was alleged that there was a technicality in the manner of ordering the vote in Bluffton Township which made it illegal, and a new election was ordered early in 1882, in which the project met with defeat. The tax has been ordered by the County Supervisors in accordance with the old vote in Bluffton; it may be left to the courts to decide whether it shall be collected.

Decorah will probably have another railroad connection before long, but just how soon is not yet determined.

The continuation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway from Conover, north to Ridgway and St. Paul, when Conover lost the "boom which had made it a busy, bustling little city; the continuation of the Iowa & Dakota division from Calmar westward to Fort Atkinson and beyond in 1869, and the recent completion of the line between Calmar and Davenport, are matters to be referred to elsewhere, more especially in the sketches of the towns named.

OUR PRODUCTS.

Since the county became settled, until the last five years, wheat has been the principal product, and though the larger portion of the wheat has been shipped in bulk, there are now in this county six mills devoted wholly or in part to the manufacture of flour for eastern markets, while sixteen more are devoted to custom work. The fine water powers with which the county abounds, give ample facilities for these and other manufactories.

Within the past two or three years more attention has been given to dairying and stock raising, and this county promises to become, as it is well adapted to be, one of the finest in the country for this purpose. Already its stock farms and its creameries have become famous.

Of these and various other industries, the woolen mill, scale factory, paper mill, extensive stone quarries, etc., further mention will be found in our sketch of Decorah and other townships in the county.

EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY.

In educational progress this county has kept well in the front. Besides the excellent public schools, there are private ones, prominent among which is the Decorah Institute, under the excellent management of Prof. Breckenridge, attracting a large attendance of pupils from abroad. This, as well as the Norwegian Lutheran

College, located at Decorah, with its fine, large building costing \$100,000, its nine professors, and its regular attendance of nearly two hundred students, are more particularly described in a following chapter giving the history of Decorah.

The first newspaper in the county has already been mentioned. Decorah has had fully a score of them, and now has several English and one Norwegian newspaper, besides the religious and literary periodicals issued by the Norwegian College publishing house. Calmar and Ossian have had successive ones which have failed, but they now have one each. These newspaper ventures will be mentioned more particularly in the sketches of the several towns.

GRATIFYING SHOWING.

The following from the *Decorah Republican* gives a comprehensive view of the growth and prosperity of the county, financially, educationally and otherwise:

The growth of Winneshiek County in wealth and evidences of material prosperity, has been steady and rapid.

In 1852, the assessment of the county only represented an actual value in both real and personal property of \$81,000, while our present assessments represents an actual value in round numbers of \$15,500,000. In this are included 18,270 cattle over six months old, representing a cash value of \$310,000; 11,188 horses, representing a cash value of \$884,000; and 23,567 swine, representing an actual value of \$20,000.

The total tax levied for the year 1880, for all purposes including State, County, School and Municipal, was \$104,745.95 of which \$36,456.28 was for the support of schools alone. The last annual report of the County Superintendent of Public Schools showed that there was in the hands of different district treasurers in the county, school money to defray current expenses aggregating nearly \$30,000.

The financial management of the county has always been conservative. Such a thing as a bonded debt has never been permitted, and at no time in the history of the county has the floating debt been so large but that it was easily paid by ordinary financiering. There is now no debt whatever against the county, and settlers are not sought as a financial relief. On the contrary, we invite them to a home where all the early wants have been met and supplied.

With no debt existing, the county possesses such requisities in the shape of public buildings and property as these: A substantial Court House, ample for the needs of the next twenty years; a good Poor House and farm for the support of its needy; and a jail—one of the best and safest in the state—for the restraint of the criminal class. For the education of its children, there are already built 92 frame, 30 brick, and 14 stone school houses, ranging in

value from a few hundred dollars up to \$20,000. By an appraisement made last year, the total worth of these houses was estimated at \$117,150. Of the original log structures, erected by the pioneers, but two remain.

The streams of the county are spanned by bridges of all kinds, representing an actual outlay of nearly a quarter-million dollars. Thirty-eight of these are iron bridges, fourteen are stone-arch, four of combined iron and wood, and the remainder are substantial wooden superstructures upon solid stone abutments.

Of private buildings for public use an even better record can be made. The church buildings number nearly two score, or one to every 650 of population. Those of the Methodist denomination are most numerous, being a round dozen in number; but those of the Norwegian Lutherans (eight in number) are the largest and most costly. The Catholics have six structures, all large and fine buildings. The remainder are divided among the different sects, representing the Congregationalists, Friends, Episcopalians, Adventists and Universalists. In a few cases, and only a few, a church debt exists, but of a trivial amount.

This is the work of but little more than a quarter of a century. It is no longer a pioneer region. The foundations are all laid—and well laid—for a broad and intelligent civilization, and the full enjoyments of all the comforts and few of the deprivations of life in a land which, if not “flowing with milk and honey,” is rich in all the elements of agricultural wealth.

POPULATION.

This review is fittingly supplemented with the following from the United States Census of Winneshiek county, for 1880:

Bloomfield Township, including village of Castalia.....	1,010
*Castalia village.....	108
Bluffton township, including village of Bluffton.....	807
*Bluffton village.....	102
Burr Oak Township, including village of Burr Oak.....	826
*Burr Oak village.....	199
Calmar Township, including the following places.....	2,043
*Conover village.....	168
Calmar town.....	617
*Spillville village.....	340
Canoe Township.....	991
Decorah Township, including the following places.....	4,559
Decorah City, including West Decorah.....	3,524
Frankville Township, including village of Frankville.....	970
*Frankville village.....	158
Fremont Township, including village of Kendallville.....	692
*Kendallville village.....	75
Glenwood Township.....	1,190
Hesper Township, including village of Hesper.....	1,000
*Hesper village.....	212
Highland Township.....	782
Jackson Township.....	797
Lincoln Township.....	992

Madison Township.....	781
Military Township, including town of Ossian.....	1,521
Ossian town.....	444
Orleans Township.....	636
Pleasant Township.....	929
Springfield Township.....	1,037
Sumner Township.....	863
Washington Township, including the following villages.....	1,509
*Festina village.....	127
*Fort Atkinson village.....	435
Total.....	23,937
*Unincorporated villages.	

CHAPTER VII.

The War for the Union; Prompt Response to Calls; the First Company and its Glorious Record; Battle of Shiloh; Surrender of Vicksburg; Battle of Atlanta; Our Heroic Dead and Wounded; Other Companies from Winneshiek County; the March to the Sea; Gallant Deeds to the Final Battle of the War; the Wounded Living and the Martyred Dead.

Winneshiek County may well remember with pride the patriotism of her devoted sons in the war for the Union. Immediately on the report of the attack of the rebels on Fort Sumter, men stood ready to respond to the call of the Government for troops, and within a week steps were taken, at a public meeting held at the Court House, to organize and offer a military company to the Government. That the people as well as officials of the county were prompt to encourage those who should step forward for their country's service, and care for the families they left behind, is shown by the following resolutions which were passed at the time by the County Board of Supervisors, and which were fully carried out:

"Resolved, That under the present aspect of national affairs it is the duty of every community to do its share toward the defense of our common country.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the county to drill and cause to be equipped at least one company of men; that in order to do so an appropriation by the county, enabling every person to aid in his due proportion in the common defense, is most just and equitable; that the men who risk their lives and spend their time should be provided with the means to be of service as soldiers, and that an appropriation made in pursuance hereof should have precedence of all other claims; therefore,

“Resolved, That the county funds now in the hands of the treasurer of Winneshiek County, be and the same are hereby appropriated, not exceeding the sum of \$2,000 for the purpose of equipping the military company known as the ‘Decorah Guard’, and that the Clerk of the District Court be and he is hereby authorized to issue county warrants to Levi Bullis, D. H. Hughes and C. C. Tupper, who shall constitute a committee for the negotiation of said county warrants, and the purchase of said equipments, the said committee first giving bonds to said county, conditioned that the said appropriation be used for the purpose designed, faithfully and truly.

“Resolved, that the families of each member of the ‘Decorah Guard’ receive the following weekly allowance during their term of service, viz: Three dollars per week for the wife, and one dollar per week for each child, to the extent of three.”

Many of the actors in those stirring scenes are men from among us, while several who remained at home contributed these resolutions to Spark’s History, and to it we shall be indebted for most of the remainder of this chapter.

On the 20th of April, 1861, just six days after the booming of cannon, heard at Sumpter, had sounded the alarm of civil war, a meeting of the patriotic citizens of Winneshiek County, and Decorah in particular, was held in the Court House. It was held for the purpose of giving expression to the outraged feelings of a liberty-loving people at the atrocious stroke made against human freedom and American liberty, and to declare their adhesion to the old flag that waved from the Court House dome above them.

The brave who died in the mountains of Arkansas, the marshes of Louisiana, the rocky fastnesses of Georgia, and the swamps of Carolina, are remembered less vividly by their old comrades as year by year passes away, and when this generation has gone there will be few to recall the names of the youthful heroes of Winneshiek County who faced fatigue and sickness, steel and ball, and died in the fierce front of battle, facing the foe, or fell victims to malarious diseases. But while their individual memories will have perished, the cause for which they died, the cause for which they perished, the cause of liberty and humanity will remain, and future generations will derive fresh courage to struggle for the right from the glorious example of the citizen-soldiers who crushed the “Great Rebellion.”

It was Abraham Lincoln, our noble, martyred President, who said at Gettysburg, “The world will not long remember what we may say here, but they can never forget what we have done here.” And it is a fitting thing that the custom of observance of May 30, of last year, as Decoration Day, has been established; a day when we can strew with flowers the graves of those who sleep in our cemeteries, and revive the memories of those who sleep in

distant or unknown graves, holding the names of them all in grateful recollection, and rendering more precious the heritage they have transmitted to us and to our children.

The meeting was called to order, and Capt. John H. Simpson made chairman. This distinction was paid the aged gentleman because of his efficiency in commanding and his co-operation with the first militia company ever organized in Decorah.

Capt. John H. Simpson was born in Ganston, England, March 22, 1796, and died at Decorah, July 2, 1869. He had been a member of the Royal Life Guards (Body Guard of the King) and as one of the battalion, was on his way to the field when the battle of Waterloo was fought. In 1828 he came to America and settled in New York City. He came to Decorah in 1850, and here for thirteen years he lived an honest, blameless life. He was elected Captain of the Decorah Guards on the formation of the company in 1859.

There are men yet living in Winneshiek County who remember the memorable meeting over which he presided, and how his patriotism gave vent, in the greatest effort of his life, in a patriotic speech that sent the blood tingling through the veins of every listener. In this speech he tendered the remainder of his life for the defense of his country, though the snows of 65 winters rested on his brow. He was not accepted. Younger men, with stronger sinews and harder muscles, volunteered their services.

DECORAH GUARDS.

But one week intervened before there was a reorganization of the Decorah Guards, and men better fitted for the hardships of a soldier's life superceded the members of the original company. The Decorah Guards, as they originally were, underwent a complete transformation, only three of the old company being retained in the ranks of the new organization. The old officers resigned, and new ones were elected. This was the first company of men in Winneshiek County to enlist in defence of the stars and stripes. They were men in the full vigor of life, men of sterling worth, the very flower of our young county, as the following summary of the company indicates: The oldest men in the company (two of them) were aged 36, one 34, one 32, one 31, one 30, one 29, two 28, three 27, three 26, six 25, eight 24, seven 23, ten 22, nine 21, nine 20, eleven 19, ten 18, making a total of officers and men of 85, with an average of 22 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The company was known as the Decorah Guards, until mustered into the service; then they assumed the name of Company D, Third Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. The officers of the new company were:

Captain—G. R. Willett.

First Lieutenant—Emilius I. Weiser.

Second Lieutenant—Ole A. Anderson.

Orderly Sergeant—Geo. McKay.

Second Sergeant—A. H. McMurtrie.

Third Sergeant—C. W. Burdick.

Fourth Sergeant—Robert Ray.

First Corporal—E. M. Farnsworth.

Second Corporal—Milton Ross.

Third Corporal—Charles. P. Brown.

Fourth Corporal—Joseph S. Neff.

This company was enrolled in Winneshiek County, and ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State, May 21, 1861. The company left Decorah for Keokuk, their rendezvous, May 28, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service June 10, 1861. The date of the company's departure from Decorah for the scenes of war will remain a memorable one in the recollection of the hundreds of citizens who met on Court House Square to bid the boys a last farewell. The ladies had prepared a beautiful flag, which was presented to the company by Miss Carrie McNair, whom I feel compelled to more than casually mention; and in order to do so I shall be obliged to digress from the main subject.

Carrie McNair was born in Livingston County, N. Y., about the year 1832. She came to Decorah in the year 1860, at that period in our national existence when the very atmosphere was deadened with treasonable imprecations against the Union, and when the cloud of rebellion had so spread its mammoth proportions as to nearly obscure the bright sunlight of freedom. Being a woman of strong emotional nature, a lover of liberty and union, she early identified herself with the Union side of the controversy that then threatened a separation of states; consequently, out of respect and appreciation of her noble nature, and her sympathy with the Union, she was chosen, of all other women, better fitted to make the presentation. In 1862, following the many bloody battles, and not infrequent disastrous engagements, Miss McNair felt that there was need of her services in the crowded hospitals. With a heartfelt desire to render the Union any services in her power, and an anxiety and willingness to alleviate the sufferings of brave men who had fallen wounded in their country's cause, she became a nurse in a soldiers' hospital at St. Louis. She served in this capacity until the end of the war, and furnished aid and comfort to thousands of poor unfortunates.

Following the presentation of the flag, there was a presentation of Bibles and Testaments. The scene was such as never had occurred before, and was solemn, impressive and trying.

The Company, in vehicles, pursued their course to McGregor, and from thence to Keokuk, and from here, soon after, they were transported to scenes of active service, in Missouri.

The first hard fought battle that the Company engaged in was at Blue Mills, September 7, 1861, although previous to this they had been engaged in many hotly contested skirmishes. In the battle of Blue Mills the Unionists were driven back.

Wm. B. Miller, of Company D, was killed in this engagement and Capt. Willett, Second Lieut. Ole Anderson, and private Wm. B. Heckert, was seriously wounded. Capt. Willet's wound occasioned his resignation, and the promotion of Lieut. E. I. Weiser to the captaincy of the Company.

Lieut Anderson fell, wounded in the temple, and was left on the field for dead. Company D having been obliged to retreat, he fell into the enemy's hands. His body was stripped of all its clothing but its pants, and he was robbed of everything by the rebels. The next day after the battle the rebels were obliged to retreat, and then Company D reclaimed his body. Lieut. Anderson lay unconscious three weeks, and it was a question for a long time afterwards whether he would survive or not. He entered the army a perfect athlete, and a perfect man, physically and mentally, and to-day, from the effect of that wound, incurred at the cost of duty and bravery, he is a mere wreck of his former self. As an officer he was efficient and brave to a fault.

The battle of Shiloh, fought on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, was the next great conflict in which Company D participated. Under the hottest fire and amid the most trying scenes, Company D behaved itself with coolness and bravery. After passing through that fiery ordeal, a summary of the loss it sustained showed the following: Killed—Edward Knapp, Hans H. Stenson, and Samuel D. Smith. Wounded—Capt. E. I. Weiser, Corp. J. H. Farber, Geo. H. Culver, Jas. S. Daskam, Hans Gulbrandson, Thos. Heath, Peter B. Hulverson, Knudt Knudson, Matthew Kellogg, Gilbert Knudson, Henry H. Sheldso, Geo. H. Kelley, John Jas. Fisher, Hiram S. Daskam.

The battle of Hatchie, fought on the 5th of October, was the scene of the next hotly contested engagement in which Company D took an active part.

The company lost the following: Wounded—Capt. E. I. Weiser, Corp. C. C. Watson, Geo. Culver, Martin E. Oleson (mortally), and Martin Pepper.

In the battle of Hatchie the second Captain of Company D was made incapable for active service by a rebel bullet.

Captain E. I. Weiser was born in York, Pa., April 10, 1835, and emigrated from the place of his nativity to Decorah in 1856. Being possessed with a warm heart and a genial nature, and a patriotic love of country, the threats of war against the Union aroused his impulsive nature to a desire to make any sacrifice—hardship, suffering, even life itself—in his country's cause. As a result, when the first cry of a distressed country was heard, calling on her sons for protection against the assaults of traitors,

Capt. E. I. Weiser was the first and foremost of her patriots in Winneshiek County to respond. Capt. E. I. Weiser was the first man to enlist from Winneshiek County in his country's service in the late civil war. He enlisted as a high private in Company D, and was elected first Lieutenant at the first election held by the company.

Capt. E. I. Weiser participated in many warm skirmishes and two hard-fought battles. He was wounded at Shiloh; also at Hatchie, on the 5th of October, 1862. The wound he received at Hatchie disabled him from further active military service during the war. Eight months he was detained in the hospital by his wound, and seven of these eight months he was compelled to lie in one position—on his back. He was with his company one week while it was at Memphis. While here the boys of Company D presented him with a silver pitcher, as a mark of their regard and the appreciation they had for him as a soldier and commander. Capt. Weiser was brave, cool, efficient, and possessed all the noble attributes requisite in a successful commander. His physical disability is a glorious certificate of his bravery.

Company D next went to Memphis where it remained six months, and from thence to Vicksburg. They were engaged in the siege of Vicksburg up to the date of its surrender. Vicksburg surrendered July 4, 1863. The white flag was raised on every fort at 9 A. M. on the 3d. The rebels sent out a flag of truce, and wished to surrender on conditions. Gen. Grant sent back word that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted. On the 3d, when the white flags were hoisted, all firing ceased. The rebels came outside of their works and held a sociable with our boys. On the 4th of July, at 10 A. M., the rebels marched outside of their works, were drawn up in a line, and stacked their arms, and promptly at 11 A. M. the stars and stripes proudly floated over the rebel works.

In this siege, on the 26th of June, Thomas Kelly, of Company D, was mortally wounded. He lived about a week, having won, in dying, the honor of being the bravest among the brave.

The Third regiment received orders on the 5th to take up their line of march for Black River, to look after Johnston, who, with a large force had been prowling in the rear. On the 12th of July, 1863, about 225 men of the Third Iowa, among which number were many of Company D, made an assault on rebel works, behind which were ensconced about 10,000 of Johnston's men. The result of the assault was a whirlwind of death. In the first volley fired by the enemy 125 out of the original 225 were almost instantly mowed down. There were about 800 men engaged, but 225 who ventured right into the heart of this fiery hell. The commander in charge was immediately killed.

On the 7th of July Johnston evacuated Jackson, the scene of the last engagement, and here, in rebel hospitals, were found the wounded who had survived the disastrous charge of the 12th inst. Among the number was Lieut McMurtrie, who had both legs broken by rebel shots. His right leg had been wounded with a piece of shell, and was so badly shattered that amputation was necessary. The left leg had been broken by a minie ball.

It was found necessary, on the 21st of July, to remove the wounded to Vicksburg. The journey had to be made in ambulances. Lieutenant McMurtrie was among the unfortunates that had to submit to the removal. Words cannot express the suffering this trip entailed upon him in his weakened condition.

On the 23d he was placed on a hospital boat to be sent north, but died before the boat left the wharf, at 2 p. m., July 25, 1863.

Lieut. McMurtrie was born at Homer, Michigan, June 30, 1837. He came to Iowa in 1856. He was promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, May 21, 1862.

Lieut. McMurtrie was endowed with a great moral character, which lost none of its noble attributes by his army career. He died a brave soldier, lamented by his comrades in arms and all who knew him.

C. W. Burdick was promoted First Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy caused by Lieut. McMurtrie's death, which post of duty he held from that time until his three years enlistment had expired. At this time Lieut. Burdick was the only commissioned officer in the company. During three years' service, Lieut. Burdick was off duty but twelve days. He took an active part in every skirmish and battle in which his company was engaged, and was never touched by an enemy's fire. Few men, and I doubt if any, in Iowa can show a better record than this.

The engagement at Jackson was the last of any note in which Company D took an active part. The time of enlistment of Company D expired on the 10th of June, 1864. The Company was stationed at Kingston, Georgia. All that did not re-enlist, started home to be mustered out of the service. Many of the boys remained. At the memorable battle of Atlanta, fought July 22d, the Third Iowa literally fought itself to death.

The boys of the Third and Company D went into this battle with that Spartan valor that had characterized them, individually and collectively, in many a hard fought engagement. As the battle grew raging hot and desperate, a handful of our undaunted men, among whom were a remnant of Company D, gathered amidst the pelting shower of shot and shell, and there around our flag and banner they stood its guard in the most perilous moments. The color-bearer, the bravest of the brave, relinquished his hold by death alone. Still the mass stood there fighting madly

for its defence. Their number fast decreasing by death, their hopes began to fail, and as they surrendered themselves to the enemy, they tore the emblem of our nationality, and regimental designation, into pieces and into shreds, which concealed, they proudly brought back to us, untouched and unsoiled by impious and traitorous hands.

COMPANY H—"IOWA GREY HOUNDS."

Company H, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was organized at Decorah, in the months of August and September, 1861, and was mustered into service at Dubuque, on the 24th of September, the same year.

After remaining at Camp Union, Dubuque, until the middle of October, the Regiment was sent to St. Louis, and went into camp at Benton Barracks. A few weeks were passed in the usual routine of camp duty, when the regiment was ordered to Pacific City, Missouri, and passed some little time in guarding railroads and arresting guerillas. During this time the regiment was perfecting its discipline; and the diseases incidental to the climate and season, joined to the hardships of camp life, were thinning the ranks of all men who were deficient in physical vigor.

When the expedition against Price was organized, the Ninth was ordered to Rolla, Mo., and after a week spent in camp at that place, started on the march for Springfield. The march was made in winter, and the crossing of the Gasconade, the roads knee-deep in mud, and the cold, inclement weather tested the endurance of the men, and when the regiment was placed in the advance, after the capture of Springfield, it earned its title, "The Iowa Greyhounds," by marching 135 miles in four days in pursuit of Price. Company H received its "baptism of fire" at Pea Ridge, and the day before the fight marched forty miles on a half-pint of corn-meal to the man. It mustered fifty-two men when the fight opened; twenty-two were unwounded at the close of the struggle.

On that field the boys, most of them beardless, who six months before were laboring on farms and in workshops, showed themselves able to defeat the practiced riflemen of Missouri and Arkansas, the Rangers of Texas, and the trained regiments of Louisiana.

The march across Arkansas, in the summer of 1862, followed the conflict at Pea Ridge. Some time was passed in camp Helena, and in December the regiment took part in the first attack on Vicksburg. The expedition up the dark Yazoo and its unfortunate results, were amply avenged at Arkansas Post, January 10, 1863.

In all the operations that culminated in the capture of Vicksburg the Ninth was actively engaged—from digging in the canal to storming rifle-pits and batteries. And in the charge on the 22d of May, Company H lost eighteen men killed and wounded out of a total twenty-six men in action, and of these nine were

killed on the field or mortally wounded. From Vicksburg to Jackson, thence back to Vicksburg, up the river to Memphis, thence to Tuscumbia, where a severe conflict took place, then up the sides of Lookout Mountain, under the lead of Osterhaus, followed by a rapid pursuit of the routed foes, and the fight at Ringgold, is a brief outline of the work Company H took part in during 1863. The majority of the company re-enlisted as veterans, and after their return from furlough the boys found themselves a part of the mighty host Sherman was about to lead "to the sea."

For seventy days from the opening of this memorable campaign, members of Company H who participated in the operations, were constantly under fire, with perhaps slight intermission prior to the crossing of the Chattahoochee. The fights at Resaca, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory and Kenesaw Mountain, showed the valor and discipline of the Ninth. On the 22d of July the Ninth was one of the Iowa regiments that, under the eye of Sherman, recaptured the battery of DeGress, and drove the rebels, at the bayonets' point, from the entrenched line they had wrested from the loyalists. At Ezra's Church, on the 28th of July, and at Jonesboro, where the fate of Atlanta was decided, the boys of Company H were actively engaged.

After the capture of Atlanta and the pursuit of Hood, who was left to the "tender mercies" of Thomas, the boys followed Sherman to the sea, and Company H furnished its full quota of able and accomplished "bummers." From Savannah the company marched through the Carolinas, taking part in any "little unpleasantness" that came in the way, and actively participating in the closing fight at Bentonville. After resting a few days at Raleigh, the regiment marched to Washington and took part in the "Grand Review," and was shortly after mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky.

That Company H did its whole duty, the following figures, taken from the Adjutant General's Report, prove:

Company H, 9th Iowa—Total killed and wounded.....	53
Total killed and died of wounds.....	19
Company D, 3d Iowa—Total killed and wounded.....	33
Total killed and died of wounds.....	9
Company G, 12th Iowa—Total killed and wounded.....	9
Total killed and died of wounds.....	4
Company E, 38th Iowa—Total killed and wounded.....	0
Company K, 38th Iowa—Total killed and wounded.....	1
Total killed and died of wounds.....	1
Company D, 38th Iowa—Total killed and wounded.....	1
Total killed and died of wounds.....	1

The above table shows the extent of the loss sustained by Company H in battle, as compared with the reported losses of the other companies organized in this county from the same cause. I do not think the above figures do full justice to Companies E, K

and D, Thirty-Eighth Iowa, for no regiment organized in the country suffered to such an extent by disease. Stationed in localities where to breathe the air was to inhale death, the boys of Company E, D and K performed their allotted duty, sustained by naught save the feeling of patriotism, and faced death uncheered by "the shout of victory, the rapture of the strife."

Died of disease: Company D, 3d Iowa, 10; Company H, 9th Iowa, 15; Company G, 12th Iowa, 17; Company E, 38th Iowa, 34; Company D, 38th Iowa, 37; Company K, 38th Iowa, 37.

Company H, at the time it was mustered in, was commanded by M. A. Moore, who achieved no particular distinction. He resigned in the spring of 1863, and was succeeded by O. M. Bliss, who enlisted as a private and secured promotion by meritorious services. Capt. Bliss was as true a soldier as ever drew a sword. Brave, earnest and patriotic, he "dared to lead where any dared to follow." After facing death on twenty fields he died from injuries received by a fall from his horse while acting as Major, after the capture of Atlanta. J. H. Phillips succeeded to the captaincy, and commanded the company until its service was ended.

In writing this brief sketch of the career of Company H, embracing a period of nearly four years, and services performed in eight States, from the Ozark Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean, a hundred incidents and memories crowd on the mind that space will not permit me to relate. Nearly sixteen years have elapsed since "we took the oath of muster with right hand raised to heaven," and in looking back, the boys of Company H will instinctively date their memory of army life from the bitter, persistent struggle in the wild ravines of the Ozark, where their first blood was shed. And during all subsequent campaigning, Pea Ridge was the standard whereby to measure the severity of the conflict. And the boys of the Ninth will ever remember, with proud gratification, the tribute their valor received from the ladies of Boston—a stand of colors emblazoned with the name of their fiercest battle.

COMPANY G, TWELFTH IOWA.

The third company raised in the county was one that became Company G, Twelfth Iowa. It was enrolled at Decorah in September, 1861, ordered into quarters at Dubuque, September 30, and mustered into the United States service November 5, 1861. It was officered as follows:

Captain—C. C. Tupper.

First Lieutenant—L. D. Townsley.

Second Lieutenant—J. F. Nickerson.

Orderly Sergeant—J. E. Simpson.

The company became a portion of the regiment from the date of its muster in, and from that time on until disbanded always acted well its part. Company G was noted in its regiment for its

excellent moral status and soldierly efficiency. It saw hard service, and took an active part in the following hotly-contested battles: Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Jackson siege and capture, Brandon, Tupelo, Nashville, and Brentwood Hill. Besides these battles, the company did excellent service as skirmishers. The company early met with a severe loss in the death of its first captain, C. C. Tupper.

Captain C. C. Tupper was born at Auburn, New York, December 24, 1832, and came to Decorah in May, 1857. He had received a liberal education, and prior to taking a residence in Iowa had served as agent of the Associated Press and local manager of the telegraph offices at Buffalo and St. Louis. He was admitted to the bar soon after his arrival, but for a brief time edited the *Decorah Journal*, a Democratic newspaper. When the war broke out he took an active and intensely patriotic interest in every movement. Military life was always attractive to him, and he was unusually well versed in the manual of arms. He assisted in organizing the two companies from Winneshiek County that found place in the Third and Ninth regiments, and helped prepare them for the field. When it became evident that a third company must be drawn from the county, all eyes turned toward Captain Tupper to take its lead. Although of a frail constitution, and physically unfitted for the severe trials of army life, his patriotism overrode all prudence, and he consented. The company was rapidly recruited, and assigned to the Twelfth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. But Capt. Tupper's association with the company was only a brief one. He was idolized by his men, beloved by all his associate officers, and thoroughly respected by his superiors. But these could not protect and defend him from disease and death. While going from Dubuque to St. Louis with the regiment he caught a severe cold, and in six weeks died at Benton Barracks, in St. Louis, a victim of capillary bronchitis. In his death the terrible evils of war was first brought directly home to the community of which he had been a member. He had been the leader in the best social circles, the active abettor of every public enterprise, and his death carried sadness and mourning to almost every household in the county. Of friends who mourned his death there were scores upon scores; of enemies, none.

The sad event narrated above necessitated the promotion of Lieut. L. D. Townsley to the captaincy of the company, which office he held until mustered out of the service, November 25, 1864. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, in which engagement he sustained a severe wound in the left arm, and suffered with the rest of his brother officers the hardships of prison life. After his exchange he was often employed in important detached duties, which he always filled with credit to himself and country. He served out his entire term of service, and is now residing in Chicago.

Lieut. J. F. Nickerson was made First Lieutenant, and was stunned at the battle of Fort Donelson with what was supposed to be a solid shot from the enemy's batteries. From this he never recovered, was sick and ill the morning of the Shiloh fight, but persisted in going out with his company to the front, was taken prisoner, and died in rebel prison at Montgomery, Ala., May 31, 1862. Kind but firm, a noble, brave man, beloved by his friends and all who knew him, a martyr to the cause.

Orderly Sergeant J. E. Simpson was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, but resigned on account of ill-health in 1862, and is now living in Decorah.

A. A. Burdick, Second Sergeant, was made Orderly and then First Lieutenant, and was killed at the battle of Tupelo, July 14, 1864. He was the Quartermaster of the regiment, and had been ordered to the rear with his train; but after seeing his wagons properly "parked" he came to the front, and volunteered to assist in bringing forward ammunition. While thus engaged he was struck by a shell and instantly killed. He died as a soldier would wish to die, with his face to the enemy and in the heat of battle. Lamented and mourned by all who knew him, no better man or braver soldier ever offered up his life that his country might be saved.

Anton E. Anderson, Third Sergeant, became Second Lieutenant, served with credit to himself until mustered out, at expiration of term of service, December, 1864, and died at his farm, some years after the war, near Eldorado, Iowa.

Robert A. Gibson, Fifth Sergeant, became Orderly Sergeant, March 27, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant December 2, 1864, became Captain of his company January 23, 1865, and for a time was Captain and Provost Marshal at Selma, Ala., and served with great credit to himself to the end of the war. He was then appointed Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol at Fort Randall in 1867.

Jacob H. Womeldorf, First Corporal, became Fifth Sergeant, was taken prisoner with his company at Shiloh; was held prisoner for some time, and suffered great hardships that so broke down his health as to compel him to return home in 1863. He was afterward Sheriff of Winneshiek County.

Nelson B. Burdick was Eighth Corporal, and but a youth at school when he went into the service. He contracted the measles at Benton Barracks, and was never well afterwards. He took part in the battles of Fort Henry, Donelson and Shiloh. Warm-hearted, generous towards all, he became a universal favorite. The hardships endured in rebel prisons were too much for his impaired frame. He reached home and died among his friends.

"He has fought his last battle;
No sound can awake him to glory again."



Leonard Stämpling

John Steen, private, became Quartermaster Sergeant in 1864, and his whole term of service to the end was marked with ability and efficiency. Since the war he has held several positions of responsibility and trust, and is now living at Fremont, Neb.

The regiment was ordered to Davenport for final pay and discharge Jan. 25, 1866.

THREE MORE COMPANIES.

In 1863 Winneshiek County again came to the front and contributed, for the suppression of the rebellion, three companies in addition to the brave men she had before sent. The companies were, respectively, D, K, and E, and formed a part of the Thirty-Eighth Regiment. Henry A. Cleghorn was Captain of Company E.

Company K was officered as follows:

Captain—Samuel B. Califf.

First Lieutenant—Levi Freeman.

The officers of Company D were:

Captain—George R. Humphreys.

First Lieutenant—Newton Richards.

Second Lieutenant—E. J. Barker.

These companies were mustered into service at Camp Randall, Dubuque, Iowa. From here they were transferred to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where they spent Christmas and New Years, 1863-4. They were next transferred to Fort Thompson, which they retained charge of nearly six months.

The Thirty-Eighth Regiment was next transferred to the main forces then besieging Vicksburg. In this siege the Thirty-Eighth, including the three companies from Winneshiek County, formed the extreme left of the Union line. Their position was in the very heart of a malarious swamp, and here was contracted the germ of a disease which afterwards carried off these brave men by the hundreds. Within ten days after the surrender of Vicksburg the Thirty-Eighth was ordered to Yazoo City, on the Yazoo River. At Yazoo City the regiment remained about a week. While there the disease bred in the swamp opposite Vicksburg began to break out, and many men died. The regiment returned to Vicksburg. They were next ordered to Port Hudson to aid in the subjugation of that place, but did not reach the scene of action until the stronghold had fallen. The Thirty-Eighth remained at Port Hudson about a month, and while here the disease contracted in the swamps broke out in all its virulence. So universal was the prostration of the soldiers, that during the month, there were on an average from three to fifteen only in the whole regiment that reported able for duty. Almost hourly the death of a companion in arms was announced to his sick and dying comrades. It was while lying here that the regiment met with its severest losses. Here it was they lost their beloved Colonel.

D. H. Hughes was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-Eighth Regiment by Gov. Samuel Kirkwood. He was born in Jefferson County, New York, September, 1831, and died Aug. 7, 1863. He died from the disease which carried almost universal death to his entire regiment. Col. Hughes graduated at the Albany Normal Institute in 1853. In 1854 he was employed on the *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago. He married Adaliza Matteson, in Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., in March, 1855, and immediately thereafter came to Decorah, engaging in the practice of law. Col. Hughes was a man of commanding stature, fine presence, the soul of honor, and became a lawyer of considerable repute. He was a Democrat in politics, but was elected County Judge of Winneshiek County in the fall of 1859, notwithstanding the county then, as now, was of strong Republican complexion. He was the candidate of his party for State Senator in the fall of 1861, and only failed of an election of nine votes. The Colonel was a War Democrat from the outset, and pending the consideration of a petition of prominent Republicans and Democrats to become an independent candidate for Judge of the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District, hearing the cry of his country for more troops, Judge Hughes promptly cast aside his political opportunity to enter upon a patriotic duty; and, warmly espousing her cause, made a stirring canvass of the county in that behalf, and thus drifted into the army.

Col. Hughes, while stationed at New Madrid, was called to St. Louis as Judge Advocate in some trials then pending, and from his bearing on that occasion, and the ability he displayed, upon the conclusion of the trials the Court (and it was a Court of strangers to him, too) unanimously recommended his promotion to Brigadier-General, which document, however, he would not allow to go forward, alleging as a reason his brief experience as a military commander, and that there were already lives enough under his charge. Such was his modesty and noble character. Col. Hughes died respected and beloved by all his soldiers, and not more universal was the mourning in camp over the death of their commander than that of his host of friends at home.

The Thirty-Eighth took their departure from Port Hudson for New Orleans, where they remained about three months. It was next transferred to Point Isabel, on the Rio Grande River. After leaving Port Hudson Company E was without a commissioned officer for nearly a year. The regiment was next sent to Brownsville, Texas. While here Quartermaster T. R. Crandall was made Captain of Company E, and Walter Green was made its First Lieutenant.

August, 1864, again found the regiment in New Orleans. From here it was sent to Morganzie Bend. While at Morganzie Bend the Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Eighth were consolidated, and afterwards known as the Thirty-Fourth. The new regiment

numbered 1056 men. Company E, of Winneshiek, and Company F, of Fayette, were likewise consolidated, and afterward known as Company K. Capt. Rogers, of Company F, and Lieutenant Green, were relieved of duty, and T. R. Crandall made Captain. H. T. Shumaker, of the original Company F, was made First Lieutenant, and O. J. Clark made Second Lieutenant. Companies D and K were likewise consolidated. The Thirty-Fourth participated in the siege of Fort Gains and Fort Morgan, on Mobile Bay, and here it remained until these forts capitulated. The Thirty-Fourth was also present at the charge on Fort Fisher. The regiment was engaged in the last battle of the war, which was the taking of Fort Blakesly, the day before Lee's surrender. In this engagement, in just eighteen minutes, over 1,500 Union soldiers were slain and wounded. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Houston, Texas, but did not disband until it reached Davenport.

COMPANY D, 6TH IOWA CAVALRY.

Company D, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, was the last company donated to the Union cause by Winneshiek County. Although the men composing this company enlisted with the intention and expectation of fighting rebels, they were transferred to other fields of duty—which was even more undesirable—that of fighting Indians. The company was mustered into the United States service in February, 1863, with the following officers:

Captain—T. W. Burdick.

First Lieutenant—Sherman Page.

Second Lieutenant—Timothy Finn.

Orderly Sergeant—W. H. Fannon.

The United States forces, in which was Company K, had several engagements with the Indians, each time coming out victorious, with great loss to the Indians and small loss to themselves.

CHAPTER VIII.

Record of Events from the First Settlement of Winneshiek County to the Present Time Chronologically Arranged.

This chapter will be devoted largely to a brief review or chronology of prominent events in the history of the county, bringing them down to the present; omitting, however, the records of elections and the officers elected in the county each year, as they are given for each successive year in Chapter V. We also omit some other things of which a regularly yearly record is made in other

chapters, but give a general chronological record of events of special prominence, going into details in matters not already described in other chapters.

The Winnebago Indians, who occupied the territory now embracing Winneshiek County, when the white settlers first came in, and the Sacs and Foxes who precede the Winnebagoes, are sufficiently referred to in previous chapters of this volume. This chapter will take up the record from the time of the incoming of the whites.

In 1840, Fort Atkinson was erected to provide headquarters for the supervision of the Winnebago Indians and to protect them from predatory bands from other tribes. The fort was commenced June 2, 1840. Details of its erection and history are given in the sketch of Fort Atkinson in another chapter.

In June, 1842, Old Mission, about four miles southeast of Fort Atkinson, was established for the education of the Indians.

In 1840 a government teamster froze to death between Joel Post's and Fort Atkinson.

In 1841 Joel Post built the first log house at Postville, just outside of our county limits. This cannot be properly received as the settlement of the county, but is given because of its close contiguity to us.

The first events here briefly recorded, are generally given in more detail elsewhere in preceding or following chapters.

June 6, 1841, the first white child, Mary Jane Tupper, was born at Fort Atkinson.

In 1843, first grist mill, erected by Col. Thomas, of Old Mission.

In 1846, Capt. E. V. Summer, afterwards General Summer, who commanded at the fort from the first, left to join the United States Army in the Mexican War, and Capt. James Morgan, of Burlington, succeeded to the command of the infantry, and Capt. John Parker, of Dubuque, to the command of the cavalry.

In 1847, Capt Morgan's company was mustered out, and Capt. Parker given charge of the fort till the Indians were removed in 1848,

In 1847, Gotlob and Gotleib Kruman and others are said to have come and settled near Fort Atkinson. Details are given elsewhere. There seems to be a little doubt about the exact date of their coming.

In 1848 the Winnebago Indians were ordered removed, although some of them strayed back here, and the permanent settlement of the county commenced; for details of which, see earlier chapters and the township histories in succeeding chapters.

Fort Atkinson was abandoned as a military post in 1848, but it remained in charge of the Government until 1853, when it was sold at auction.

In 1849, first settlement of Decorah by Wm. Day and family—a notable event in county history.

Wm. Painter came here in 1849 and commenced running a small grist mill at the present site of the Spring Mill, or Dunning's mill, Decorah.

First settlers at Moneek in July, 1849.

The same year quite a number of other families settled in the county, as will be seen by records in first chapter.

1850.

Settlements were made in what are now Decorah, Bloomfield, Springfield, Glenwood, Canoe, Pleasant, Madison, Frankville and Military townships.

Burr Oak was probably settled at about the same time; for in the fall of 1851, Judge M. V. Burdick visited the place and found where the village of Burr Oak is now located, a hotel, a store and a blacksmith shop.

Judge Burdick also found, in 1850, at the present site of Spillville, Mr. Spillman to be the only settler; while at what is now Twin Springs or Festna, then, there was a saloon.

The same year, 1850, the federal census was taken, showing a population of 570.

First immigration of Norwegians took place this year.

1851.

An act of the Legislature, organizing Winneshiek County, was approved Jan. 15, 1851. It appointed John L. Carson, Organizing Sheriff, to assume duties March 1st.

April 7, Decorah was elected to be the County Seat. [Interesting details of the fight with Moneek are given elsewhere.]

In 1851, the first Post Office in the county, excepting those at Fort Atkinson and Old Mission, was established at Jamestown, in what is now Frankville township, James B. Cutler postmaster. His commission was dated Sept. 15, 1851.

On Oct. 5, 1851, occurred the first marriage in the county—Johannes Evenson to Catharine Helen Anderson.

Aug. 4, 1851, David Reed, who had come to this county in 1848, was chosen County Judge, and held the position till 1855.

Geo. Bachel, first County Sheriff, and other county officers elected, as recorded elsewhere.

Hesper and Highland townships were settled this year.

In Sept., 1851, the first County Court was opened at the log house of Wm. Day, Decorah. There being no business, it adjourned to the first Monday in October, when the first marriage license was granted.

The Heivly water power was improved by Mr. Painter and "Uncle Phillip" Morse, who arrived here in 1851, and built the saw mill, some of the ruins and the race which are to be seen between the present Arlington House and the old stone grist mill.

In July the first lawyer came to Decorah.

This year also saw the first mercantile firm in Decorah, Aaron Newell and his partner, named Derrick. They opened their goods in the smoke house on the premises of the Winneshiek House, afterwards removed to a slab shanty, and soon built the first frame building in town—a store known as the Pioneer Store, which has since burned. It stood on the present site of the store of C. N. Goddard, on the southwest corner of Washington and Water Streets.

This same year, 1851, came to Decorah the first minister of the gospel, Elder Bishop, preaching here monthly on a circuit described elsewhere. A few weeks afterwards a Congregational minister, A. M. Eastman, came and established monthly meetings at the log tavern. From these spring the Methodist and Congregational churches of Decorah.

The first mails came to Decorah in June, 1851. C. Day, postmaster, and Lewis Harkins, mail carrier.

1852.

Lincoln Township was settled during this year.

At the April election 180 votes were cast in the county; at the August election 150.

March 8, 1852, the County Court ordered elections to be held at three precincts; 1st, at the house of Wm. Day, Decorah; 2d, at the house of Francis Rogers, Lewiston, in the southwest part of the county; 3d, at the house of John DeCow, Moneek. For further and later divisions of the county, see a preceding chapter.

Moneek was surveyed and platted in January, but the plat was not recorded till November.

The Pioneer Store building in Decorah commenced in 1851, was completed in 1852, a public hall, known as Newell's Hall, being in the second story.

In August and September, there was built by Philip Morse, the first frame dwelling in Decorah, the one now occupied by Mr. Bonstell, not far from the Arlington House.

The first term of District Court for this county was held in Decorah on Friday, July 9, 1852, Thos. S. Wilson, Judge. The first indictment found by the Grand Jury was against Francis Teabout, for gambling; the second against Philander S. Baker, for selling intoxicating liquors; the third was against James T. Moore, for gambling. Each were held to bail to the next term of court in the sum of \$100.00.

1853.

The number of votes cast in the county in April, 1853, was 224; and the number steadily increased in successive years, as will be seen by the record elsewhere.

The present city of Decorah was surveyed and platted in August of this year.

The village of Frankville was surveyed and platted in October. This year Ammon & Co. came to Decorah and were the first to add steam power to our water power, finally resulting in their foundry, machine shop, and wagon manufactory.

The government property at Fort Atkinson was this year sold at auction and Mr. Cooney, who was in 1852 appointed to take charge of the old fort and government buildings, found his "occupation gone."

In the winter of 1853-4 the first Bohemian settlers came in and settled not far from Fort Atkinson. To those settlers the present village of Spillville largely owes its existence.

1854.

The village of Freeport was platted in May.

The first building in Calmar was erected this year; and the village of Calmar was platted in November.

The Decorah House was built this year, and also the Tremont House, which was burnt in 1857, and which stood on the site of the present Arlington House, Decorah.

The famous Decorah hotel, the Winneshiek House, was built in 1854-5, and a part of it, rejuvenated and repaired, still remains as our popular hotel of the same name.

1855.

Early this year Ossian was platted as a village, and the plat recorded April 30th.

Decorah, which had become quite a village, received an additional impetus by the Land Office being established here, the office being opened the day before Christmas, 1855. It was removed the following year, but much of the business which it brought remained.

In the winter of 1855-6, there were nine banking houses in Decorah, two of which, the First National and the Winneshiek County Bank, are the outgrowth.

1856.

This year witnessed the famous but unsuccessful fight of the then flourishing and enterprising village of Freeport to take the county seat from Decorah; this contest is told in detail elsewhere.

A county loan of \$6,000 was also voted this year to build a Court House at Decorah, the tax to be levied in the years 1857 and 1858.

A special election was also held October 10, and the county voted \$100,000 in bonds to aid in the building of the Northwestern Railroad; there being 926 votes cast for the tax, and 505 against it. As the road was not built the county was not burdened with the tax.

The year 1856 also gave the county its first newspaper, the *Decorah Chronicle*. It was edited and published by a man named

Tracy, but very soon Judge M. V. Burdick became the editorial writer. It had its ups and downs, and the Decorah *Republic* of to-day may be considered as its successor, Wesley Bailey and son buying out the establishment, and issuing it as the Decorah *Republic*, in 1860, and afterwards changing the name to Decorah *Republican*, published by A. K. Bailey & Brother.

1857.

The Court House was commenced this year and finished the following year. It is fully described in a preceding chapter.

This year witnessed the burning of the Tremont House, Decorah, then a well-known hotel.

This year, also, Decorah became an organized town. A meeting for incorporation was held on the first Monday in April, and at the election of officers on the 30th of June, E. E. Cooley was chosen President.

The Legislative act of incorporation was not passed till 1871.

1858.

The plat of the village of Hesper—the township having been first settled in 1851—was recorded on the 25th of February, 1858, the plat having been drawn Dec. 27th of the preceding year. The township of Hesper was also organized in 1858.

The county had grown so that the number of votes cast in October of this year was 1,288.

On the 18th of April, 1858, the first County Superintendent was elected, Dr. H. C. Bulis was chosen.

1859.

A prominent historical event of this year was the resurrection of the alleged bones of the famous Indian Chief Decorah, after whom the county seat was named. The grave was at the intersection of Main and Winnebago streets, and must give place to travel necessitated by the growth of the thriving little city. The story of the removal is told in a preceding chapter. It was considered an important event, and observed with due solemnity. The bones were again resurrected in 1876, in order to improve the Court House grounds, and before their final interment some of the Indian relics found with them were stolen.

The close of this year brings us up to the commencement of a decade which opened with some changes in the manner of county government, made necessary, or at least desirable, by the increase of population and the prospective growth and importance of the county. By the census of 1850, the population was 540, while it was now by the census taken in 1860—the following year—13,942. We will not, however, anticipate, but briefly note the important events as they occur.

1860.

During this year a change was made in the management of county affairs, up to this time administered by the County Judge. A Board of Supervisors, consisting of one from each township, was elected, the change taking effect on the 1st of January, 1861.

In April, 1860, the firm of Bailey & Son, consisting of Wesley Bailey and his son, Ansel K. Bailey, purchased the Decorah *Republic*, succeeding B. F. Jones, as publishers of that paper. The first number under their management appeared April 13th.

In the first issue are notices of Decorah's institutions as follows: "Population of Decorah, estimated, from 1,600 to 2,000. It has a brass band, 17 stores, 3 harness shops, 6 blacksmiths, 5 cabinet makers, 3 wagon makers, 2 plow and horticultural implement manufactories, 2 jewelers, 2 milliners, 2 tanneries, 1 lumber yard, 2 bakeries, 1 daguerreotype artist, 2 meat markets, 1 distillery, 1 brewery, 1 gunsmith, a dozen lawyers, 3 doctors, 1 dentist, 2 barbers, a Methodist church in their own building, and a Congregational church, holding services in the Court House, their church not yet being completed."

Hesper has a literary society that meets one a week.

May 3, five prisoners escape from the County Jail, one in for horse stealing, one for counterfeiting, and the others for minor offenses.

April 29, the house of Postmaster Stanberg, of Calmar, was burned.

May 18, Mr. McKinney left Fort Atkinson for Pikes Peak, with N. Otis, of Decorah.

May 17, a Norwegian celebration of their national anniversary occurred at Peterson's trading post, B. O. Dahly delivering the address.

Postmaster Kimball, of Decorah, improves his post office and store.

In June, the Landers residence on Broadway was commenced, also the Francis residence on Broadway, now owned by A. Bradish.

Fourth of July was celebrated in Decorah, the orator being Douglas Leffingwell.

By the census then being taken the population of Decorah township and city was given as follows:

Population of Decorah.....	904
Population of West Decorah.....	315
Rest of township.....	706
Total.....	1,925

August 7th, Wm. Day died at the Winneshiek House, in the 69th year of his age. He came here in 1850, was a liberal, honest, public-spirited man. He built the first house, for some years the only hotel, and afterwards built the Winneshiek House.

August 30th, Fitz Henry Warren (Republican), spoke at Decorah, Judge Clark, of Dubuque, opposing him.

The Congregational church of Decorah was in process of erection this season.

September 21st, County Fair was held in Decorah.

October 5th, a daily mail was established between McGregor and Decorah.

1861.

At the opening of the year, the Board of Supervisors, one from each township, in order that the terms of office might not expire at the same time, they cast lots to see which should hold office for one year, and which for two years. The result was as follows:

For one year—Levi Bullis in place of Dan Lawrence, who was elected and resigned, for Decorah; J. Pagin, Frankville; J. T. Galby, Summer; I. West, Canoe; G. N. Holloway, Hesper; J. G. Ackerson, Burr Oak; S. Christen, Madison; Lars T. Land, Calmar; Levan Wanless, Bluffton.

For two years—W. H. Baker, Bloomfield; F. S. Northup, Glenwood; Ole Nelson, Pleasant; W. B. Chamberlin, Orleans; Ammon Ammundsor, Highland; D. E. Shelmadine, Fremont; M. J. Woolsey, Military; A. O. Lommen, Springfield; Orville Jennison, Washington.

G. N. Holloway was elected President of the Board.

March 3d, the remains of a Norwegian, named Iver Knudsen Jouen, were found near the foot of the bluff at the head of Trout Run. He started home from Decorah, drunk, on Christmas evening. Going over the road past the cemetery, it is thought that he lost his way, rolled down the bluff and froze to death.

The Decorah cemetery grounds were laid out this year.

April 8th, a public meeting was held and the Decorah Guards organized, being the first company to enter the service in the war of the rebellion. The record of this and other companies from the county, will be found in a preceding chapter.

June 14th, E. E. Cooley received the appointment as postmaster of Decorah, and took possession July 1st.

June 11th, the County Supervisors voted \$3.00 per week to each of the families of the Decorah Guards.

June 17, L. Standring turned the first scraper full of dirt into the Decorah branch of the Northern Iowa Railroad. Gangs of men were set at work at Decorah, Calmar, Ossian and Monona, but the work was discontinued.

July 4th, celebration at Decorah. with oration by Geo. A. Stephens.

In July the plastering and mason work of the Congregational Church was completed.

The Norwegian Lutheran Synod decided to build a college on the site selected in West Decorah.

August 22, Winneshiek Normal Institute incorporated; S. Page, Principal.

September 27th and 28th, County Fair.

November 17th, Congregational Church, Decorah, dedicated, E. Adams pastor.

The Livengood-Telyea murder trial commenced near the close of this year and continued into 1862. Particulars elsewhere in this volume.

1862.

Fourth of July celebration in Decorah, Hon M. V. Burdick delivering the oration.

August 30th, saloon of Wm. Oleson, Decorah, burned, and George Gulbranson burned to death, and others badly injured.

September 6th, Aaron Newell, an old resident, died.

In September the Norwegian High School opened in Decorah being the nucleus of the future college.

1863.

June 4th, work on the Norwegian Lutheran College commenced. The building to be 150x20 feet on the ground, and three stories high above the basement.

Population of county by assessors returns in 1863, 15,035. Population of Decorah, 2,165.

Fourth of July celebrated in Decorah; addresses by home talent.

November 3d, Elisha Hurlbut, postmaster of Decorah, died. Joseph Hutchinson, assistant, continued in office until a successor was appointed.

1864.

February 9th, J. R. Slack was appointed postmaster of Decorah, and took possession February 28th. Geo. W. Adams was appointed his assistant.

June 20th, the \$40,000 necessary, secured, and engineers commenced locating a railroad to Decorah.

A grist mill was built by D. Addicken, and commenced running that year.

June 30, corner-stone of the Norwegian College laid.

Oct. 3, Capt J. R. Moore, Decorah, died suddenly in his bed.

Oct. 12, celebration of the arrival of the railroad at Castalia.

Oct. 22, the Catholics of Decorah occupied their new church.

Dec. 22, Decorah gets a through mail from Chicago.

1865.

March 20, flood in Dry Run did considerable damage. High waters in the river carried away the West Decorah bridge, and also the Freeport bridge.

April 8, a rousing celebration in Decorah of the taking of Richmond, in which enthusiasm extravagantly boiled over in wild and peculiar freaks.

April 27, funeral services in Decorah, Castalia, and other places on the death of Lincoln.

June 15, railroad completed to near Calmar.

July 4, Fourth of July celebration at Decorah, Col. Henderson orator.

July 20, railroad completed to Conover.

September —, Methodist parsonage at Decorah completed.

Oct. 15, dedication of the Norwegian Lutheran College, one wing four stories high, with basement, being completed. Prominent Norwegians from all parts of the country were present.

1866.

The Decorah public school building was built this year.

April 1, Decorah post office removed to first floor of new brick building on Winnebago street, now occupied by Journal office

April 5, greatest flood since 1859, carrying off numerous bridges and doing considerable damage in the county.

July 4, celebrated in Decorah, M. V. Burdick and R. Swearingen orators.

Nov. 1, great fire in Decorah; loss from \$30,000 to \$40,000, burning out Dennis & Hulverson, P. S. Smout, Green & Morss, and others, also the office of the Winneshiek Register, established in 1866, Haislet Bros. proprietors.

Nov. 11, County Supervisors bought the present Poor Farm of C. E. Dickerman.

This year the railroad reached the site of Ridgeway, and gave it its first start.

1867.

The new Masonic Hall, Decorah, dedicated. It was pronounced the best in Iowa.

Jan. 30, Fremont House and barn burned.

February 12, meeting to organize a fire company in Decorah.

May 17, Norwegian celebration. Addresses by B. O. Dahly, K. E. Burgh, O. M. Lucken, and John Steen.

May 27, Decorah graded school established.

Oct. 3 and 4, County Fair held at Decorah.

During this year the residences of E. E. Cooley, D. B. Ellsworth, Mrs. Hughes, and J. Hunter, and the Dickerman building, were erected or commenced.

The telegraph line to Decorah was completed this year.

Nov. 28, Rev. E. Adams preached his Thanksgiving sermon, entitled "The First things of Decorah."

Dec. 6, Col. T. W. Higginson lectured in Decorah.

Near the close of the year 1867, B. Annundson established a Norwegian printing office in Decorah, printing several publications for the college. A few years later he commenced the publication of the Decorah Posten, which is the only Norwegian paper in Iowa, and has a very large circulation.

1868.

Feb. 1, Decorah secures two mails a day.

This winter Decorah secures a course of lectures by Fred Douglas, Theodore Tilton, Henry Vincent and E. P. Whipple.

February 2, Norwegian M. E. Church on Washington Prairie dedicated.

Feb. 18, John T. Stoneman lectures in Decorah on Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet.

April, Decorah Democrat established, Bob Shurley, editor.

May 17, Norwegian celebration; oration by Prof. Larsen.

July 4, celebration at Decorah; Rev. Henderson, of Dubuque, orator.

Oct. 7, 8 and 9, County Fair at Decorah.

In 1868, by the creation of the Circuit Court as previously described, the County Court ceased to exist. The County Judge became *ex officio* County Auditor, the new state of things taking effect June 1, 1869.

1869.

On New Year's day Charles Magoffin fell over the bluff overhanging the dugway, above the mill dam, Decorah. He was getting some cedar branches, and stepping on ice, slipped and fell down the bluff and was killed.

Jan. 12, Oddfellows occupied their new hall in the Dickerman building, Decorah.

March 15, paper mill company at Freeport organized.

May 12, work commenced in earnest on the Decorah branch of the railroad.

May 9, depot and six grain warehouses at Ossian burned.

June 7, A. K. Bailey appointed postmaster at Decorah.

June 13, Kramer's store burned, and depot and Lambert's store at Castalia robbed.

July 4, celebrated at Ossian and Hesper.

July 12, Calmar is incorporated as a village of the second class

Aug. 24, David Self was killed by his wagon tipping over into river, on the dugway, Decorah. He was thrown under the wagon; his wife and children escaped.

Sept 15, first regular train ran into Decorah. It was a day of celebration and rejoicing.

Sept 22, 23 and 24, County Fair at Decorah.

Oct. 28, Edgar Harden, son of H. J. Harden, was fatally stabbed at Burr Oak by Jasper Jewell, who became irritated by the badinage of a party of threshers, with whom he was working.

Dec. 2, Beauseant Commandery of Knights Templar fully organized and officers installed at Decorah with a grand parade, display, etc.

The Decorah Ventilator was established this year.

This year the railroad reached Fort Atkinson, and the building of the new town commenced.

1870.

In 1870 the old Supervisor system of one from each township gave place to the present system, except that at first there were but three Supervisors; but this was changed, in 1872, to five, the present number.

In February S. S. Haislett bought E. C. Huntington's interest in the State Press newspaper, recently established at Decorah.

In March woman's suffrage lectures were delivered in Decorah by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mrs. H. C. Reed.

A 4th of July accident occurs at Spillville by the premature explosion of an anvil, by which four men were badly hurt.

August 17, the publication of the Winneshiek Representative was commenced at Calmar by Bent Wood.

Steyer's Hall, Decorah, was completed this year.

1871.

Decorah had a lecture course for the winter of 1870 and 1871, among the lecturers being Lilian Edgerton and W. H. Milburn.

February 2, a fire in Decorah destroys Goddard & Henry's store, the Howell and Heivly building occupied by P. S. Smout and Mrs. G. W. Adams' millinery store.

February 24, by legislative enactment Decorah was incorporated a city of the second class. Its first election was held March 6, 1871. The first mayor was Charles F. Allen. The other officers are given in a sketch of Decorah.

May 17, Norwegian celebration at Decorah. County Fair in Decorah in September.

The number of County Supervisors was increased from three to five, as at present.

June 23, the Winneshiek Representative at Calmar suspended publication.

Decorah celebrated the 4th of July; Mahlon Willet, orator.

Sept. 6th, a homicide occurred in the evening in Frankville township. Wm. McClintock was scolding his nephew about some piece of mischief when a man, named Seeley, rode up and said: "Take one of your size." And in a quarrel that followed Seeley knocked McClintock down with a club. McClintock died three hours afterward. Seeley was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, and afterwards sent to the penitentiary.

The County Fair was held at Decorah in September.

The Decorah Democrat was discontinued, and the material taken to McGregor for a paper there.

1872.

Jan. 17, old settlers of the county organize.

March 27, Ole Bull comes to Decorah, gives two concerts and a mattinee, and is given a grand public reception by the people.

July 4, Fort Atkinson celebrates, with W. H. Bennett as orator.

Decorah celebrates, with Rev. Casabeer as orator and Mrs. H. Bottsford as reader.

County Fair at Decorah, Sept. 17, 18, 19 and 20.

1873.

The great storm and snow blockade commenced Jan. 7th, continuing about a week. It was in this storm that Conductor Bob Jamieson organized a rescue party and went from Calmar carrying provisions to passengers in a blockaded train a little south of Ridgeway. They made their way through the blinding storm by starting from one telegraph pole to another; the one who found the pole first shouting to the others. It was nearly two weeks before the blockade was finally lifted.

Jan. 20, the new school house at Fort Atkinson was burned.

Feb. 28, Andrew Johnson of Pleasant township, starting to go home from Decorah, drunk, froze to death on his way.

March 12, W. N. Burdick, of Cresco, purchased half the interest in the Decorah Ventilator.

May 17, Norwegian celebration at Decorah. Addresses by Rev. Larsen and L. Reque.

June 7, Ole Bull again visited Decorah and gave a concert.

Sept. 18, the district fair was held at Hesper.

County fair was held at Decorah, Sept. 23, 24 and 26.

1874.

March 31, death of C. H. Henry, of the firm of Goddard & Henry, Decorah.

April 5, death of F. E. Ruth, of the firm of Ruth Bros., Decorah.

May 24th, about this date the business part of Ridgway burned. Twenty-five buildings were destroyed and \$50,000 worth of property.

Fourth of July celebrated in Decorah. Rev. H. B. Woodworth, pastor of Congregational Church, orator.

July 31, new bridge over Iowa river at Decorah finished.

Aug. 11, Decorah Independent started by Ed. Wood and S. S. Haislet.

Aug. 13, corner stone of the M. E. Church laid.

Sept. 11 and 12 State Line fair at Hesper.

Sept. 15, 16, 17, county fair at Decorah.

Oct. 3, H. H. Buck, of Decorah, committed suicide.

Nov. 3, A. A. Aiken's Trot Run woolen factory burned.

Greer & Hunter's mill was completed this month.

Dec. 2, final completion and dedication of one wing of the Norwegian College.

Dec. 20, new M. E. Church, of Decorah, dedicated. Bishop Andrews, of Des Moines, presiding.

In November, 1874, Aiken & Woodruff, purchased the Winneshiek Register, published at Decorah (which was the successor of the Decorah Ventilator,) of Geo. W. Haislet. In February, 1875, the Saturday Bee was published from the Register office, and during the snow blockade about that time, and afterwards, at times when occasion demanded, it was issued daily. The present Decorah Journal, Henry Woodruff, editor and publisher, is the successor to the Register, having absorbed the Independent; the Bee also becoming a part of the Journal establishment.

1875.

February 4th, a snow blockade continued several days.

March 3d, Ole Anderson, who lived north of Hesper, going home from Decorah, froze his hands and feet. A suit against H. D. Lolberge followed, in which \$6,000 damage was awarded Anderson's wife.

March 31st, it was decided to erect a new Episcopal Church in Decorah this year.

May 9, Rev. Father McNulty, pastor of the Catholic Church, Decorah, died.

June 23, this night occurred the great flood of Dry Run, supposed to have been caused by a water spout. Three small dwellings were carried away, and five bridges over Dry Run; Washington Street bridge being the only one saved. All the bridges and much of the railroad track between Decorah and Conover were washed away.

July 2, Presiding Elder Wm. Smith of the M. E. Church, died.

July 7, County Supervisors provided for new iron bridges in various parts of the county.

July 17, death of D. Addicken, of Decorah.

July 19, death of Horace S. Weiser, of Decorah.

September 21, 22, 23, State Line fair at Hesper.

1876.

January 4, John B. Stickles died, it was supposed that he was poisoned. The famous murder trials resulting from his death, are recorded in previous chapters.

January 9, Charles Meyers, Supervisor from Second district, died.

January 31, J. Ellen Foster lectured at the Court House on temperance.

March 3, first accident on the Decorah branch of the railroad. Train was ditched three miles from the city. Eleven persons were hurt, but none were killed.

March 14, the new Episcopal Church at Decorah was dedicated.

April 7, Peter Duffin, an old settler, died.

June 18, Luther Church, Decorah, was dedicated.

June 6, alleged remains of Decorah, the Indian Chief, taken up, so as to improve the Court House grounds; they were re-interred inside the new wall.

July 4, Centennial celebration at Decorah, with oration by H. B. Woodworth, and meeting of the old settlers in the afternoon.

Oct. 10, 1876, Geo. W. Haislet, who had been engaged in various newspaper enterprises in Decorah, Cresco, Lansing, McGregor, and lately for about a year at Dubuque, came back to Decorah and established the Decorah Radical, which he published till the time of his death in the spring of 1881, as recorded under that date.

July 9, in Frankville township Simeon Oleson shot and killed Anderson Theonson, who came to a party uninvited. After two trials Oleson was acquitted. An account of the case is given in a preceding chapter.

Sept. 6th, Capt. T. W. Burdick was nominated for Congress, being the first Representative from Winneshiek County, and was elected.

Sept 19-21, Fair at Hesper.

At the November election a \$12,000 tax, divided between two years, was voted to build a new jail.

Dec. 21, 1876, near Locust Lane, while several teams were on the way home from Decorah, a quarrel arose, and Helge Nelson struck Ed. Torfin a fatal blow on the head with a club. Nelson escaped with six months in the penitentiary.

1877.

Feb. 1, a new hotel, the Arlington House, was opened at Decorah.

Lectures this month in Decorah by James M. Bailey, of the Danbury News, and Mong Chin Foo, followed by others.

May 30, first observance of Decoration day, in Decorah. H. S. Henderson, orator, and C. Wellington, reader.

June 8, death of Joseph Grinsell, station agent at Decorah, his body being found in an unoccupied house at Prairie du Chien.

June 14, in the District Court Helge Nelson was convicted of manslaughter in killing Edwin Torfin, December 21, 1876. Particulars are given in account of murder trials in this county.

July 4, celebrated by old settlers, reunion at Weiser's grove.

July, James Relf, a pioneer, died.

July 4, Howard's livery stable, Decorah, burned, and othe property greatly endangered.

This same month it was concluded to have an artesian well in Decorah.

July 31, Recorder Charles A. Steen, who was wounded at Gettysburg, died in Decorah, aged 40 years, 11 months, and 1 day. Cyrus McKey was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next election.

Oct., Fair held at Hesper.

Oct. 18, a fire at Calmar burned four business houses, including McMullin's drug store, a shoe store, restaurant and saloon.

Nov. 3, Charles Hartsing, of Castalia, one of the first settlers of Winneshiek County died, aged 65 years.

Nov. 29, Adams' block, Decorah, burned, burning out Ben Bears' clothing store, Coleman & Toye's drug store, J. C. Meuser's jewelry store, Newton's grocery, and some other tenants.

Decorah had a lecture course the following winter with General Kilpatrick, Henry Watterson, Mrs. Livermore, and Will Carleton.

1878.

Jan. 28, work on the artesian well, Decorah, stopped, it having reached a depth of 1,200 feet, and the water being 30 feet from the top.

April 4, the Board of Supervisors having this spring provided for the construction of a new jail, contracted for Pauley's steel cells.

April 11, plans for the new jail adopted, the site of which is located on the southeast corner of the court house grounds.

July 1, contract awarded for building a new county jail, which was erected the same year.

Sept, 17, 18, 19, fair at Hesper.

Oct. 10, Harvey Benedict fell from the house of his brother, A. A. Benedict, and was killed.

Nov. 21, the body of H. A. Hegg, of Decorah, was found in the creek at the railroad bridge, near Standring's cut. The coroner's jury found that his death was caused by strychnine, and that it occurred before he fell into the water. The mystery of his death is not yet solved.

1879.

February 15, Blue Ribbon movement organized by John W. Drew, in Decorah, and reform club established.

May 17, Norwegian celebration; orations by Professors Sander, Veflen, and others.

May 30, Decoration Day in Decorah; oration by H. B. Woodworth.

June 22, twenty-fifth anniversary of the Congregational Church of Decorah observed.

July 4, celebration in Decorah, John T. Stoneman, orator. Celebrated at Ossian, Rev. Sherin, orator.

Aug. 7, Decorah township voted a 4 per cent tax to induce the Waukon narrow guage railroad, which was then leased to the Northwestern, to come to Decorah. The road bed was graded, but the Milwaukee company bought it up—it did not come—and Decorah saved its tax.

Sept. —, Fair at Hesper this year.

Nov. 12, Jannauschek, the actress, appeared at Decorah.

Dec. 1, Judge E. E. Cooley appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Reuben Noble.

June 13, the railroad depot at Conover burned.

July 4, celebration at Hesper, Rev. H. B. Woodworth, orator. Ossian also celebrated.

July 23, at the Peter Coogan school-house, three miles north of Decorah, Willard Van Pelt shot George Rastetler through the side, the latter having been abusing and threatening Van Pelt. Both were young men. Van Pelt was arrested and held for trial, when he was finally fined \$20 and costs. Rastetler's wound was at first thought to be dangerous, but he recovered.

Aug. 19, Thomas Updegraff was unanimously re-nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention at McGregor, and was re-elected.

Sept. 12, Henry Diers was stabbed by Mike Wholehan, whom he had ordered away from Addicken's brewery on Sunday. Diers' wound was thought to be fatal, but he recovered. Wholehan was held in \$5,000 bail, and on trial was sentenced to one year and six months in the penitentiary.

Sept. 15, 16 and 17, fair at Hesper.

1881.

Feb. 13, Remenyi gave a concert in Decorah.

Feb. 18, meetings held in Decorah to organize Citizens' Association, which organization was afterwards effected.

March 6, George W. Haislet, an old newspaper man and editor of the Decorah Radical, died. The publication of the Radical was continued for about one year by Mrs. Haislet, and in the spring of 1882 was purchased by C. H. Craig, who changed its name to the Decorah Pantagraph.

March 11, Wm. Telford, an old settler of Decorah, 51 years of age, fell dead at a fire at the foot of Pleasant Hill.

March 28, James McConnell, an old resident of Bluffton, was killed by being thrown from his wagon on his way home from Decorah.

March 29, Chicago, Decorah & Minnesota Railroad Company incorporated.

April 1, Prof. Jacobson, of Luther College, died.

May 11, the City Council of Decorah voted to build water works, which were completed that year.

May 30, Decoration day, Decorah. F. B. Daniels, of Dubuque, delivering the oration. F. E. Brush, pastor of the M. E. church, Decorah, delivered the address at the cemetery.

June 10, observance at Frankville of the 100th anniversary of Father Cutler's birthday. An account of the celebration will be found in our sketch of Frankville.

August —, contract let for water works in Decorah.

August 12, Decorah post office moved into its new building.

September 20, 21 and 22, County Fair at Decorah.

November 9, Decorah Township voted a five per cent. tax to the Upper Iowa & Mississippi Railroad Company, conditioned on its building a railroad to the Mississippi, at or about Lansing. The road was not built and the tax was forfeited. It is now stated that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, who are widening the gauge to Waukon will continue the work to Decorah, thus giving them another outlet, via Calmar from the west, rather than to build a double track from Calmar to McGregor.

Hesper, Burr Oak and Bluffton townships also voted taxes to a road running through them to be built from LaCrosse to the southwest through Charles City, and the right-of-way for the road is being secured.

1882.

February 22, Decorah water works trial, parade and celebration.

April 14, Decorah Township voted a five per cent. tax to a railroad to connect with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, to be completed before September, 1883. Grading has been commenced.

June 4, murder in Glenwood Township. Peter Peterson Krog-sund was shot and killed by Hans Hansen Skjerdahl. Particulars given in a preceding chapter.

June 22, Decorah Drum Corps wins first prize at the State Military Encampment at Waterloo. The Decorah Light Guards also took a prize.

June 27, prohibitory amendment adopted in Iowa. Vote of Winneshiek County was 1,411 for, 1,696 against the amendment.

July 4, celebrated in Decorah, with oration by F. E. Brush, of Davenport. At Ossian, oration by T. J. Sullivan. It was also observed at Fort Atkinson.

July 8, Turner Callender, an old resident of Frankville, died. He came to the county in 1849.

Aug. 29, the Decorah Drum Corps wins a victory at the Inter-State Military Encampment at Dubuque, being victors over the Chicago Drum Corps, and winning the first prize of \$500.

Sept. 1, Decorah Drum Corps welcomed home with a grand reception at the Opera House. Address by E. E. Cooley.

Sept. 12, 13, 14 and 15, County Fair in Decorah. A grand success; pronounced the best in this section of the country; and equal to many State Fairs. A magnificent display of cattle and other blooded stock. Receipts, \$3,173.79.

Measures are being taken to largely develop the extensive stone quarries around Decorah, and also to bring into market profitably its wonderful fossil limestone for which there is a large demand for ornamental purposes.

CHAPTER IX.

DECORAH.

Decorah, the county seat of Winneshiek county, the beautiful and famous gem city of northeastern Iowa, naturally comes first in importance in mentioning the towns of the county. It is romantically located in the valley of the Upper Iowa River, and about two miles from the exact geographical center of the county. The Upper Iowa River, being supplied by large, never failing springs all along its course, has a continuous water-power as it traverses a valley of great fertility, and romantic and varied beauty. Into the river at Decorah and its suburbs, flow streams from both sides—generally of cool, spring water. The city is sheltered from the storms of winter and summer by high, wooded hills, usually sloping up from the valley, but in some places standing out in precipices and rocky bluffs, which rise in tower-like masses, adding variety and charm to the picture. Though the hills surrounding Decorah are at their summits from 200 to 260 feet high—one of them thus giving a powerful head to Decorah's water works—the country about is reached by easy grades up the valleys by which the city is surrounded, and yet which are so circling, that the broad valley in which Decorah is located is fully protected, and seems surrounded by hills.

From some of the caves in these hills issue streams of water large enough to operate flour mills with two run of stones.

The most remarkable of these caves is known as Ice Cave. Its entrance is through an opening in a rocky bluff, overlooking the river and facing the city, about half a mile north of its business streets. In this cave ice forms in summer and melts away in winter, and many have been the theories and discussions by scientific men on the subject. As you enter the cave you go several rods through its successive chambers, down steep slopes, and at the lower depths of the cave is found the chilly atmosphere from the rocks which, it may be, have during the winter accumulated so much frigidity that they retain it till well through the summer, and freeze the water that comes down through the crevices from

the hills above; but by the end of summer generally lose their coldness so that the ice melts away as winter comes, before a new store of freezing chilliness can be garnered up. However this may be the case is a great wonder to multitudes of people.

Another great wonder which has been more particularly developed within a very few years, is the rich deposit of a fossiliferous rock, from which are obtained specimens of surpassing beauty. This region is a delight to geologists, who pronounce it one of the most wonderful in the country.

Add to these and other attractions to be seen on every hand, the charming and romantic drives that lead out from Decorah, and the magnificent views that reward those who climb the hills, and it is no wonder that the new-comer is delighted. The changeful scenes are so variedly beautiful that even the old resident never becomes tired of them. A visitor to Decorah a few years ago, in writing to an eastern periodical, thus expresses his or her appreciation:

"We know of no locality where the picturesque, the romantic, the curious and the rural are so happily blended with the refinements, the elegancies, and amenities of city life, as in Decorah; nor do we know of any place where persons suffering from overtaxed physical and mental energies, or from bilious or pulmonary complaints, can find a more delightful locality for recuperation, recreation, and restoration to a vigorous health; nor are we surprised to learn that many from the east and south are beginning to make Decorah a place of resort. The healthfulness of the climate of northern Iowa, and the peculiar freedom of Decorah from all malarial elements, makes her one of the best possible resorts for persons afflicted with the bilious complaints of the south and the pulmonary diseases of the east."

The continuous fall of the river as it seeks the Mississippi, in the valley hundreds of feet below, not only makes frequent water powers, but prevents ponds and sloughs, with their malarious influences, and the water of the large and small streams are unusually pure and sparkling.

The principal part of Decorah is on one side of the Iowa River. A broad tongue of elevated land reaches out into the valley, and yet low enough to be protected by the surrounding hills. On the most elevated ridge of this tongue is Broadway with the Court House and most of the churches, and on Broadway and the streets that cross it and are parallel to it are numerous pleasant residences. Slightly elevated plateaus in other parts of the city also furnish sites for many delightful homes and grounds.

Across the river is the very pleasant suburb known as West Decorah. Quite a number of Decorah's thriving business men have their residences there. On an elevated plateau, overlooking

West Decorah, and a part of Decorah, stands, in the midst of ample and pleasant grounds, that important and imposing institution of learning the Norwegian Luther College.

But before we look at the institutions and business of Decorah, let us trace its history as far back as we can; and that is not far. For there are unwritten tales of centuries on centuries in the limitless remains of animal life in the fossil rocks, and impressive "sermons in stone" in the rocky treasures that are scattered almost everywhere beneath our feet as we explore the hills and valleys, but let us come back again to the history that has been, or perhaps can be, written.

And how better can we take it up than in the words of Rev. E. Adams, for some years pastor of the Congregational church, Decorah, and afterwards State Agent for the Congregational Society. His Thanksgiving discourse, preached at the Methodist church, Decorah, November 28, 1867, was true to its title, "The First Things of Decorah," an extensive re-production from its pages will be of interest and permanent value. After appropriate and suggestive introductory remarks, Mr. Adams said:

[Since the preceding paragraphs were prepared, it has seemed desirable, as a matter of record as well as for permanent preservation in historical records, to give the Thanksgiving discourse of Mr. Adams entire, and it is therefore presented as follows:]

THE FIRST THINGS OF DECORAH.

Text: 'A Syrian ready to perish was my Father..—Deut. xxvii; 5th.'

It is interesting and profitable to trace results to their beginnings, especially if the results are great and the beginnings small. It serves to awaken gratitude and humility; sometimes to inspire new courage for the future. God was mindful of this in his dealings with His ancient people. That people, great and mighty, He raised up from a humble origin until established in the promised land. Here among the things which He appointed for them annually to observe was the Feast of Ingatherings, at which time they were to bring up to Jerusalem the first fruits of the harvest from all parts of the land,—every man with his own offering. It was then that each was to appear with his basket of fruits upon his shoulder, to be given into the hand of the Priest, by whom it was to be set down before the altar of his God, and then he was to say: "A Syrian ready to perish was my Father." This was to remind him of the littleness of his people's origin, when one of his ancestors was a homeless wanderer and exposed to famine. Then he was to recount briefly the dealings of God with his nation through the past to the present, concluding thus:—"And now, behold, I have brought the first fruits of the land which Thou, O, Lord, hast given me." There and thus was he to worship, and then, tarrying yet awhile in the city, as he choose, was he to rejoice in every good thing which the Lord had given

him and his house, the Levite and the stranger. What a grand thanksgiving time that must have been; the whole city filled thus with grateful offerings and joyful hearts!

Our Puritan fathers, not by any direct command from God, but as a natural result of their heartfelt dependence on Him, fell into very much the same way as, from year to year, when the annual harvests were gathered in, they set apart a day for special praise and thanks, in which, after the public assembly, were the joyous family gatherings of the children and children's children, at the old homestead, where in the midst of the bounties of God, there was good cheer, praise and prayer; and we may add, too, of frolic and glee—a portion in due season for old and young. Hence came Thanksgiving Day, now national, as we are called upon by the highest authority of the land to observe it.

Thus are we convened to-day. The occasion naturally suggests to us a glance at our national origin—a brief review of the course of Providence with us to the present time, till now there is spread out upon this continent a great and mighty people. Especially would it be proper to note the events of the past year, the discoveries of science, or achievements of art, the development of our national resources, additions to our literature, the spread of education and religion, forgetting not the bounties of the harvest and such blessings as being found in the narrower circles of our domestic and private life, are particularly calculated to put us in sympathy with the spirit and object of the day. Many a topic here might be found, but not here will we linger to-day.

We might again extend our vision abroad, and by contrast hold up the cause of national gratitude, setting the prosperous condition, on the whole, of our country, though troubled yet with the burdens and problems of a recent intestine war, with the unsettled condition of the European world: England disturbed by Fenian assemblies and Trade Unions; France lowered in the scale of her national greatness, with her people calling for more liberty, to be satisfied perhaps with a little more military glory; Prussia struggling for a united Germany; Spain with her internal corruption and weakness, and so on; each with something to annoy; the balance of power as uncertain as ever; taxes in some cases enormously oppressive; business generally greatly crippled; the world looking on, not knowing what a day may bring forth. Here, I say, we might turn, but why not dismiss to-day the outside world for, we will not say a selfish, but a narrower view.

If to us it is pleasant to trace the origin of things, particularly of things prosperous that have started recently from small beginnings; and if again this pleasure is greatly increased even to joy and gratitude to God, who in all things is to be acknowledged by the fact that the things passed in review are such as we

have been familiar with, a part of, or greatly interested in, why may we not find fitting employment for a few moments in so humble a theme as the history of our own town?

This, then, Christian friends and fellow-citizens is what I propose to-day—a task that has been found easier in conception than execution. To write history is a difficult work—a strictly truthful history can never be written, for history when made is life, and this life can never be re-produced by the pencil or the pen—only imitations of it. The historian must gather such dry bones of dates, names and facts as come to hand, and clothe them with such semblance of life as he may. To write history, again, while the actors are still living must be, as you perceive, a delicate work.

Expect not then too much! be charitable. Overlook any omissions or inaccuracies that may at once appear to you—more familiar as some of you are with the scenes reviewed than am I. It is only by snatches of time that materials have been gathered and arranged. More time and care, I have no doubt would bring to light things just as worthy of notice as those which will appear, and correct some that do appear. All I propose to do, all I can do, is to turn you back to the beginning of our town, to note a few of its first things—more particularly in a few of the first years of its history, which I trust will so present to us the past, the present and future, as to fill us with emotions becoming the day.

We have to go back but a brief period of time. Less than twenty years ago, as the sun rose in the east to look down upon this quiet valley, where now are our dwellings, these streets and gardens and farms, no hum of business broke in upon the stillness of the morning hour.

The natural beauty of the landscape, ere marred by the white man's touch, must have been of exceeding loveliness. No wonder that for the red man here was one of his favorite haunts upon the banks of this beautiful river, fed by its springs and trout brooks, its bluffs now becoming so bare, then covered with their forest in which were the wild deer, the partridge and squirrel; these vales, now at times bare and dust-covered, filled with waving grass, plum trees, fruits and flowers. No wonder, I say, that from the outside prairies the Indian trails centered here, along which these, our recent predecessors of a former race, in accordance with their simple patriarchal government, by their families and their tribes, came in here for the burial of their dead; here to hunt and fish; aye, here, too, may we not say, according to their idea of the good and bad spirits above them, to worship also.

Often upon these bluffs, as the hunter's arrow, or in later times, the rifle missed its mark, has he cast upon the ground a bit torn from his blanket, or plucked a bed from his wampum, or scattered a portion of his ammunition, as an offering to appease the Spirit, through whose displeasure the failure had come, or to avert it in future. Here, often, no doubt, were the games and

sports of the young; here, too, lamentations and sorrows, even as in later times, in burial scenes, as some old warrior, chief, maiden, or child, was called to depart. And here, thanksgivings, too,—doubtless feasts of rejoicing at success of hunting parties, or victory in bloody strife. Yes, up to within the brief space of twenty years ago, this beautiful valley was all full of life, primitive life of nature and man. But now the scene is changed, and we are here! The process has been a rapid one. When and by whom was the the beginning of it? Precisely what white man, as surveyor, or ranger, first looked in upon the home of his red brethren, with the infelt destiny of displacing or possessing, we are not able to say. But in the month of June, 1849, in the midst of the picture we have just sketched, though at the time somewhat faded out, yet with seventy-five or one hundred Indians gazing upon the spectacle, their tents still standing,—with the graves of the dead scattered about where now run our streets and stand our dwellings,—in this month of June, 1849, could have been seen an ordinary emigrant wagon, with horses detached, and arrangements being made not for a night's camping merely, but a permanent stay. This of course, as everybody is aware, was what is known the country around as the "Day Family," consisting then of nine persons; starting first from Tazewell County, Virginia, the year previous, touching at Cassville, Wisconsin, then for a short time on a claim in the eastern part of the county, near John McKay's, thence to this place. McGregor then was but a landing, but seldom landed at. What some of us have traveled as the old stage road, was but an Indian trail, with only two settlers upon it between here and Monona, at what is now Frankville.

Beyond this, westward, were but two white families, by the names of Reams and Button. The head of this Button family was suspected of horse-thieving, and was, at an early date visited on this business by a deputation of nine men from Linn County, anxious that justice should be extended, even to the farthest limits of the country then known. No evidence was really found against him; but upon the hint that his absence would be as good as his presence, he soon left, selling his claim to a man by the name of Johnson, of whom the farm was purchased by its present occupant, Mr. Jacob Jewell.

But to return to the inmates of our emigrant wagon. The first thing, was a covering for the head, and then more permanent arrangements for the winter. A temporary cabin, 16x16, to serve ultimately as a stable, had already, by way of anticipation, been partially erected by some members of the family who selected the site, and this was soon so far completed as to admit moving in, and the same night was a tavern opened on the premises, where from that day to this the hospitalities of the "Winneshiek House" have ever been extended. In that first season, when by the presence of surveying parties, horse-thief hunt-

ers, or the rush of travel on Indian trails (!) the accommodations within were somewhat straightened, the guests, in the mild evenings of our autumnal climate, of course could find a welcome bed on the green grass, just outside, and ample space for horses as they stood tied to Indian stakes. No need then for the old sign,—"Room for Man and Beast;"—it was all room, and all the room there was was apparent to every one. Before winter, however, a more commodious building was erected, the main part 20x25, with a wing attached. This was made of logs, shingled, lathed and plastered,—really, for the time, quite an imposing structure. This is the building known as the "old log house," and which made its disappearance but a few years since.

In this connection it may be proper to say that the present "Winneshiek House" was built in the years of 1854-5. The frame was hewed from the native timber, the lath and shingles obtained at Lansing, while the siding is of the pine that once skirted the banks of our river, got out at what was known as Carter's mill, at Plymouth Rock. Considering its size and the difficulty at the time of obtaining and collecting material, no wonder that it was two years in building; completed December 24, 1855. The "Decorah House," as it was originally built, was finished prior to this in 1854, and since enlarged at different times to its present dimensions. An allusion to the "Tremont House," finished in 1857, and burned last winter, (1867,)—gives us a glance at the hotel business among us; commenced in that first log house, though perhaps there is another that some one will say ought to be named—"The Central House."

Almost coeval with this branch of business commenced another, which now appears in the history we have commenced. I allude to the improvements of our water powers. In the same season of 1849, there came a man with his family, who, the year previous, on an exploring tour through this region, had seen such visions of mill-wheels, mill-stones, of saw mills, turning-lathes, possibly of woolen-mills even, in connection with the curves of our river, and the adjacent springs that he had already made his claim and put up his cabin to the square—a man, who, endowed by nature with more than ordinary mechanical skill, has been following up his visions every since, one who is still frequently upon our streets, the fruits of whose labor all of us are reaping more or less, one of those by whom the world is more benefited than is by the world acknowledged. This man, as, of course, many of you know, was William Painter, a native of Green County, Ohio.

His cabin was built upon the property known as the Butler property, nearly opposite the present machine shop, where, as the fruits of his labor, may now be seen the first well dug in town. In his family was the first birth, his son George Patten, born in the fall of 1849, in honor of which and also because he took the names of two sons of the Day family—George, Patten—he after-

wards had the present of a town lot. In his milling propensities Mr. Painter commenced immediately in 1849, and what is known as the Spring or Dunning's mill, soon taking into company with him one Aldridge. He brought a small pair of buhrs from Cincinnati, and set them running by the simplest of machinery possible, in a log mill about sixteen feet square, some of the remains of which are still to be seen. The Heivly power was in his claim, but he did not think it best to commence the improvement of this till his means should be more ample and the country better settled. This power, however, was not long to remain in waiting for soon there came to our town another, the third family, February, 1851, in which there was the same propensity for milling to which we have alluded as a kind of family trait, true to which the descendants of this family may still be seen threading our water courses in search of more powers yet to be improved; I allude now, of course, as many of you again know, to the "Morse Family," the respected father of which is still among us, whose cheerful face is often greeted with the familiar title of "*Uncle Philip*." He with his wife and two children moved in for a time with Mr. Painter, but soon built him a cabin on the back part of the lot on which the Tremont House stood. He built a year or two afterwards, in August and September, 1852, the first frame dwelling in town, which is still standing, and occupied at present by our fellow-citizen, Mr. Driggs (now occupied by Mr. Bonestell.—*Eds*), just west of the Tremont Stand. In his family was the first marriage, as the records have it:

MARRIED.—August 22, 1852, Henry T. Morse to Hannah C. Chase. John S. Morse, Minister. The Mr. Morse now living in Freeport.

But we must not by these pleasing items be drawn down our thread of history too rapidly. In the same season that he came, the the summer of '51, Mr. Morse bought of Mr. Painter a portion of the Heivly water-power and commenced the saw-mill now upon it, he and Mr. Painter building the dam and race together. Mr. Painter built, about the same time, a grist mill, the frame of which still stands within the walls enclosing the present building. About this time the Spring Mill was sold to its present owner, Mr. Dunning, whose family was the fourth in town. Thus commenced and to the joint labor of these men—Wm. Painter, Philip Morse and E. Dunning—are we indebted for, the first beginnings by way of improving the abundant water-power with which we are favored, the value of which we do not yet begin to realize, but which is being developed from day to day. No doubt their labors at this early date had much to do in making this a point, as well as drawing hither other branches of manufacture, to which reference may be made in due time.

In the same year, July 3, 1851, the first lawyer made his appearance, undertaking to walk out from Lansing, he got lost by the way and stopped the first night at a Norwegian's house six or

eight miles east of this. Starting on the next morning he came along about noon to the log tavern, and inquired the way to Decorah, rejoicing, no doubt, to be at his journey's end ere he had found it. His name was John B. Onstine. The second of his profession that came was Dryden Smith; the third, A. B. Webber; the fourth, John L. Burton; the fifth, L. Bullis; the sixth, E. E. Cooley, who came October, 1854,—and so on.

Mention has been made of houses being built. Of course there were carpenters here at this early date. The first in town was a man by the name of Stevens, who soon left for California, where he has since died. The second was our fellow-citizen Mr. William E. Taylor, who came in November, 1851. He bought the chest and tools of Mr. Stevens, the first brought to town—which chest and many of said tools are doing good service at the present day.

The mercantile has ever been a prominent interest among us. This, too, was started at an early date in the summer of 1851, by Aaron Newell, with a partner by the name of Derrick. They opened their stock of goods—not a very large one; indeed, some say about a wheel-barrow full—in the smoke-house on the Winneshiek premises. They soon moved for better accommodations to a kind of slab shanty until they could build a real frame building, the first store, and the first frame building, in fact, built in town, advertised and known as the "Pioneer Store," at present owned and occupied by the firm of Goddard & Henry, and by them enlarged to its present dimensions. This was completed in the summer of '52, and was for the time quite a building, furnishing in the second story a public hall called Newell's Hall. Could we but have a few of all the transactions within that hall, of county courts, caucuses and, I am afraid, of dances, too, and all sorts of things, it would give us a pretty good clue to the early history of the times.

[The old "Pioneer Store" building has since burned down, and a large brick building now stands upon the old site, occupied as a store by C. N. Goddard.—Eds.]

In connection with law and commerce the Gospel soon came, in September, 1851 in the person of a Methodist preacher, who presented himself at the cabin of Uncle Philip Morse on the errand, as he said, of looking up the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Being assured that he had found them, he walked in. That night there was preaching and a class soon organized. This preacher was Elder Bishop, and made arrangements to preach monthly, taking in Lansing, Monona, and the country about in his circuit. A few weeks after, a Congregational minister, Mr. A. M. Eastman, made his appearance and established monthly meetings at the log tavern. Hence sprang the two first churches organized in town. Their subsequent history, the date of organization, the time of building their houses of worship, etc., with a notice of other

churches since and more recently formed, would take us further down the line of history we are pursuing, and require more minuteness than time will permit to-day.

While these things are going on, assuming shape, evidently, to make this quite a point, another event occurred which, of course, cannot be overlooked. It was in this season of 1851 that this was established as the county seat. As, in the minds of many respecting this county seat question, there is an impression that there are things curious, and yet no definite knowledge about it, the recital of a few facts may not be amiss.

In the winter of 1850 and 1851, the Legislature at Iowa City appointed John L. Carson organizing officer of the county. It was his duty to furnish poll books and assist the people in appointed districts within the county in a lawful way to determine by vote where the county seat should be. Three places were appointed for the casting of votes:—this place, Lewiston, at or near Fort Atkinson, and Moneek. The majority of voters were about Moneek, while the interests of Lewiston and Decorah were united upon Decorah. The day of election came. For some reason or other the people of Moneek failed of receiving, as they should, the requisite poll book. A man was appointed, indeed, by the organizing officer to receive it, and it was understood that he was to give it to a certain other person, and that other person was to carry it to Moneek; but somehow there was a failure to connect—that other person never received it, and it was never carried. The people at Moneek being left to their own resources to get up a poll-book and conduct the election, it is not strange that they made some legal mistakes; a few illegal votes, too, were, doubtless, in their eagerness, cast, and yet they had among them, it is supposed, enough legal votes, if lawfully cast, to have secured their object. Their vote, however, was declared illegal and thrown out, which, of course, left Decorah duly elected. The whole number of votes cast was 63. As to that missing poll book; how it failed to connect; this, I believe, is a mystery never yet to the public satisfactorily explained. There were those that asserted, and doubtless believed, that it was all a trick by designing ones, that the people of Moneek might fall into mistakes, and get their vote thrown out. As to the facts whether this was so or not, the historian of course has had no power to put any one on the stand, nor, in some cases, has he thought it modest to question too closely.

These being the facts in the case, it is not to be wondered at that some were dissatisfied with the result of the election; and so, afterwards, as you are aware, there was an effort to remove the county seat thus located. This was in 1856. A law had just been passed by which the County Judge of any county was to submit the question of the county seat to the votes of the people on a petition therefor signed by a certain proportion of voters in the

county. In February, 1856, a petition signed by 400 was presented to the Judge praying an election to be ordered. At the same time a remonstrance was presented, signed by 800. Here arose a question. Was it the duty of the County Judge to order an election in favor of the petitioners regardless of the remonstrance, or in case of a remonstrance—and that in the majority—was he to disregard the petition? Sides were taken, and lawyers employed. For a day and a half, as the case was argued before him, did the Judge carefully gather all possible light from the best legal talent of the day, finally deciding against the petitioners. No election was ordered. At the April election an unofficial vote was taken simply to show the sentiments of the people, which, as a matter of fact, was in favor of a removal—Freeport being the place named.

In June another petition for an election, to be ordered by the Judge, was presented, and another remonstrance, also as before, two to one, followed by a like decision of the County Judge against the petitioners. The case was then referred to the District Court in July,—where, by the District Judge, the action of the County Judge was sustained. In April, 1856, a proposition was submitted to the County for a county loan of \$6,000 to build a court house, which at this time carried, and so fixed the matter.

In reference to these, there were those (among the dissatisfied, of course,) who talked of bribes and unfair dealing—in fine, of much irregularity generally; but here again is the weakness of the historian. He cannot give the real life, but must be content with bare outside facts.

Some things, however, are very evident. The feeling must have been strong, and no pains spared on either side—especially that of the remonstrants. A petition of 400 and a remonstrance of 800, gives 1,200 voters. As a matter of fact, there were many voters who signed neither. This, according to the usual calculation, would give to the county a population of at least about 8,000 people—more by half, as everybody knows than were then in it. There must have been remarkable diligence, not to say great skill, in finding signatures. Had a vote been ordered at the time, it is generally thought that the majority would have been for removal. And again, had there been a judge personally in favor of a removal, very likely (such is the weakness of human nature) an election would have been ordered, and Decorah's sceptre might have passed to Freeport.

But how easy it is to slide down the lapse of time.

We were in the year of 1851,—quite an eventful year. Let us see what we have: Three log cabins, one hotel; a lawyer and two merchants, partners in trade; with other families and persons that might be named, though the census would not be large; the water power beginning to be improved; regular preaching once a month by two different denominations, and a county seat, with of

course regular sessions of the county court—(an august body.) This year of 1851 is really the most interesting by way of the beginning of things among us, and we might dwell here entirely; but we will come down a few years later by a brief glance here and there at what is transpiring.

In 1852 some new-comers are added, and new trades introduced. It was in this year that the first blacksmith shop was started by an old Californian, who burned his own coal in what is called "Cruson's Hollow." He blew his bellows in a building now occupied by Mr. Golz as a cabinet shop; and as he pounded his iron, was somewhat of a dealer in real estate, also. By him the whole block on which the Howell house stands, now the residence of Mr. Goddard, was purchased for \$20. The block opposite, where is the residence of Mr. Horace Weiser, for \$40. A few additional frame dwellings there must have been at that time, though probably not many, as this blacksmith's wife was designated as the "woman that lives in the frame house." His name, as near as can be ascertained, was A. Bradish. He also carried on the tin trade, and had as a hired journeyman, one George C. Winship.

It was in this year, too, as I think, that another very lucrative business was started, though it gives no pleasure to mention it. But we read that when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, Satan came also; and the historian must be faithful.

About this time, down under the hill, in a kind of a spring house, near Day's spring, was a man, we will not call his name at this time, boasting that he had "the pure article" for sale, but it was afterwards ascertained that it had been well watered on its way to this place at Trout Run—a whisky fraud no doubt. This traffic soon crept up into daylight on Water street (which it has never fairly crossed, as it would seem), and was subsequently in the hands of one Gookins whose establishment not long afterward was destroyed, and the place for once cleared of liquors. This, however, was the result more of a quarrel among his patrons than a movement of reform among the people. The absence of the spirits was but temporary. To the place, though swept and garnished, they soon returned with at least seven others added, which have gone on increasing ever since. In justice to this, Gookins, however, it ought to be said that there is reason to believe that he became a better man, as some of us used to meet him in prayer-meetings, and as one interested in Sabbath schools. So in the history of this town, have some from time to time exchanged the business referred to for a better, and to as many as will do likewise will we most heartily give the right hand of welcome.

In 1853 the population increases. In this year Ammon & Co. came in; the first to add steam to our water power; the beginning of what is culminated, at last, in the present foundry and machine shop—an establishment no less useful than ornamental to

the place. It was in this year that the town was first laid out, and original plat made ready for record August 17, 1853. The man is still living (Judge Price, of Clayton County) who claims the honor of suggesting the idea to the members of the Day family, while yet in the log house. The idea, however, was not entirely new to them, though by his encouragement, doubtless, their purpose was strengthened. He claims, too, the credit of suggesting the name Decorah, and tells how, after supper, he took a piece of chalk and marked out on the table how the town could be laid off,

In 1854 the first school house was built; the same that now stands on the old site, recently changed in color and fenced for domestic uses. The first teacher employed was a young man in the greenness of his youth, fresh from Vermont, seeking a location for the practice of medicine. He had come in through Monona, and was greatly discouraged by the residents here, so far as the prospects of medical practice was concerned, but had the offer of the school at \$30 per month, if he could pass examination. An examining committee was appointed and a day set for the ordeal. The day came, and with it one of the committee, who examined him, found him qualified, and gave him a certificate. He commenced school, taught a month, flogged a child of one of the directors, and raised quite an excitement in the district thereby. By this time his practice had commenced; he didn't care whether he taught or not. The result was, another man took the school off his hands and he devoted himself to his profession, which he had modestly followed ever since. His name was H. C. Bulis. The committee-man who examined him and gave him his certificate was Levi Bullis. The new teacher was Charlie Allen. That old certificate, by the way, the first ever given in the school, is still kept as a relic of the past; whether brought out in later times as evidence to the people of qualifications for Senatorial honors, is not ascertained.*

It would be interesting here from these beginnings, to trace the history of our educational institutions, the Select or High Schools we have had—good ones, too—not overlooking, of course, our Norwegian College, but more especially to trace the progress of our public school; how it was driven by winter's cold and

*The author of this discourse wishes to say that since its delivery a mistake has been discovered in this matter. The school house was built in the year previous, 1853, and a school taught in it by a young man who came with his father's family, in that year, from Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and settled at Freepert. After teaching that winter he was for four years the acting Treasurer of the County until of age, when he was elected for three successive terms to fill that office, until in the war he served as Captain of Company D, 6th Iowa Cavalry; after which he became cashier in the First National Bank, where he may now be found—Mr. T. W. Burdick. (he has also represented his district in Congress, as is noted elsewhere —Eds.)

To him certainly some credit is due that since the organization of the county its Treasury has never suffered from a single embezzlement or fraud. Mr. Burdick shows his certificate, signed by Mr. H. K. Averill, and a list of his scholars, about forty-six in number, with the names of the parents. He says that he "boarded 'round," taking in his range the families in Cruson's Hollow on the east, and the Moore and Child places on the west, and that such was the growth of trees and underbrush around the school house that one could hardly see it at four rods distance.

straightness of space, to sojourn for a while in basement rooms, sheltered beneath church eaves, as schools often are; how taxes were first voted by the people for a \$20,000 school house, generally about three attending the elections, till money accumulating excited an interest among the lovers of education! It would be interesting, I say, to follow the progress of these things, till, at last, we have such a building and such a school as we have, of which we have reason to be proud; but of this, time will not admit.

At the close of this year—1854—let us see, if we can, how the town looks. Our three cabins of '51 have increased to quite a little village of fifteen or twenty buildings, counting hotels, stores, stables, shops and buildings of all kinds. On the other side of Dry Run, so-called, to the south and east, stands one now occupied by Dr. Bolles; on Broadway, two: the old school house and the one occupied by myself, though less in size then than now. The rest, a dozen or fifteen in number, were scattered along Water street, commencing with the old building, or a part of it, now occupied by Mr. Keyes for a carpenter shop, including some of the old buildings on the opposite side a little further up; then up to the hotel stands the Pioneer store, and so with a building here and there on one side of the street or other, up to the cabins of Mr. Painter and Morse, aforesaid. The population probably was about one hundred.

At this time traces of Indian graves were not all obliterated; a half a dozen or so had indeed been leveled to prepare the site of the Winneshiek House, then building. However, a spot was marked, and still had traces by which it could be marked, right at the intersection of Winnebago and Main streets, between the old Norwegian College buildings and Lawyer Bullis' office, of a recent grave, said to be the resting place of Chief Decorah, from whom our town was named. Some present may recollect how, a few years afterwards, our bosoms swelled with respect for the old chief; with what reverence we exhumed his remains—how, in imagination, we beheld his noble form, as his skull, with its straight *black hair* was turned out by the spade; with what pomp and ceremony it was planned to remove his remains to some suitable place, possibly a monument erected—till, in gathering necessary facts for the occasion, word came back to us that Decorah was a chief greatly respected by his tribe, an old man, considerably bent over, with one eye put out, and his hair very gray. His hair *very gray*! All but this could have been got along with, but somehow the poetry was gone! Enthusiasm subsided!

However, if in future years, by the lapse of time, this difficulty should be obliterated, and any desire should remain in any to erect a monument to the old chief, they can find his bones, or those of some other poor Indian, safely deposited in a rough box a few inches below the surface of the ground, close to the northeast corner of the court house yard.

But here, again, how easy to slip down among the things that we have done, instead of keeping back in the past.

I will detain you by an allusion to only one year more, that of 1855. In this year our town made marked progress. Many newcomers were added, and many new kinds of business introduced; among them the Pioneer Harness Shop was opened by J. C. Spencer.

The first livery stable started was by Clark Kenyon and C. E. Dickerman. Said Dickerman also sold the first drugs, with an assortment of other things, such as could be turned to advantage; though the first regular drug store was opened the year after by E. I. Weiser & Bro.

What gave the place an especial impetus in this year of 1855, was the establishment of the Land Office for the Turkey River Land District. The bill constituting this land district passed Congress in March, 1855, mainly by the efforts of Gen. Jones, of Dubuque. What considerations any persons in Washington were to receive for getting the office here; how they somehow failed of getting what they expected, and displeased thereby, aided in removing the office early in 1856, need not be told.

Nor need a detail of land office times here be entered upon. They must have been wild and curious times. The office was finally opened the day before Christmas, 1855; office hours from 9 to 12 each day. The town was crowded with adventurers from all parts of the country, with a rage for land almost barbarous. For two weeks, until some system was established, entrance was gained to the office by brute force. He that could get his hand upon the handle of the door, and maintain his position until office hours was first best. The entrance was by an outside stairway leading to the second story. The building used for the office still stands, occupied as a boarding house, one door east of the harness shop of Mr. Noble. The white paint but partially hides the old sign "U. S. Land Office." One night, with the thermometer at thirty-five degrees below zero, a man stationed himself at midnight at the head of the stairs, and endured the bitter cold bravely for his chance. By morning both his feet were frosted, but still he held his ground. Awhile after daylight the crowd gathered behind him down the stairs and out into the street, passed up to him a warm breakfast and hot coffee in honor of his persistence, and good-naturedly cheered him to hold on, which he did. Sometimes these throngs would begin to gather by one o'clock p. m., and stand all night for the next day. At the same time in the rear of the building was another pair of stairs, and those within the ring could somehow get entrance to the office, and enter all the land they chose by paying the officials something. Head clerks in this way received their hundreds of dollars for single night's work. This, too, was known. How this company of men ever got through the winter without continued conten-

time and occasion. It is not nothing of tearing the office to the ground, as they threatened to do, is indeed a wonder, especially when we are told, and we would not say it if we had not been told so, that the quantity of liquor used that winter was by no means limited. It is also remarkable that during this time not a theft or robbery was known. This is the more so, as the amount of gold or its equivalent then in town was almost incredible, some say not less than a half a million. In proof of this the man can be produced, and he then but a youth, who affirms that in peculiar circumstances he was constituted by acclamation chief treasurer to hold in safe keeping for the time being such effects as might be upon the persons of parties present. Belts filled with gold, packages of warrants, etc., were thrown together in a dry goods box over which he was to stand guard until the equilibrium of the assembly should be restored, the contents of which box counted out over \$320,000. The circumstances alluded to I need not hint further than to say that it was about Christmas, just as news came that the office was to be really opened. Such a young man, so standing in the esteem of his fellows for sobriety and honesty, deserves to prosper as a retired banker, in the honest calling of a farmer. We wish him a railroad close to his house!

In this winter and spring of 1855-6, nine banking houses were in full operation, two of which remain, that of Weiser & Filbert, now Winneshiek County Bank, and one Easter, Cooley & Co., now First National Bank. Heavy stocks of goods were opened; the population and business had taken such a start that Decorah was the chief centre of trade for the whole region around about even for a hundred miles or more, especially north and west.

When the Land Office was removed in 1856, some people and some things left with it, but many stayed. The town got a start, and it kept on growing—no railroad, indeed, yet, but still we live. I will follow down the history no farther.

But you will allow me here to note one or two interesting and a few first things with which I have met that have failed to find a place in the history given.

Wm. Painter ate water-melons that grew on a patch of ground at the lower end of town, in the street, near Mr. Keyes' carpenter shop, from seeds scattered by the Indians at a dance and feast held there. A. Bradish feasted on strawberries plucked upon the lot where he built his shop, now Mr. Golz's cabinet shop.

To Dea. James Smith belongs the honor of making the first plow manufactured in town, in a blacksmith shop which he erected, now used as a stable in the rear of Mr. Eckart's cabinet shop. He also ironed the first buggy made in town; the buggy was made by an enterprising Welshman, who came to town in 1854. He, like the first lawyer, walked out from Lansing to take a view, liked the prospects, and soon commenced a business that took the

shape of agricultural ware-rooms, on which is the name of "G. Phelps." The oldest cat in town probably is one called "Bob," it is thirteen years of age, whose kittenhood commenced in the mercantile life in the store of Dr. Green and Hazelett, in West Decoriah, thence to the old Dickerman stand, now the leather store of Mr. Cyrus Adams, thence to its present quarters, in the store next to the Post Office, with Father Green. With much wisdom from the past, with an amiable and serene old age, do they jog along in life together.

Of the equine race, the oldest resident probably is one called "Dandy," brought to this place in the energies of a six-year-old by Mr. Filbert, now owned by Mr. Weiser, still powerful in his old age, a good moral horse, in one respect at least, never by his masters subjected to the infections of the race course—what we wish could be said of all horses.

The first court was in the log tavern, Monday, September 1, 1851. Being no business, adjourned to October following. At this time the county revenues were 70 cents. Warrants issued \$6.00.

The first mail entered town June, 1851—in one letter, two newspapers—Lewis Harkins. mail carrier; C. Day, Post master. It is said in these days he carried the post office in his pocket.

I have already mentioned the first well dug, the first birth, the first marriage. The first death was of a Mr. Chase, who died in the fall of 1852, buried, of course, where we used to bury our dead, in the brush on private property—we are almost ashamed to tell where and how—till the enterprise of Mr. James. E. Simpson, in 1861, gave us a cemetery.

Thus, my friends, have I given you a few items of our early history. Some of you, doubtless, see mistakes and omissions. You will pardon these; I have given simply what I have met with my inquiries made at snatches of time.

Allow me a few words in conclusion. Gratitude is due to God to-day for his kind and preserving care. Some of the earlier residents indeed, are no more. Of the Day family five have been taken: two sons, one in Oregon, and one in California; two daughters, one fourteen and the other a little older, dying while attending school at Madison, Wis. Father Day, we buried in the autumn of 1860; Aaron Newell, in 1862. And so might we mention others; but yet a goodly number of the older residents are still with us, and many not here are in other places.

The goodness of God marks the scenes passed in review to-day. We should rejoice together in the continued thrift of our town. A railroad we expect, of course, in due time; but if disappointed in this let us remember our water powers and our manufactures, with other elements of growth peculiar to us. These let us in all ways encourage. All thanks here to the enterprise of our mechanics. Then we have much brain power to be developed. Go

stand in our new school building and behold the process there daily going on of fusing nationalities in the crucible of intelligence and mental culture. Let facilities there be added for instructions in the classics, the higher mathematics; for everything lower than the college, drawing into it the patronage of the country, while it gives increased advantages to our own children, and more will come from this to give us prosperity and character than one would at first suppose. Our cemetery I would be glad to see the property of an association, and not a private individual, and better improved as it should be. Also a monument upon the court house square, or some other place, to the deceased soldiers of the county, as in every county there ought to be, and then with other things attended to that would naturally follow I would like to meet you, if God will, on other thanksgiving occasions, with humble thankfulness to our heavenly Father, with social life, friendly feeling, intelligence, virtue, and piety growing among us, with continued blessings of God from year to year.

By us precedents are being set, and customs established. We stand at the head of influences whose flow is to be as permanent as the river and the hills that enter into the beautiful scenery of our home. Let us be faithful to our trust.

LATER HISTORY.

Before proceeding with the sketch of Decorah and events following those described in the discourse of Mr. Adams, it will be well to locate some of the buildings mentioned by him.

The "Howell House" is the old frame building on the southeast corner of Water and Court sts., recently occupied as a tin shop in connection with the adjoining tin shop on Water street.

Mr. Goddard now has a pleasant home on the slightly elevated plateau south of the C., M. & St. P. Ry. depot, where are the fine residences and grounds of Hon. T. W. Burdick, and Conductor L. L. Cadwell, as well as those of Geo. Pennington, A. Tracy, P. A. Whalen, D. N. Hawley, Geo. Q. Gardner, Conductor J. W. Hogan, and others.

The opposite corner on the same side of Water street, mentioned as the residence of Horace S. Weiser, has just become the home of Dr. C. W. Amy, a brother of Mrs. Weiser, and his wife, Dr. Harriet Bottsford Amy. Mr. Weiser commenced his new residence on the southeast corner of Broadway and Grove streets, and diagonally opposite the elegant house and grounds of Judge E. E. Cooley, in the spring of 1872, and completed it in 1873. It is now occupied by his widow, Mrs. H. S. Weiser and family.

The "Old Norwegian College buildings"—occupied by them as a school and college before the building of the Norwegian Lutheran College—were what is now the St. Cloud Hotel, on the northwest corner of Main and Winnebago streets, and the residence

just west of it on Main street, recently occupied by C. W. Burdick. The St. Cloud hotel has since been enlarged by a fourth story, counting the basement, in which is the dining room, kitchen, etc. O. T. Hamre is its present landlord.

"The Decorah House" was the large frame building standing on the southeast corner of Water and Washington streets and now occupied by several small branches of business.

The "Central House" was a stone building which occupied the site where now stands Dakyn's livery stable, on the southwest corner of Washington and Main streets.

The house spoken of as occupied by Dr. Bolles, stood over on the flat beyond the present Decorah public school building.

"Cruson's Hollow" is the valley across the river through which flows the stream from the springs in A. C. Ferren's place, Cruson's notorious place being this side of Ferren's, near the site of the old brick yard.

The first school house, built in 1854, has given place to the present three-story brick building on the northwest corner of Winnebago and Vernon streets, built in the season of 1866, and so far completed that year, that the lower floor was occupied, the other floors being furnished and occupied soon afterward.

The oldest horse mentioned—"Dandy,"—the property of Mr. H. S. Weiser, was carefully cared for by Mrs. Weiser till it died in January, 1880.

The Winneshiek House, built in 1854 by Wm. Day, whose death August 7, 1860, leaving a widow who is still living, more particularly referred to in the chapter on County Chronology, has always been a prominent and popular hotel, and its fame has extended to other parts of the country. It was greatly enlarged and improved in the latter part of 1876 and early in 1877 magnificently furnished and re-opened Wednesday, April 18, 1877; Seibert's St. Paul band furnishing music for the occasion. Its handsome front looks down Washington Street, and its location is still a prominent and convenient one. Present landlord, A. J. McClaskey.

Mr. Adams mentions the Tremont House, burned in the winter of 1867. Early in 1876 the project of building an up-town hotel on the Tremont site was agitated. It resulted in the erection of the fine three-story hotel building, known as the Arlington, costing about \$16,000. It was opened in grand style February 1, 1877, and did a good business for some time, but was closed on the leaving of landlord Dow, and is now used as a boarding-house, of the Decorah Institute.

One of the oldest but later hotels of Decorah was the Union House, on the south side of Water Street, below Washington Street, kept by Felix Curran, now a resident of Alexandra, Dakota. It was destroyed by fire on the night of November 28, 1879.

Besides the leading hotels, the Winneshiek House and the St. Cloud Hotel, Decorah, has the old popular farmer's hotel, the Stiles House, and several other smaller ones.

The cemetery mentioned by Mr. Smith, thanks to the enterprise of J. E. Simpson and others, has become a large and beautiful resting place for the dead. Situated on the elevated rolling grounds south of the city, partly covered with a grove of young trees, is well laid out and kept in good order. But the very few recent graves testify to the healthfulness of the city.

Mr. Adams refers to the solemn resurrection of the alleged remains of the Indian Chief Decorah, after which this city was named. This event, which took place August 4, 1859, and the second resurrection on the 6th of June, 1876, when the Court House grounds were graded in order to terrace them, are described at some length in a preceding chapter, relating to the Winnebago Indians. Judge M. V. Burdick asserts, however, that he has frequently seen the noted Indian chief since the time of such resurrection and re-interment. His name was Wachon-Decorah, and from him our neighboring town of Waukon also takes its name. He was more commonly known, however, as "one-eyed Decorah," from the fact of his having but one eye. Judge Burdick says that he must have been very old, as his form was much bent—a thing uncommon even with very aged indians, or squaws, who have seen many years of toil. He died, according to Judge Burdick, in the winter of 1880-81, on an island in the Mississippi River, above Lansing, near the Wisconsin shore.

The record of Decorah and her people in the war of the Rebellion is given in a previous chapter on the military history of the county. Her railroad history has also been given in that of the county and in the chronological history of events, and will be referred to later in this volume so far as concerns the present. Many prominent events, including criminal trials, storms and floods, not recorded in county history, are noted in the chronological history of the county, and we will not repeat them here. But there are some things not specially noted that deserve a more extended mention than has been given them.

On the first Monday in April, 1857, a meeting was held to incorporate Decorah as a village. Resulting from this an election was held on the 30th of June, 1857, when E. E. Cooley was chosen President of the incorporated government. Decorah continued as an incorporated town until 1871, the control of affairs being invested in a board of five aldermen or councilmen, elected from the town at large.

Among its executive officers following Mr. Cooley, we find, W. F. Coleman, elected Mayor in March, 1861; again in 1862, and repeatedly elected to that office till 1870.

Early in 1871 Decorah was incorporated as a city of the second class and divided into four wards, represented in the city council by two aldermen or councilmen from each ward. At the election held March 6th, 1871, the following officers were elected:

Mayor, Charles F. Allen; Clerk, G. W. Patterson; Treasurer, E. I. Weiser; City Attorney, E. E. Cooley; Marshal, John T. Baker; Aldermen, G. O. Rusted, G. W. Adams, N. Burdick, John Greer, J. L. Pennington, A. D. Thomas, J. H. Montgomery, O. J. Clark.

We have had for Mayors since that time the following well-known residents of Decorah, elected as follows: Frank E. Baker, in March, 1873; Wm. H. Valleau, in March, 1875; and twice re-elected, holding the office for three years. E. E. Cooley, elected in March, 1878 and again in 1879; Dr. H. C. Bulis, elected in March, 1880, and again in 1881; Wm. H. Valleau, elected in March, 1882, and present incumbent.

The following are the present officers (1882) of the Decorah city government: Mayor, Wm. H. Valleau; City Attorney, O. J. Clark; City Clerk, W. R. Toye; Treasurer, George Q. Gardner; Assessor, Cyrus Adams; Street Commissioner, A. W. Bonstell; Marshal, Ed Bean; Night Watchman, John Wilson.

The members of the City Council, elected for two years, one being chosen each year from each ward, are:

1st Ward, H. Engerbertson, Geo. L. Wendling; 2d Ward, E. P. Johnson, Wm. Jennisch; 3d Ward, R. B. Tuttle, John Curtin; 4th Ward, James Alex Leonard, J. H. Baker.

In the chronological history of the county, several mentions are made of the Norwegian Lutheran College, erected on its large grounds, and commanding site in West Decorah, and its progress from commencement to completion. The college has thirty-two acres of rolling ground connected with it, and is an imposing edifice in the Norman-Gothic style of architecture, three stories in height, and costing \$100,000. The main building and one wing were erected in 1865; the other wing, completing the original design, in 1874. This college was at first opened at LaCrosse, Wis., in 1861, was transferred to Decorah in 1862, and occupied what is now the St. Cloud Hotel, till 1865, when it moved into its present building. It began with eleven students in LaCrosse, had thirty-two on its commencement in Decorah, and eighty on entrance into its present building. Now it has an average of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred students, often approaching the latter number. Its president is L. Larsen, an able and efficient one. It has nine professors which are selected from the ablest of the scholars and educators in Europe and America. The college and the cause of learning recently sustained a severe loss in the death of Prof. J. D. Jacobson, but in that case as in other vacancies, they are filled with the best men that can be found. The Norwegian Lutheran College is the representative institution of that nationality for this country and especially for the northwest.

Its pupils are more particularly from Iowa,* Wisconsin and Minnesota. It is chiefly supported by contributions from Lutheran congregations. The college is not strictly theological—those who wish to study theology can be prepared in it to enter the Norwegian Lutheran Theological Seminary at Madison, Wisconsin, or Concord College, a German Theological school, at St. Louis, Mo. The course of study embraces a preparatory department and a full college course. Thirty dollars per year is charged for tuition, and \$70 for board; but aid is afforded to students not able to pay their way. The college has its literary societies and a library of several thousand volumes. The college choir is a popular institution with the people of the city, as is also its orchestra and its excellent cornet band, which has furnished music on many public holidays and celebrations in Decorah.

The Decorah public school building has been previously referred to in this chapter. It cost, exclusive of furniture, \$20,000. It was thought to be ample for the educational wants of the city for years, but has become so crowded that additional room will have to be secured, as there are over 600 students enrolled this early in the school year; the enrollment last year was 688, and the number this year will probably be greater. This does not include the West Decorah school. The school is divided into nine grades, in which all the branches from the primary to the High School course are taught. A new and advantageous feature is the system of special teachers for a particular branch in the various departments, thus securing the benefit of special fitness for instruction in each study taught, instead of one teacher giving instruction in all the studies in his or her department. The school possesses appropriate apparatus. A special High School department was established a few years ago, and the first class, nine in number, graduated in the latter part of June, 1881, with credit to themselves and the school, as did the class which followed them this year—1882.

The following is the corps of teachers for the present school year, they all being so successful in their several departments as to be re-elected from the previous year:

H. L. Coffeen, Principal; Misses Lou Hughes, Julia Curran, Mary Helgersen, Ada Bulis, Eva Benedict, M. E. Riley, Emma Shipley, Emma Telford, Susie Duffin and Mrs. M. E. Jester. C. H. Valder, Teacher of Penmanship.

The Board of Education, which has management of the schools, is as follows: E. Cutler, President; Joseph Hutchinson, W. F. Coleman, Geo. Q. Gardner, B. Annundson, Edwin Klove.

In our chronological record will be seen mention of the Winnebiek Normal Institute, with Sherman Page as principal. This institution suspended during the war, Mr. Page taking commission in the army. It was afterward revived, and for a

time; but Pedagogue Page soon removed to Austin, Minn., where he became somewhat famous as Judge Page, in the bitter unrelenting warfare which he waged on political and professional enemies in Austin and elsewhere. But its place is filled by the Decorah Institute, under the management of Prof. J. Breckenridge, his assistant, J. W. Rich, and an efficient corps of assistants. The Decorah Institute was established by Prof. Breckenridge in September, 1874. It occupies the building formerly used by the M. E. Church, and is situated on Broadway, south of the Court House. The Arlington House is used as a boarding house where students obtain board at actual cost, it being amply fitted for the purpose, as well as for rooms for many of the students. The Decorah Institute draws pupils from adjoining counties and States. There were over 250 in attendance last year, and the number this year will probably be larger, as at the commencement of the school year there are over 150.

The Decorah Business College, under the charge of John R. Slack, an experienced instructor and accountant, was established at about the same time and was conducted in connection with the Decorah Institute. It occupies the second floor of the brick building on Water Street, opposite Stile's Hotel.

The Catholics have a parochial school in connection with their church here, and the initiatory steps have been taken and a part of the funds raised for the building of a Sisters School, which will become an important educational institution of Decorah.

The Norwegians also have a private school in the basement of the Norwegian Lutheran Church on Broadway with a good attendance.

In 1875 a select school for young children, embracing some of the features of the Kindergarten system, was established by Mrs. S. K. Everett in the basement of the Congregational Church, and met with gratifying success, and continued for several years. Her ill health caused the temporary suspension of the school, and it was taken up by others. Mrs. Everett in the spring of 1881 accepting a position as a teacher in the Iowa College for the blind, at Vinton, to which she was re-elected at the end of the school year, and served to the present summer, when she declined re-appointment on account of poor health and needed rest. The childrens' school here is continued, however, Mrs. J. Breckenridge, capably filling the vacancy for the present.

In musical talent and culture Decorah stands high, and is well supplied with amateur artists on voice and instrument. The present summer has witnessed a revival in voice culture, through the work of Prof. E. C. Kilbourne, of Terre Haute, Ind., a highly successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music, whose time of late has been specially given to voice culture in which he has rare ability and success, and who came here for a summer vacation. The opportunity was improved, however, by singers and

students in music in Decorah and vicinity to take private lessons in voice culture, so that Prof. Kilbourne's time was fully occupied to the end of his vacation. A probably successful effort is being made to have him return next season and establish a summer school in Decorah.

Decorah is well supplied with churches. The largest is the Norwegian Lutheran Church on Broadway, adjoining the beautiful residence and grounds of Mrs. H. S. Weiser. It is built of brick, with stone trimmings, on a stone basement, and was erected in 1875-6, at a cost of \$20,000. Rev. W. Brandt presides there very acceptably to a large congregation.

The Methodist Church which took the place of their old wooden building—the first church building in Decorah—is a fine large brick structure, trimmed with stone, costing about \$13,000, and was erected in 1860, and dedicated December 20th. It has had for its pastors men who have become prominent for eloquence and ability. Among them are Rev. H. W. Bennett, now of Dubuque, and in late years two young men, Rev. S. G. Smith, who is just finishing his third year as pastor of a prominent church in St. Paul, Minnesota, to become presiding elder there; and after him came Rev. F. E. Brush last year called to the leading M. E. Church of Davenport, Iowa. The pastor for the present year has been Rev. F. M. Robertson, an earnest preacher and worker.

The Congregational Church, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Court streets, built of brick with a high stone basement, was erected in 1860, at a cost of about \$6,000. Previous to its erection meetings were held at the Court House. The first regular pastor was Rev. W. A. Keith, who was here about a year, and lived at Freeport. In 1857 Rev. Ephriam Adams succeeded him, and remained till 1872, when he was called to the position of State Agent for the Congregational Society in Iowa. He was followed by Rev. H. B. Woodworth, who became pastor in September, 1872. He proved to be one of the ablest pulpit orators in the state, and his services were in demand on many public occasions. He was pastor of the church till the spring of 1882; except for about a year and a half's absence on account of ill-health, during which time Rev. J. F. Tainter, a young, but efficient and able worker occupied the pulpit; Mr. Tainter's services closing at the commencement of 1880. Mr. Woodworth gave in his final resignation early in 1882, and about the first of March went with his family, for the sake of his health, to a stock farm near Mt. Vernon, Dakota, 18 miles beyond Mitchell. Not long after Mr. Woodworth's departure, Rev. A. Etheridge, of Marseilles, Ill., was engaged to preach for six months, and proved an earnest and faithful laborer for the cause of christianity. Rev. John Willard, of Massachusetts, an able, eloquent and earnest pulpit orator, and zealous and effectual in church and social work, is occupying the pulpit at this writing, and has the hearty sympathy and

co-operation of the people. [Since this chapter was written Rev. H. S. Church has been appointed pastor of the M. E. Church for the ensuing conference year, and J. W. Clinton is continued as presiding elder of the Decorah district.]

The Catholic Church, a substantial stone building on lower Broadway, cost about \$7,000, and was erected in 1865. The cause of that church is efficiently served by the pastor, Rev. Father Garrahan.

The Episcopalians have a beautiful little church building on Broadway, between the residences of C. E. Dickerman and W. H. Val-leau. It was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$5,000. Rector, Chas. A. Stroh; a zealous churchman and an earnest self-denying worker.

The Christian Church occupies the old M. E. church building, and has no regular pastor. A German Methodist Church also occupies an up-stairs room on upper Water Street. It will erect a church on the southwest corner of Main and Grove Streets.

Decorah's banking institutions are established on a firm and reliable basis, with abundant capital. They are as follows:

The First National Bank established in 1854, under the firm name of Easton, Cooley & Co. It was one of the few banks that weathered the financial crisis of 1857. In 1870 it was changed to the firm of Wm. L. Easton & Son, the latter being Jas. H. Easton, who is now president; and under the National Banking act of 1864, became the First National Bank of Decorah. Its officers are: President, Jas. H. Easton; Vice-President, A. Bradish; Cashier, T. M. Burdick; Assistant Cashier, Geo. Q. Gardner; Teller, E. R. Baker; Book-keeper, Joseph Operud; Messenger, Frank Cutler.

The Savings Bank of Decorah has its office in the same rooms with the First National Bank, and is in a prosperous condition. It was established in 1873. Its officers are: President, Jas. H. Easton; Vice-President, C. E. Dickerman; Cashier, T. W. Burdick.

The Winneshiek County Bank—Mrs. H. S. Weiser's—is the oldest bank in the State that has had a continuous existence under the same name. It was established in 1855 by the late Horace S. Weiser and Thomas J. Filbert, who died quite a number of years before him. This bank was one of the two in Decorah that safely passed through the crisis of 1857. It was continued by Mr. Wiser until his death, and since that time by Mrs. Weiser, and Strong & Williams, administrators of the estate. Mr. Weiser, whose death occurred July 19, 1875, was a genial, public-spirited citizen, and did much to develop the resources of the county. His biography will be given with that of other Winneshiek County men in another part of this volume. The present officers of the bank are: President, J. C. Strong; Cashier, J. M. Williams; Teller and Book-keeper, E. N. Holway.

There are several other private banking houses and brokers and real estate offices. S. W. Matteson's broker and loan office is in the Dickerman block on Winnebago Street. Mr. Dickerman has his office in the same building.

Henry Paine, whose beautiful home looks down upper Broadway from the west, has a broker and insurance office in his building on Washington Street, and is also a dealer in wagons, carriages, etc.

Geo. Phelps, a former resident of Decorah, has this season settled here permanently, having purchased the spacious G. F. Francis residence, and improved and fitted it up in an elegant manner; he has opened a handsome banking office on Winnebago street, next to the St. Cloud Hotel. F. R. Fulton, who has also important interests at Grand Forks and Grafton, Dakota, and who purchased the pleasant residence of H. B. Woodworth, has an office in the Phelps building. C. W. Burdick's real estate and abstract office is two doors north of the Phelps' office, being next door to the postoffice.

And speaking of postoffices, Decorah now boasts of one of the most handsome and convenient to be found in any town of its size, the building being erected especially for that purpose in the spring of 1881. It is of brick, two stories high, on the west side of Winnebago street, between Water and Main streets. Being on the south side of a broad alley, it gives opportunity for receiving and delivering mails at the rear door.

Going over the names of postmasters of Decorah, as they appear in county chronology, after C. Day, "who carried the postoffice in his pocket," we find the familiar ones of A. Kimball, E. E. Cooley, and Elisha Hurlburt, who died November 3, 1863, and was succeeded by John R. Slack, who was appointed February 4, 1864. During Mr. Slack's term of office the postoffice was moved into the then new brick building on the east side of Winnebago street, near Main, now occupied by the Journal office, and continued to occupy those quarters till moved across the street to its present location in August, 1881. On the 7th of June, 1869, Ansel K. Bailey, editor of the Decorah Republican, was appointed postmaster, and continues in that position. It was under his administration that the present neat and commodious quarters were secured. C. W. Burdick consenting to erect a building and lease the lower floor to the Government for a moderate rent.

The Western Union Telegraph Office is in the postoffice. A. S. Bailey, of the firm of Bailey & Bro., of the Republican being in charge.

Decorah's telephone exchange, established in 1881 was originally in the postoffice, but was removed to the adjoining office of C. W. Burdick.

The water works system of Decorah is admirable; the high bluffs about the city being particularly favorable therefor. The

water works were erected in 1881 at a cost of about \$25,000, including reservoir, pump house, and machinery, street pipes, etc. The large reservoir is situated on the summit of the high bluff in the southwestern part of the city, not far from the river, being reached by the road running southward from Upper or West Broadway. The reservoir is over 200 feet higher than the business streets, and over 100 feet higher than the most elevated residence portion of the city; it is covered with a cone shaped roof. The pumping works are in the valley in the southwestern part of the city, and the water is obtained from a large well, fed from abundant hidden springs. At the firemen's parade and celebration of the completion of the water works, on February 22, by the force of pressure of the water in the reservoir a stream was thrown over the top of the steeple of the Methodist Church on Upper Broadway, and also far above the Court House. A well drilled, efficient, and suitably equipped fire department as an auxiliary to the water works protects Decorah from fires. It consists of two hose companies and a hook and ladder company. The following are the officers of the department:

Chief Engineer, R. F. B. Portman; First Assistant, W. A. Bonstell; Second Assistant, Jas Alex. Leonard; Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company, E. D. Field; Foreman of Hose Company No. 1, Geo. Hislop; Foreman of Hose Company No. 2, Geo. Q. Gardner.

The military spirit is kept up and the city is honored by the Decorah Light Guards, under the efficient drill of their old commander, Capt. Geo. Q. Gardner, and the present one, W. E. Akers. They were winners of one of the prizes at the State military encampment, June, 22, 1882. The officers are: Captain, W. E. Akers; First Lieutenant, E. R. Baker; Second Lieutenant, R. Reed. of the former members of the company Angus Johnson is Quartermaster of the Second Brigade, I. N. G., with the rank of Captain, and W. R. Toye is Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

The Decorah Drum Corps has won national as well as State reputation. On the 22d of June, 1882, at the State military encampment of the Iowa National Guards, at Waterloo, it was awarded the first prize as being the best drum corps, Dubuque being its chief competitor. At the inter-state military encampment at Dubuque, it was, on the 29th of August, awarded the first prize of \$500, beating the Chicago Drum Corps. It is the Drum Corps of the Fourth Regiment Iowa National Guards, of which its leader, Frank Cutler, is Drum Major.

Of the secret societies, three are Masonic, viz: Great Lights Lodge, No. 181; A. F. & A. M.; King Solomon's Chapter, No. 35; Royal Arch Masons; and Beausant Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar. They have for several years occupied a fine hall on the upper floor of the First National Bank building, but are just now

completing an elegant new assembly hall on the third floor of the next building east, specially fitted up for them, and have rooms for other business on the floor below.

The Odd Fellows have Winneshiek Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., and Decorah Encampment, No. 39, which occupies the third floor over the Dickerman block.

Nora Lodge, R. H. K. (Norwegian), has a hall on the third floor, over the Winneshiek County Bank.

There are also branch lodges of the A. O. U. W., Legion of Honor, and the V. A. S. fraternities, all mutual life insurance organizations.

The fact that Decorah has a large and well arranged Opera House, with well equipped stage, and fine scenery, has caused the city to be favored with numerous first-class entertainments. Among the noted musical and dramatic stars who have visited Decorah, have been Ole Bull, Remenyi, and Camilla. the great violinists; Janauschek, the great tragedienne, and other famous actors, Litta, the celebrated vocalist, and other famous singers and companies; and in the lecture field, the most prominent. Steyer's Opera House, a monument to the enterprise of Joseph Steyer, who is still its active manager, was erected in 1870, and was 44 feet front by 85 feet deep. It was enlarged in 1875 by a frontage of 22 feet, the new part running back 114 feet. On its enlargement it was entirely re-fitted, a circular gallery put in, and a succession of raised seats beneath the gallery. New stage furniture and scenery by the best artists were provided, and chairs put in for seats throughout the whole lower floor of the hall. Opera House block is an imposing three story brick building, situated on Water Street, next to the Winneshiek House, and looking down Washington Street.

There are other public halls. Rudolph's Hall is neatly fitted up and furnished with fine and artistically painted stage scenery.

Decorah has several important manufactories, and ample water power for more. Among the oldest of these is what has been recently known as the mill, foundry, and agricultural manufactory of Ammon, Scott & Co. The agricultural works were founded by John Ammon in 1853. John Greer afterwards joined the firm which became Ammon, Greer & Co., and the company, purchased in 1870 the mill of Henry Heivly, formerly known as the Painter Mill. Mr. Greer retired, and in 1870 Geo. W. Scott became a member of the firm, which became a joint stock company until it went out of business some two years ago. The flouring mill is now owned and run by Henry Heivly. The wagon making and agricultural department was wound up for the company, for the benefit of stockholders, by Leonard Standring, who in years past has been prominent in banking and manufacturing enterprises in Decorah, and who now has a pleasant home and extensive farm near the railroad in its southwestern suburbs. These extensive agri-

cultural buildings on Upper Water street, are not now running, but will not, probably, long remain idle. Mr. Ammon is now in the milling business in the western part of the state, and Mr. Scott engaged in business in Minneapolis.

John Greer, formerly of the above firm, in company with Jas. Hunter, erected, in 1874, the Ice Cave Flouring Mill in the lower part of the city, it having three run of stones and costing \$40,000. This mill has recently been purchased by John Lawler and Peter Doyle, who are interested in the C., M. & St. P. Ry., and the track of that road is now being extended down to their mill to accommodate their extensive shipments, as well as to the extensive stone quarries on the river bank beyond. Mr. Greer remains in charge of the mill, and Mr. Hunter is still a resident of Decorah.

The extensive building of the Decorah Woolen Mill, on the bank of the river or Upper Water street, was built in 1867 by the Decorah Woolen Mill Company, and cost with machinery \$35,200. Its stock was owned largely by Englishmen, of whom there are many residing in the county, and are enterprising and public-spirited, generally bringing with them a good deal of capital. The Woolen Mill was managed for a considerable number of years by Capt. W. T. Baker, still a resident of this city, and was sold recently by Capt. Lloyd, a son-in-law of Capt. Baker, who had recently acquired the chief ownership, to Lawler & Doyle, owners of the Greer & Hunter Mill. The Woolen Mill has recently been leased for five years by John E. Duncan, who has repaired and improved the machinery, and will run it to its full capacity.

The Trout Run Woolen Mill, erected in 1866-7, at the head of Trout Run, where that large stream issues from a cave at the foot of the bluff, was the first woolen mill in the county, and did an extensive business. It was burned in November, 1874.

A prominent pioneer in early business enterprises was Diedrich Addicken. He was born in Oldenberg, Germany, Nov. 5, 1824; came to America in 1855, settling in Clayton County, and in 1857 came to Decorah where he built what has been known as the old brewery near the old stone mill. April, 1865, he commenced to build what is now the Addicken mill, brewery, and residence property on the Iowa River just above the city, about a mile from the prominent business center. He was an energetic, popular, and generous man, and his death, July 17, 1875, caused by being thrown from a wagon, the fall breaking his leg, was a shock to the people generally. The business was continued by Mrs. Addicken until her recent death, assisted by her daughter, who with competent assistants has had charge since that time, and has been successfully and prosperously conducted. The machinery of these establishments is run by water power from Union Springs, nearly a mile above.

Other prominent flouring mills in Decorah are the Tavenner Mills, on the Iowa River, half a mile above the Addicken settlement. And in addition to the Heivly and Greer & Hunter Mills recently mentioned, the Trout Run Mill, at the mouth of Trout Run, and propelled by the water-power of that stream, where it flows into the river about a mile below the city. Benedict & Mott are proprietors of the West Run Mill.

Among other manufacturing enterprises are the wagon and carriage works of Jennisch & Wendling, who do a large business; the wagon shop of McKay & Bergeson; the extensive steam bakery of Joseph Hutchinson, which has custom through a large territory; the planing mill of L. R. Fish, and a considerable number of smaller establishments.

Among other recently established manufacturing enterprises, is the Scale Factory, at what is known as Union Springs, a little more than a mile west of the city. In the spring of 1880, T. E. Gaston, in company with H. Heivly, began the erection of a large and commodious building for the purpose of manufacturing scales. It was completed the following September, and the first set of scales was turned out October 15, 1880. The machinery used in this factory is of the latest style, has all the modern improvements, and is run by a water-power 22-horse strong, the water being furnished by a spring near the factory, and gives them $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet head. They employ from 15 to 20 men, and turn out from 3,000 to 4,000 scales a year. The quality of the scales is second to none manufactured in the United States, being built after the pattern of the Fairbank's scales. Mr. T. E. Gaston is the efficient manager, and thoroughly understands the business, he personally superintends both the manufacture and sale, the latter extending through Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

The business of egg packing was commenced in Decorah by A. W. Grow, a number of years ago, and within the past two years has grown into such proportions as to necessitate the erection of a large building especially for the business, and its enlargement last year. Mr. Grow's egg packing house is situated on Washington Street, south of the railroad. He packs yearly about 250,000 dozens of eggs, making about 3,500 barrels and twenty-four car loads. When it is considered that each egg has to be handled, and the bad ones picked out, it will be seen that there is considerable work in the business, especially in the busy season. But Mr. Grow has found money in it. He has now purchased the H. H. Hoen paper warehouse property adjoining him on Washington Street, with a frontage of 100 feet on the railroad track, to use as a storage room, and as a cooper shop to manufacture barrels for his egg packing house, and for a coal yard, etc.

The past two or three years has seen the development of a new industry in the county. Grain growing has partially given place

to dairying and stock raising, thus varying the products of the soil, and that, too, in a most desirable manner. In this connection the new system of butter making has added greatly to the dairy products, as our dairy butter commands the very highest price in the eastern markets.

The Ice Cave Creamery, located in the eastern part of the city, and owned and operated by Wm. Beard & Sons, was the pioneer in the creamery movement in this county. It collects cream from farms nearly all over the county, having within this past year established branch creameries at Fort Atkinson and Hesper. The Ice Cave Creamery, of Decorah, which is the largest of the trio, is in itself the largest in the state, and in the world. It is operated by steam, and has systematic machinery for operating it both summer and winter. The total product of the Ice Cave Creamery for sixty days, commencing June 3, 1882, was 192,361 pounds of butter, being on an average of 3,206 pounds a day. The largest product for one day was 4,955 pounds on July 13th, and the next largest 4,870 pounds.

Another creamery, known as Decorah Creamery, has been established in Decorah the present season. It is located in the Klein brewery building across the river in the northern part of the city. It is operated by P. S. Smout, and power furnished from the large spring at Spring Mill, just beyond it.

Pure cold water is furnished from an immense spring that flows into the building, and underground vaults leading from the creamery into the bluff, make it admirably adapted for creamery purposes. Nearly 1,000 pounds of butter are made per day by this creamery.

This creamery business has caused further development of the inventive genius of P. S. Smout, of Decorah, who produced his patent refrigerant milk can, which is adapted to private dairies as well as for those who sell cream to the creameries. It is meeting with immense sale through this and other states. The result has been the building up of a large manufacturing business by Smout & Hoy, in Decorah, principally to manufacture these cans, and incidentally for the making of Smout's cream carriers.

The abundant supply of excellent stone for building purposes to be found in our quarries has been a matter of local knowledge for years, and stones that have been used in our business blocks for twenty-four years, still have the marks of the chisel as plain as when they were hewn, and show no sign of perishability. But it was not until very recently that public attention was called to our mineral treasure. Within the past year many car-loads have been shipped to different points by D. B. Ellsworth and others; and now Norman Willett, son of Judge G. R. Willett, having purchased Chase & Pinkham's quarry and works, and thirty acres of land, including the old Spring Mill on the north side of the river, and leased some other quarries, is putting in extensive stone

and sawing machinery which will be run by the water power above the mill—formerly Dunning's Mill—which will run a gang of thirty saws which will cut a block of stone ten feet long and about five and a half feet wide and thick at the rate of 4 to 6 inches per hour. Other quarries will be more extensively worked and as the railroad track, as elsewhere referred to, is to be extended to the quarries, this source of wealth and prosperity to the city will be very great, as the supply is inexhaustible. Experts who have examined it pronounce it even superior to the famed Anamosa stone in solidity and durability; and, as to the color of our stone, it is durable and lasting. For decorative purposes the Decorah stone is far superior. It will take on the highest possible polish—which the Anamosa stone will not. Its fossil ledges, which are abundant, are wonderful, and marvelously beautiful. They are rich masses of fossilized animal life in past ages of the world. Prof. Gunning, of Boston, one of the best geologists of the day, says that nowhere in the United States is there to be found a stone that equals these fossil ledges in revelations given of the past. For intrinsic beauty he places it above the famous red stone of California—perhaps the most costly material used by artists for decorative purposes. A slab of this stone can be seen at the stamp window of the Decorah postoffice. Other more beautiful specimens have been made into paper weights and other ornaments, and into table tops and books—and what a volume of unwritten history these books contain—by M. Steyer, W. H. Spencer, and other workers in stone in Decorah. Prof. E. C. Kilbourne in his short stay here, was enthusiastic over the treasures not only found in quarries, but in the pavements on which we tread, and the ditches along the streets. He gathered and polished a splendid collection of rare mineral beauties, some of them small, rare and exquisite enough for settings for pins or watch charms; others perfectly formed fossils of which geology tells us; and still others that were masses of various remains which, the rubbish being removed, stood out in wonderful distinctness and perfectness.

The subject is almost inexhaustible. But enough has been said; suffice it that utility, durability and beauty exist in the highest degree in this stone, and its development is but just commencing.

The railroad history of Decorah has been given in that of the county in a preceding chapter. Ever since the completion of the branch of the C. M. & St. P. road from Conover to Decorah, in September, 1869, its business has far exceeded expectations. It is suggested by those who are supposed to know, that these nine miles pay far better than any other nine miles on the road. The three elevators at Decorah have done a very large business, receipts at times being nearly ten thousand bushels per day. And though the partial change from grain to stock raising and dairying has correspondingly changed the character of shipments, those

from Decorah for July and August, 1882, will compare favorably with the enormous wheat shipments seven or eight years ago, and outstrip any year since that time. But be it remembered that the difference in value between butter and beef cattle, and the same bulk in wheat, is greatly in favor of the former. The last day's shipments from Decorah of which we have record at the time of writing, consisted of ten cars, and none of them live stock.

Since the above was sent to the printer, ground has been purchased and a handsome passenger depot will be speedily built on Water street, just as it reaches Dry Run. It will closely adjoin the business part of the city and be less than two squares from the Winneshiek House and Opera House. The old passenger depot will be used for freight. Work is rapidly progressing on the extension of the track of the C. M. & St. P. Railway down to the Greer & Hunter mill, and will be completed this fall; a side track will also probably be laid to the stone quarries this season.

In our county history a reference is made to the extension of the Postville branch of the B. C. R. & N. Railway to Decorah. Work upon that extension has been commenced, and though the time given for its completion in the voting of a five per cent tax by Decorah does not expire till September, 1883, the road may be finished to Decorah before the close of this season; and it means not only another line to the south and east, but also an extension northward to another connection with St. Paul, uniting the lumber regions with the coal regions of Iowa.

The Citizens' Association, designed to promote the interests of the city and county, was organized in Decorah early in 1882. The Chicago, Decorah and Minnesota Railway Co., was an outgrowth of the above association; and its purpose to secure additional railroad facilities seems in a fair way to speedy accomplishment.

There is also a well-founded belief that the C. M. & St. P. Railway will continue their road from Waukon to Decorah on their road-bed already graded, and thus secure another outlet for the northern and western roads which meet at Calmar, and avoid the heavy grade between Calmar and McGregor, even if this road does not also build another extension northward from Decorah.

The business of the C. M. & St. P. Railway at Decorah is in charge of F. H. Merrill, a capable and popular official.

The dray and omnibus line is well conducted by Greer & Protheroe, successors to Jamieson & Greer—Bob Jamieson, the popular old-time conductor on the branch having removed to fields further west. They run the omnibus for the Winneshiek House, while the St. Cloud has an omnibus of its own.

The United States Express Co. has an office which was for years in charge of Albert Fewell, an excellent officer, who resigned on account of ill-health, and now lives on his suburban farm, just south of the city. His place is capably filled by I. N. Morrill, an experienced express man.

A fair indication of the growth of Decorah is its post-office business, which is steadily on the increase. Let us look at it for the past four years.

The total receipts of the office each year, exclusive of the money order business were: 1878, \$6,102.74; 1879, \$6,467.76; 1880, \$6,762.45; 1881, \$6,810.92.

For the first half of 1882 the business amounted to \$3,963.55, and the business for the last half of the year will be larger, so that the total receipts of 1882 will probably exceed \$8,000.

The paper mill of J. R. Booth, of Decorah, located at Freeport, in Decorah Township, can be reckoned as a Decorah institution. It was originally started by the Winneshiek Paper Co., and was afterward operated by Henry H. Horn, and by Henry Paine. It was purchased in the spring of 1880 by J. R. Booth, an experienced and successful manufacturer, and is doing a large business. The mill is run by water power from the Upper Iowa River, and employs twenty hands. Its product is straw wrapping paper, of which it is making a nice article. It manufactures about three and a half tons of paper per day, and consumes from 1500 to 1800 tons of straw per year. It is an important branch of manufacture to the people, as well as to our business interests. The paper mill is connected with Decorah by telephone.

The Decorah Packing House, originally built by G. F. Francis, who has done much to build up Decorah, in residences as well as business houses, has of late been operated by a stock company. It does a large business and is a source of wealth to the city and county, besides a convenience to the people in improving the market for hogs. Mr. Francis still makes Decorah his family home, though now absent in Dakota during the summer and fall.

In stock raising, Winneshiek County is rapidly advancing to the front. The collection of cattle at the recent county fair in Decorah, was a superb one. Herds from this county also won the first premiums at fairs in adjacent counties, as well as at the Minneapolis Exposition. Decorah is represented in this line by Samuel Aiken's stock farm and magnificent herd of Holsteins; by the Hesper Stock Farm, by Geo. Q. Gardner, of Decorah, and by other smaller herds.

The Decorah Driving Park, with large grounds, on which are held the annual fairs of the County Agricultural Society, has a fine and well used track. Thanks to the enterprise of C. C. Bates.

The extensive seed and hide store of N. H. Adams, present County Treasurer, does a very large business purchasing products from a large territory, extending into adjoining counties.

Jas. Alex. Leonard, a comparatively new comer, and proprietor of an extensive book store, news stand, and circulating library, has shown his faith in the city by buying his store building, the one adjoining it on the south, and a pleasant residence on Broadway.

Among the jewelry firms is the old resident, S. T. Wilson, who keeps an excellent eating house and fruit stand.

The Decorah Green House, near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot, a well-kept establishment with a choice and extensive collection of flowers and plants, is a bower of beauty as well as a great convenience to the people here and in surrounding towns.

Decorah has had her fires, but of late years destructive ones have been very rare. A prominent one was on what has become noted as Ben. Bear's corner. The old Adams building on the southwest corner of Water and Winnebago streets, was destroyed by fire on Thanksgiving Day, 1877, and Ben. Bear, who came here in 1876, was burnt out as well as some other smaller establishments mentioned in chronological history. The fine new Adams block of brick and stone was erected in 1878, and in November of that year Ben. Bear re-occupied it with a very heavy stock of clothing and furnishing goods. His business has continued to steadily increase each successive year.

Space will not permit mention of the numerous business houses of Decorah, but we will enumerate a few old established firms and recent changes to which the attention of the historian has been called: The "Pioneer Store" of C. N. Goddard, referred to elsewhere; the old dry goods houses of Oleson & Thompson, S. W. Landers & Son, McHenry & Allison; and L. F. Nelson, general merchant, who has recently erected a new building; and formerly, the dry goods firms of Boyce & Wilson, R. F. Gibson, now justice of the peace, and some others who have retired from business, their places being supplied by K. I. Hangen, P. H. Whalen, Iver Larsen, Lee & Johnson, and others. In grocery stores, George Pennington, continues the old establishment of Pennington & Fewell. D. B. Dennis is "still on Deck." P. J. Enright holds the fort. B. Holcomb & Son occupy the old Ammon & Scott store, and numerous other grocers and general merchants keep the people from starving. B. O. Dahly, who moved up from Freeport and established the Emporium of Fashion for the ladies, still keeps up his large establishment. Among the liverymen John Curtin continues worthy of the old reputation of Curtin Bros.' Stable, his brother and partner, M. Curtin, having died the present year. Among the comparative new-comers is A. W. Hayward, who occupies the Boyce & Wilson store, Mr. Wilson still residing here. Mr. Hayward has the finest and largest store in this part of the country. W. L. Easton continues active as proprietor of the Opera House Clothing Store and merchant tailoring establishment, and J. H. Mackenstadt is still kept busy with custom work at his old stand. The Day brothers, first settlers of Decorah, have an extensive lumber yard, and E. J. Riley superintends another for the Flemming Bros., of McGregor. The old hardware firm of Ruth Bros. still exists, and that of Finn Bros. is continued by Finn & Noble, while the Gulickson hardware store

is continued by Hoyt & Hinman. The Weiser, Montgomery & Rudolph and Solberg's drug stores still compound medicines, while J. J. Klopp's drug store has been here long enough to be almost an "old residenter."

Among prominent business men and firms of olden time Dr. J. M. Green, A. Howell, D. B. Ellsworth, Daniel Lawrence, R. F. Gibson, Henry Heivly, and C. E. Dickerman have residences on Upper Broadway, and S. W. Matteson, J. G. Morse and B. B. Green in that neighborhood. But we forbear further personal mention at this place. Names of old residents come up so rapidly, as do those of prominent firms now doing business here. Decorah has her share of professional men, and of more than average ability. As biographies of prominent men of this city are to appear later in this volume, we leave further personal mention to the writers of those sketches.

A quite prominent and successful institution in its day was the Mississippi Valley Insurance Company, located at Decorah. H. S. Weiser was its first president and after him Leonard Standring. J. C. Strong was secretary, and managed the business during most of its life, and to its close. It was organized in 1864, and closed up its business early in 1875. It was a fire and lightning insurance company, and paid all its losses promptly. When it went out of business it cancelled and paid back premiums, and paid to stockholders a dividend of 25 per cent.

WEST DECORAH.

West Decorah is properly a part of Decorah, and only separated from it by the river, over which are fine bridges, the whole forming a beautiful city of about four thousand inhabitants. Yet, West Decorah, which has some five hundred inhabitants is incorporated as a town. It is the site of Luther College, and the homes of several prominent Decorah business men. Among these residences are the elegant home of J. J. Marsh, an extensive dealer in agricultural machinery, and C. W. Burdick, of the real estate and abstract office. It was incorporated in 1879. The following are its present officers:

Mayor, G. W. G. Sawyer; Councilmen, C. W. Burdick, Fred Hencke, J. J. Marsh, J. H. Mackenstadt, N. P. Chase, Oren Hall; Treasurer, J. Bandeau; Recorder, J. Fannon; Marshal, Frank Betts.

The prominent store is that of Fred Hencke, who also has an extensive pop manufactory. Dan. Shaw is principal of its public schools.

FREEPORT.

This little village, so prominent in the county seat contest, described in County History, is on the Upper Iowa River in the eastern part of Decorah township, about two miles from Decorah in

a straight line, and three miles by road. It is on the grade of the proposed railroad extension from Waukon to Decorah, and on the daily stage route between these two places. It has a new Methodist Church with regular services, the paper mill of J. R. Booth, a postoffice and store kept by A. A. Snyder, and the county poor house and farm. It has also several other small business enterprises, and a population of about 150. When Freeport finally lost all hope of securing the county seat, most of Freeport's business came to Decorah, and soon after the families of the Burdicks, the Fannons, and B. O. Dahly, and others. It was a good site for a town, being in a broad and fertile valley, and having a good water power.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Various newspaper enterprises are mentioned in the previous pages of the history of the county. It would be difficult to give a complete record of the twenty-five that have had their existence in as many years, and we will not attempt to repeat it here; but briefly mention the printing establishments now in Decorah, and those of which they are the legitimate successors; and as the publishers are, in virtue of their offices, the recorders in their history of the newspapers of the county, we give a few personal facts in regard to them as a convenience for future reference:

In 1856, one Tracy issued the prospectus of the Decorah *Chronicle*, and in due time that paper appeared. Judge M. V. Burdick was for a time its anonymous editor. Its successor is the present Decorah *Republican*. It has had the names of *Chronicle*, *Gazette*, *Republic* and *Republican*, there being sometimes, in early days, suspensions of publication, with exchanges of names of proprietors. It was the Decorah *Republic* when purchased in 1860 by Wesley Bailey & Son, who came here from New York, where they had been thoroughly educated in the newspaper business. In March, 1866 the name was changed to Decorah *Republican*; the proprietorship was also changed to A. K. Bailey & Bros., the father retiring, and now a resident of Decorah. A. K. Bailey, editor, is also postmaster, and his partner brother, A. S. Bailey, manager of the Western Union telegraph office, and assistant postmaster. Ansel K. Bailey was born at Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1835. He removed to Utica, N. Y., in 1842, where he received a common school education. When between 12 and 13 years of age he entered his father's printing office. He gave his note for a newspaper office in Utica the day he became of age, and has been engaged in newspaper work ever since—a period of more than a quarter of a century. In March, 1860 he came to Decorah, having with his father bought the only newspaper office in the place, some two months before his removal. His father had been here in the September previous, and the purchase was made by correspondence. He was elected Treasurer of the county in 1863, and served one

term, from 1864 to 1865, declining a re-election. Four years later the appointment as postmaster was made by President Grant, which office he has held without contest ever since. Editorial and official position, and acquaintance with the people of the county, have made him a serviceable agent of his party, and more than half the time he has been the chairman of the Republican central committee serving in that capacity in each of the last four Presidential campaigns. In this position he has been subject to sharp criticism, which, however, has neither damaged his character nor soured a temper that is usually equable and genial. His opponents have frequently been warm personal friends and the contests have usually ended with the close of a campaign. No one probably, has less desire than he to be a political boss. In social and religious life he has been active and prominent, and a useful and exemplary member of society.

For fifteen years he was superintendent of the Congregational Sabbath School, and is now serving the 18th and 19th years in that capacity. He was married at Utica, N. Y., in 1859, to Miss Sarah Higham. They have had five children, four of which are living. Their residence is on Vernon street, about one square west of the public school building. The *Republican* has steam power and a well-equipped job printing office, and occupies the second floor of the new postoffice building on Winnebago street. It recently showed its enterprise by printing a daily during the County Fair in Decorah.

A. S. Bailey, of the above paper and telegraph manager, has been the main stand-by of the popular Decorah Amateurs. He has decided dramatic ability, excelling especially in comedy. He was married several years ago at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Mary

The next oldest paper in Decorah is the present Decorah *Journal*, a deservedly popular favorite in Decorah society. counting it as identical with its legitimate predecessor. The Winneshiek *Register* was founded by G. W. Haislet in 1866; in November the office was destroyed by fire. A new office was purchased on time, and in the spring of 1869 the paper was compelled to suspend. August 25, 1869, he re-issued his paper under the name of *Register & Ventilator*, afterwards dropping the first half of the name. Several years later W. N. Burdick became a partner with Haislet, and soon bought him out entirely, and in 1874 was sole proprietor, and changed the name *Ventilator* to *Winneshiek Register*. In November, 1874, Mr. Burdick sold out to A. A. Aiken and Henry Woodruff. C. H. Fullerton soon after becoming a member of the firm for a time. Mr. Burdick is now publisher of the Postville *Review*. Early in February, 1875 the *Saturday Bee* was issued as an extra from the office of the *Register*, and during the February snow blockade, and on other special occasions—the *Bee* was issued daily, or as often as occurrences demanded. In the latter part of 1875 the *Register* establishment

absorbed the *Independent* (which was started by Ed. Wood and S. S. Haislet in the summer of 1874), the combined paper taking the name *Independent-Register*. In January, 1876, Mr. Aiken sold out his interest, Henry Woodruff becoming editor and manager of the *Bee*, which continued without change till January, 1879, Ed. Wood taking the *Independent Register*, and soon dropping the word *Register* from the name. About the first of June, 1876, Mr. Wood sold out and gave place to J. F. Meagher, who, in the latter part of July, "stepped down and out," the present proprietors of the *Decorah Journal* becoming its purchaser, and its subscription list was united with that of the *Bee*. In January, 1879, the regular publication of the weekly *Decora Journal* commenced, it being virtually the successor of the old *Register* and *Independent*, and the *Bee* office soon dropped its separate character and became part of the *Journal* establishment. Henry Woodruff, the editor and publisher, was born at Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio, October 20, 1836. He learned the printer's trade, commencing at the age of 15, in the office of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, at Salem, Ohio, then a center of western abolitionists, of which the *Bugle* was the organ, Abby Kelley and S. C. Foster, Wm. Loyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, the Burleighs and the venerable and quaint colored female lecturer, Sojourner Truth, who is still living, often making that town their western headquarters, and lecturing there. He afterwards worked at his trade at Warren Ohio, and graduated at the High School there, having lived for a time at Talmadge, Ohio, and from there he went to Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, since removed to Cleveland and known as Western Reserve University, from which he graduated in 1865, being meanwhile four months in the Union army, and was married in Hudson, September 17, 1865, to Miss Cordelia Kilbourne. He lived for a short time at Geneseo, N. Y., and also at Cleveland, O., and in July, 1867, went to St. Paul, Minn., where he at once became editorially connected with the *Daily Press*. He was one of the prize speakers and the poet of his class, but has since made no effort in the way of rhyming, except to accept the invitation in 1873, to deliver the Alumni poem at Western Reserve College commencement, at Hudson, in June, on the occasion of the late President Garfield's address to the college societies, and to twice read the annual poems before the Minnesota State Editorial Association. He remained at his editorial work at St. Paul, excepting an interval of a year and a half, as editor of a paper in Stillwater, until he came to Decorah with his family about December 1, 1874. Their residence is on the northwest corner of Broadway and Grove Streets. They have three children. The *Journal* office is now situated on the first floor of the brick building on the east side of Winnebago Street, near Main, vacated by the postoffice in 1881. It made arrangements some two years ago with the Luther College Publishing House, just across Main Street, to run its Cylinder

Press by steam, and has since had its newspaper Press work done there. It has a job office, press, etc, in its own office, from which is also issued the monthly *Home Journal*. which has a large circulation.

The other English printing office in Decorah is that of the Decorah *Pantagraph*, successor to the Decorah *Radical*. Geo. W. Haislet, after leaving the *Register* office, went to Cresco, where he published a paper for a time, and in August, 1875, came back to Decorah and started another *Ventilator*, but soon suspended publication and went to Dubuque, where he continued in the newspaper business. In the fall of 1876 he came back to Decorah, and on October 10th commenced the publication of the Decorah *Radical*, which he continued till his death, March 6, 1881. The *Radical* was continued by Mrs. Haislet, Judge M. V. Burdick conducting it for a time. It was purchased April, 1882, by C. H. Craig, who changed its name to the Decorah *Pantagraph*, and is its present publisher. It does not run a job office and has its newspaper press work done at the *Posten* office which is near at hand. Mr. Craig was born in Albany, N. Y., November 20, 1856, and received his education in the public schools there. He came west to Sioux Falls, Dakota, in April, 1878; became connected with the newspapers, and remained there until he came to Decorah in April of the present year. He is at present unmarried, but the deservedly happy lot of a Benedict is predicted for him by his friends.

The Decorah *Posten* is the only Norwegian paper in Iowa. B. Annundsen, the publisher, came to Decorah in 1867 and started a printing office. He established the *Posten* in September, 1874; it was then a small four page sheet, 18x24 inches; subscription price 50c. a year. The first month the subscription list grew to 1,200. In 1875 the paper was enlarged to 22x32 inches, subscription price \$1.10. In 1876 its size was 24x36; in 1877, 24x38; and in 1878 it was enlarged to its present size, 29x40, being in large four-page form; price, \$1.10. Its present circulation is over 7,000. It is independent in all things and owns to be a purely literary and family newspaper. B. Annundsen, the persevering and energetic proprietor, was born at Skien, Norway, in 1844. He came to America in 1864, and to Decorah in 1867, as already stated. He has a family, and his residence is on east Main street.

The publishing house of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod has grown to be a very important one. Besides printing the several Norwegian newspapers and magazines, it does a large book-publishing business and has complete book-binding and stereotyping departments. Its regular periodicals are the *Kirketidende*, a church weekly, and the *Opbyggelsesblad*, a church monthly, and *Fer Hjemmet*, a semi-monthly for the family. It is now engaged in printing from its stereotype plates a large edition of the New Testament in the Norwegian language. It is also extensively engaged in the publication of Norwegian religious and school books,

and has several presses and other machinery run by a powerful steam engine. The publishing establishment is on Main street, near Winnebago, and its retail department on the corner of Winnebago and Main streets, next door to the Journal office. It employs more than twenty hands, and its business is rapidly increasing, as it has for its field all parts of the United States where Norwegians have located. Its manager, J. L. Lee, who was born in Christiana, Norway, in 1835, was educated there, came to America in 1852, and to Decorah in 1872. He became manager of the business in 1877, and to him its success is largely due. The residence of Mr. Lee and family is in West Decorah.

The extent of the newspaper business in Decorah may be judged from the fact that during the three months ending with September, 1882, the Decorah postoffice mailed 13,825 pounds of newspapers, or nearly seven tons, for which the government secured a revenue of \$208.62.

PLEASURE RESORTS.

Decorah and its suburbs abound in charming, extended, and beautiful views, and romantic places of resort for the summer visitor; and within the limits of the township are many more. The wonderful Ice Cave, about half a mile north of the business part of the city, has been mentioned in the opening part of this chapter. From the bluff above it, one of the finest views of Decorah can be had. About a half a mile west of it, a few rods up a romantic valley is "Spring Mill," where a large stream of water pours out of a cave in the bluff, about 100 feet high, while it is fully another hundred feet to the top of the overhanging bluff, from which a magnificent view of city and valley is gained. About half a mile east of Ice Cave, a romantic valley leads up to A. C. Ferren's grounds, where two large springs, clear and cold, make a favorite place for picnics, and the home of some beautiful trout, which Mr. Ferren has raised. Coming back to the bank of the river, a gradual ascent towards the east leads up to the top of the perpendicular, rocky bluff, from which is a beautiful view of the city and valley above, and the river below—lying apparently at your feet—the whole presenting an extraordinary picture. From Pleasant Hill, southeast of the city, and from the hill at the head of Washington street, other fine views of city and valley can be had. About two miles south the immense spring or underground river, forming Trout Run, comes out from a mammoth rock at the foot of a bluff, winds around a grassy slope where stands the residence of Prof. Seevers, while in the foreground, tall, rocky pillars and perpendicular bluffs overlook the beautiful valley for miles below. There are also delightful picnic grounds at Union Springs, near the scale factory, referred to in this chapter. Several large springs of pure cold water flow out from the bluff at all seasons of the year, while close at hand are grassy lawns and refreshing shade

from the heat of summer. But there are delightful rambles inside the limits of the city. Only a few rods from Upper Broadway, just beyond the beautiful residence of Henry Paine, is the shady summit of the precipitous bluff overhanging the river and "dugway" road to Addicken mill and Union Springs. Here the eye takes in a view of West Decorah, Luther College, and the broad expanse of river and valley. And yet not half has been told. The eye of the Rambler is greeted with continual surprise.

In speaking of places of resort it is convenient just here to refer to some noted ones in other parts of the county. A drive to Bluffton, about twelve miles northwest of Decorah, where immense rocky bluffs overlook the river, takes one through some of the wildest and most romantic scenery on the Upper Iowa River. In the southern part of Burr Oak township, a few miles from Bluffton, is the well-known "Cold Spring," where a stream of water sufficient to turn a mill flows from the mouth of a cave, under a towering bluff 100 feet high. In the cave is a lake about 100 feet long by forty feet wide, the top of the cave rising in a high arch as it recedes from the entrance. Again, about eight miles from Decorah, on a cross-road between the Waukon and Frankville roads, near the Peter Oleson flour mill, in Glenwood township, is another large cave. The entrance is low and narrow, and a boat and torch are necessary to explore the cave. Once in, there is plenty of room, and water that will float a boat through a narrow channel that seems to be a quarter of a mile long, and further if one cares to go. In some places the ceiling is in plain sight and at others invisible in the darkness.

Another cave, as large as a good-sized mercantile salesroom, can be found on the Coleman farm, about six miles up the Iowa River. The caves and springs in this county on and near the Waukon road, are frequently visited by picnic parties from Waukon. There are other caves that might be mentioned. But we will close by saying that it will amply repay any one to visit the large and beautiful grounds of Col. J. W. Taylor, about six miles west of the city; where art has combined with nature to make nature look still more varied and beautiful, and where frequent surprises greet the eye as one drives through avenues lined with evergreens, succeeded by flowers, solitary woods, bright and velvety openings in the forest, and finally reaches the cozy, unique log cabin of the proprietor, beyond which a bridle path leads down past a precipitous bluff to the bed of a beautiful stream, where are abundant springs, grassy slopes and green fields beyond.

A PARTING WORD.

Decorah has good reason for pride in its large, handsome and substantial business blocks, as well as its beautiful residences. Its court house, and handsome, substantial new jail, have been de-

scribed in the chapters of county history. The elevated portion of the court house grounds is very nearly in the center of the city; their beautiful terraced slopes at once attract attention, and from them the eye looks down on a beautiful city, spreading out across a broad valley, and the grand, encircling hills which surround and protect it. May it attain the growth that its natural advantages entitle it to, and the public spirit of its citizens make it quick to utilize and make the most of those advantages, and use all for the promotion of its natural, as well as moral and social welfare.

CHAPTER X.

Townships and Villages of the County; General Remarks; Rivers and Railroads; Shape and Size of County; Its Geology, Products, and Resources; Healthy Climate; Rich Soil and Beautiful Scenery.

The general history of the settlement and development of Winneshiek County, as well as its chronological history, has embraced to a great extent that of its several townships and villages, and in the biographical sketches toward the end of this volume. The history of Decorah has also been to a large extent that of the county at large. But there are many things that pertain specially to the townships and villages, and separate mention of them will be of interest. As a matter of convenience, the townships are taken up by tiers, commencing with the northern tier, and the western township of that tier.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP AND THE VILLAGES OF KENDALLVILLE AND PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Fremont township is in the extreme northwest corner of the county. Positively who was the first settler is not decided. A. C. Hitchcock, afterwards deputy sheriff, and Wm. Finfield and wife came there in 1854. There were probably earlier settlers, for Rev. Ephraim Adams, in his Thanksgiving discourse, said that the siding for the Winneshiek House, which was built in 1854-5, was got out at what was known as Carter's Mill, at Plymouth Rock. Fremont township for several years belonged to Burr Oak precinct. In August, 1856, an election was ordered to establish Fremont township, and was carried. The first township officers were:

Justice of the Peace, Joseph Eddy; Town Clerk, Wm. F. Daskam; Constable, C. Parmalee; Trustees, DeWitt Brady, J. P. Johnson, D. E. Shelmadine.

The population of the township by the census of 1880, was 692. There are two postoffices at two small villages in the township—Kendallville and Plymouth Rock.

The village of Kendallville, which by the census of 1880 contained 75 inhabitants, is on the southwest side of the Upper Iowa River, is two and a half miles from the west line, and three-quarters of a mile from the south line of the township. It was originally called "Enterprise," and was located on the claim of Mr. Shelmadine. S. G. Kendall came to this county from Mississippi in 1860, commenced the erection of a flour mill and other improvements, and started the mill in operation in 1862; the village from that time was called Kendallville, and the postoffice was changed to this place from Twin Springs, one mile north; the plat of Kendallville was recorded September 9th, 1874. George Potter was the first postmaster. The first store was kept by David Bennett. A Grange hall was built January, 1868, two stories high, 20x50 feet, is still conducted by the society of Patrons of Husbandry, and is one of the few lodges in the state in a flourishing condition. The mill passed from Mr. Kendall's hands to Mr. Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, and from him to John McHugh, of Cresco, who still owns it. Kendallville has two stores, one by J. L. Daskam, the postmaster, and one by R. Barnes; J. H. Stockman has a blacksmith shop. It is 21 miles from Decorah and eight from Cresco, with which it connects by a tri-weekly mail. The extensive Kendallville stock farm of John McHugh is located near here.

Plymouth Rock village and post office is within half-a-mile of the south line of Fremont township, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the east line. It was platted in September, 1855, and the plat recorded January 15, 1856. The siding for the Winneshiek House, built in 1854-5, was obtained from what was known as Carter's Mill, at Plymouth Rock. It has a population of about 30, and is about 19 miles from Decorah, and 10 from Cresco. It has a tri-weekly mail. G. V. Puntney, postmaster, runs the flour mill; L. Wanless has a general store.

BURR OAK TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE.

Burr Oak is the second from the west in the northern tier of townships. Geo. V. Puntney, now of Plymouth Rock, settled on section 30, in 1851. "Burr Oak Precinct" for several years embraced all the northern tier of townships. For its several divisions, see County History. Burr Oak village is on Silver Creek, near the center of the eastern side of the township, and about three-fourths of a mile from its eastern line. It was platted by S. Middlebrook, May 16, and plat recorded July 14, 1855. Samuel S. Belding was proprietor of the town plat; Manning's addition was recorded October 15, 1856. By the census of 1880, Burr Oak



CHAS. PAULK.

township has a population of 826, and the village 199. It is about 12 miles north of Decorah, with which it is connected by A. M. Preg's daily mail and stage line.

A. J. Cratsenberg is postmaster and has a good general store. S. H. Willets is another merchant, and there are several other branches of business. There is a good hotel, the American House, kept by J. H. Porter. There are three church buildings, the Methodist, Congregational, and Second Adventists, and an Odd Fellows lodge of 40 members, with a hall of their own. It has limestone quarries, and the surface of the country is rolling and fertile, and well settled by intelligent farmers. In the fall of 1881 a five per cent. tax was voted for a railroad through Burr Oak, known as the Minnesota, Iowa & Southwestern, running from La Crosse southwest, and there are prospects that it will be built, and increase the importance and business of the village. In the southern part of Burr Oak township is the famous Cold Spring cave and underground lake described in the preceding chapter referring to pleasure resorts accessible from Decorah. Judge M. V. Burdick thus writes of Burr Oak in 1853:

"When I saw its location, the beautiful groves that surrounded it on every side, the undulating country in every direction, the limpid stream of pure and sparkling water, cold and clear, that wound its way through the place, I could not fail to admire the judgment and discernment of the men who decided upon the place for a site of a town. In after years I became better acquainted with the resources of the country, its exhaustible supply of timber, and its two excellent quarries of blue limestone unsurpassed for building purposes."

HESPER TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE.

Hesper Township, in the northern tier of the county, adjoins Burr Oak on the east. Benjamin L. Bisby settled on the southwest quarter of section 29, in 1850. The next year brought in quite a number of settlers. The first permanent settler, E. E. Meader, reached his new home there on the morning of April 12, 1851, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 10, where his present residence stands. Mr. Meader came to Iowa in the fall of 1850 from his home in Maine, stopped in Clayton County, and meeting a man named Frazier, from Wisconsin, they came together, looked over the lands, were pleased with them, and in March, 1851, came with teams and prepared building sites. A. M. Waterman had, several weeks previous, encamped on a part of section 11, engaged in making sugar. Having cut and hauled logs for their dwellings, Meader and Frazier had to go eight miles for hands to help them put it up. Mr. Waterman provided the meal at this pioneer house raising. Having split out boards to roof their buildings, they piled them up, and started for the Volga

settlements for their families. Mr. Meader and family came alone, however, in April as above stated, Mr. Frazier not coming till fall.

"Late in the evening of April 11, 1851, they reached Ackerson's, about four miles from their destination, where they were persuaded to pass the night. But early next morning, without stopping for breakfast, they pushed on to their new home, set out the cook stove beside the unfinished house, and there, in the open air of the chill April morning, Mrs. Meader prepared and set before her husband and 5 children, the first of many thousands of meals which she was destined to serve upon the same spot. The walls of the house had not even a doorway, and the first proceeding after breakfast was to cut an entrance, and then to put on the roof, for which purpose a supply of nails had been brought in the wagon. By night the family had a shelter overhead, and a loose, temporary floor of split boards; but the walls being entirely without chinking, and only a blanket hung across the doorway, the first night, which was stormy, with wind, rain and snow, was cheerless enough. By a dint of hard labor, patient endurance, and the advance of the season, they were, in the course of a few weeks, settled in comparative comfort."

D. D. Huff and his wife Anna, settled on sec. 29, on the 26th day of April, 1851.

"In the summer of 1853 there was quite an influx of settlers, among them Tristram Allen, a member and minister of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, who, with his family, came from Michigan, in August of that year, and bought out Frazier's claim, upon which he settled and lived for almost twenty years, or until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1873. Two months later several other families of Friends came from some part of Michigan and settled some of them within the limits of this township, and some just over the line in Minnesota. Thus was begun the nucleus of the Quaker Settlement at Hesper, which has ever since been one of the prominent features of the place. Among those who came at this time was Geo. N. Holway, a native of Massachusetts, but for a time before his coming to Iowa a resident of Michigan. He purchased and settled upon the claim located by Larsen, on section 9, where he lived for a number of years, and then removed to Decorah. Also Joseph Gibbon, D. Allan, Ansel Rogers, and Abraham West. In the spring of 1855 was held the first regularly organized meeting of the Society of Friends in the new settlement, and in the course of the summer, a number of families of that persuasion came in from Vermont, adding materially to the 'Quaker element and to the prosperity of the settlement. Among these were Russell Taber and his brothers, who, having purchased the claim originally located by Waterman, began to make preparations for erecting a steam mill. This they got in running order, so as to do sawing, before winter set in. This mill, with its subsequent additions and enlargements, still stands on the north side of the village of Hesper. During the winter a small building was put up, a stock of goods procured, and the first mercantile establishment in the place was opened, by H. H. Whaley, on the corner now occupied by Meader's store. With opening spring came another influx of immigrants, among them, several families of Friends, from Indiana. and in the course of the summer of 1856, the members of that society erected a meeting house, on the southwest corner of section 10, from which place it was, a year later, removed to a lot within the bounds of the town, then being first laid out. On the third day of July, 1856, T. N. Wilson arrived with his family from Jackson County, where he had stopped for two years after coming to the state, from the East. Immediately after his arrival he began preparations for erecting a house. On the last day of July, the building was so far completed that the family moved into it, and on the the third day of August it was first opened for the entertainment of travelers. The next year still more marked advances were made in the way of enterprise and improvement. In April, the first Methodist Quarterly Meeting was held in Wilson's house, and the Rev. Mr. Lease, then quite a young man, was placed upon the charge as minister. In the summer a school house was put up on a lot

where the building now stands, but no longer used for its original purpose; it is now known as the "Grange Hall." The first term of school in this house was taught by Edward W. Holway."

In March, 1868, the present library association and literary society, "The Philomatheans," was burned. They have a library of about 300 volumes. The present large and handsome school building was erected in 1872. The church of the Society of Friends was built in 1870; the Norwegian Church about a year later, and the Methodist Church in 1873. The State Line, and afterwards, Winneshiek County Fairs were held for several years at Hesper, and the village last fall voted a tax to the proposed Southwestern railroad, referred to in the sketch of Burr Oak and in the County History. The plat of the village was recorded February 24th, 1858. The township was organized the same year. It is near the northern part of the township, and fifteen miles north from Decorah. The township by the census of 1880, had 1,000 inhabitants, of which 212 were in the village of Hesper. The postmaster is Dr. F. Worth, who keeps a drug and grocery store. Dry goods and other branches of business are well represented. Wm. Beard & Sons, Decorah, have a branch of their Ice Cave Creamery here, and the stock farm of Geo. Q. Gardner, of Decorah, is in Hesper township.

HIGHLAND.

Highland is the northeastern township of the county. Its post-office, Highlandville, is in the southern part of the township.

"Previous to the year 1851, Highland township was a wild and unsettled region, with the vast country lying west of it. But in that year, three young men—Erick Davidson, Magne Nelson and Hagen Mastad—immigrated, in the spring, from Dane County, Wisconsin, and sometime in June, of that year, settled about one mile north of where Highlandville is now situated. In the spring of 1852 there was quite an influx of immigration, and among the most notable were the Arnesons, Knudt Bjorgo, M. John, Nels Nelson, Sr., with a family of three boys, viz: Andrew, Ole and Nels, Jr., who have played quite a conspicuous part in the history of Highland township. In the same year Albert Stoneson made his appearance with a blooming young bride. He is now surrounded by a large family of young men and women. In the years following there were quite a number that came to Highland township, among the most notable of whom was E. Berg, father of the late Hon. K. Berg and Rev. J. Berg. K. Berg had preceded his father to this country, and had made his home, before his father's arrival here, in Dane County, Wis.

"When Decorah enjoyed the palmy days of the U. S. Land Office, Highland township suffered with the rest of the county in respect to her unoccupied lands. Every acre was gobbled up by speculators, and great was the trouble among the squatters who had not already a United States patent on their homestead. A great number lost their land, as they were not able to borrow money at the then ruling rate of interest, which was 40 per cent. The immigration then ceased for quite a while, and was almost at a standstill till 1860, or the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. But in the meantime the pioneers of Highland had not been idle. Most of them had become well-to-do farmers, and many of them were already on the road to wealth, Lars Olson came from Muskegon here in the year 1851 with only a few hundred dollars. He began to lend his money at 40 per cent., and in the short space of twenty years had amassed a fortune of almost \$100,000, without any kind of specula-

tion whatever. Olson died a few years ago, and his money is divided among his large family of ten boys and girls, who are scattered over the southern part of Minnesota.

"About the year 1856, a school district was organized, consisting of almost the whole township. At that time the township was not very thickly settled. In the spring of 1857 a small log school house was erected, which has long since given place to a large and commodious frame building, with all the modern improvements. It was in this old log school house that the late Prof. Berg taught his first English school, and where K. Bjorgo, Jr., learned his A B C's. He is now a young minister of the Lutheran Synod, of marked ability. Martha K. Bjorgo was the first child born in the township.

"In 1857 a Lutheran congregation was organized in Pleasant and Highland townships, and they, in conjunction with Spring Grove, Minn., called C. L. Clauson as their spiritual adviser. He served the two congregations for some time; but his labors became too arduous, and the congregations separated about three years after their organization, Spring Grove retaining the minister, who only lived a few years longer, he being the first Lutheran minister that died in this country."

Highland township had a population of 782 by the census of 1880. Highlandville has about 50 inhabitants. Bear Creek furnishes power to its flour mill, and it has a store and other business.

ORLEANS TOWNSHIP.

This is the western township of the second tier from the Minnesota line. We have no record of the first settler. Edwin M. Farnsworth was there in 1855. It was then known as Pilot Grove but in 1858 its name had been changed to Orleans. The post office for a large part of its inhabitants is Cresco, just across the Howard County line, though it has no village, it is famous for its fine farming country, beautiful rolling prairie. In former days a cheese factory was one of the prominent enterprises of the township and now its stock farms are famous for their fine herds of Holsteins and other herds of blooded cattle. Among these are the stock farms of L. R. Brown and Chas. Crapser, who made splendid showings at the late Winneshiek County Fair, at Decorah. Mr. Crapser also took his herd to the Minneapolis Exposition, where he carried off all the best premiums. Population of township by census of 1880, was 636.

BLUFFTON TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE.

The township of Bluffton is the second one from the county line from the east and the north. The population of the township is given as 807, of which the village, which is about one mile north of the center of the township, has 102, and is 12 miles northwest of Decorah, with which it connects by a tri-weekly mail and stage. The village and post office of Bluffton is situated in a romantic valley of the Upper Iowa River, about 40 rods wide. On one side the valley is overhung by a wall of precipitous rock, presenting a romantic and picturesque appearance, and the river and valley at and near Bluffton, is famous for its romantic and beautiful scenery,

not excelled in this county, or State. The village was founded by Henry and Lyman Morse, sons of "Uncle Philip" Morse, prominently mentioned in the history of Decorah. A saw mill was built there by Henry Morse in 1852. The plat of the village was recorded October 3, 1856. The Morse brothers lived there for years, and built a grist mill before they went away. Henry Morse built the grist mill for Joseph Speilman, at Spillville. Both the brothers finally went to California, having sold out their interest in Bluffton. Greer & Boggs bought the grist mill, and ran it for some years, the first named member of the firm being John Greer who now has charge of the Greer & Hunter Mill, Decorah.

This mill, which is a prominent business institution of that part of the county, is now owned by Rice & Hale, the partners being Almon Rice, for some years holding the office of County Supervisor, as well as other offices and F. G. Hale for a time County Supervisor, and recently County Auditor for three successive terms, to January 1, 1882. Both are prominent and enterprising citizens of the county.

Bluffton is on the line of the proposed Iowa, Minnesota & Southwestern railroad, a reference to which and the tax list voted is found in the chapter of chronological history of the county, and for which the right of way is being purchased, as this is written, and paid for in cash, when demanded. The river here is spanned by a handsome and substantial iron bridge. The village, which contains about three hundred inhabitants, is connected with Decorah by a tri-weekly mail. The postmaster, A. H. Meader, is an enterprising, popular young man, who also keeps a store well supplied with general merchandise. J. J. Glossman & Co. also keep a good general store. Lange Moritz, Justice of the Peace, is one of the early settlers, while O. E. Cooley, another old settler, can entertain you by the hour with reminiscences of early life.

The village has also a hotel, shoemaker, blacksmith, cooper and carpenter shops; physician, barber, and other small places of business. F. R. Fletcher, millwright, is one of the old citizens, and an active business man, now engaged in traveling for the sale of mill machinery.

The village of Bluffton is supplied with two churches, Catholic and Methodist. The population of the village is 102, and of the township, 807. The township as well as the village is settled with an enterprising class of people, and especially with its prospective railroad and its fine water power, has a promising future before it.

CANOE TOWNSHIP.

This township is the first one north of Decorah. It takes its name from the "Canoe River," which flows through it and empties into the Upper Iowa, beyond the eastern border of Winne-

shiek County. Its postoffices are Decorah, and Springwater on the Canoe River, 6 miles from Decorah, where is a good fall of water, and the mills where E. Blakeman manufactures excellent flour. Those residing in the northeastern corner get their mail, from Locust Lane, P. O. in Pleasant township. Population of the township, 901. One of the well-known oldest settlers of the county, O. W. Emory, came there on the 20th of August, 1849, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 17. Among the other settlers were John W. Hohn, who came here on the 30th of July, 1850, John Fredenburg, who settled on section 6, on the 20th of October, 1850, and Simeon M. Leach, who came on the 12th of May, 1851. Further particulars of early settlements are given in preceding pages of County History.

The beautiful grounds of Col. Taylor, described elsewhere in this volume, are in Canoe township, about six miles north of Decorah.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP— LOCUST LANE P. O.

According to the tax lists, Pleasant township took its name and place in 1850. It is the eastern one of the second tier. The Canoe runs across the southern portion, and the Upper Iowa River across the northeast corner. Population in 1880 was 929. Locust Lane postoffice is near the extreme northwestern corner of the township, has a population of about 25, and is on the tri-weekly mail route between Decorah and Hesper. I. T. Shipley is postmaster, and keeps a general store. It is 10 miles nearly north from Decorah.

In the year 1840 two Germans from Pennsylvania, viz. John Kuntz and Wm. Vale, pitched their tents in the northwest corner of Pleasant township. Vale choosing for his homestead what has since been known as the Locust Lane Farm, deriving its name from the locust trees that were planted on each side of the road immediately after the land was cleared. John Kuntz took up his abode on the south side of Vale, and both went to work. They made money, as everything they had to sell brought them good prices. Mr. Vale one day secured the privilege of holding all the township officers except one, and he and the same year. He was the first justice of the peace, the first farmer, and the first to clear the township land. He also built the first brick building in Winneshiek County. Kuntz and Vale have both since sold their farms and moved to Missouri. In the following year the first influx of Swedes began to be noticed. They were: Peter Gernsen, Ole Wagnerson, and Frank Stockson, who came here from their native land, Norway. Wagnerson and Frank A. Langland, Peter Gernsen, Knut A. Lofgren and A. Erickson, from Sweden. Peter Gernsen was the first blacksmith in the northern part of the county. Ole Wagnerson purchased his land, and attended exclusively to farming. He is one of the wealthiest farmers in his township. Ole Wagnerson and S. Stockson settled in the northeastern corner of the township. The latter is said to be the first settler to build a house which has become somewhat noted from the fact that it is said to have been the first one. The walls are a solid block six inches thick and are of such quality that he has to the spring in the first story and the roof. The heavy partitions, window and door frames are of the same material. It was all sawed up with a hand saw. The logs came from a mill on the river where it is now grown in the forest. Ole Wagnerson introduced the first sugar and the northwestern and was also the first to introduce the sheep-raising in the township.



"In the year 1853 there was another influx from Dane County, Wisconsin, prominent among whom were Bottolf Olson, Magne Langland, H. Hendrickson, Sven Olson, Ole Thorson, and others. In 1858 Ole B. Olson was one of the first settlers of Dakota Territory, and was elected the first judge of the territory, which position he occupied until his death, in 1875. Erick B. Olson, the younger brother, was one of the first four men who climbed the mountains of Colorado in search of gold, in 1859."

"The first school-house was built at Locust Lane, in 1854, and served, also, a church for every denomination. The second school-house that was built is still standing, and is known as the Ellingson school-house. This was built of logs, quite large, and intended to serve as a church for the Lutheran congregation that was then organized in connection with Highland and Spring Grove. It was built mostly by private funds; every farmer would bring so many logs and work so many days. This district consisted of portions of four townships, viz: Pleasant and Highland, in Winneshiek, and Waterloo and Hanover, in Allamakee. The first school was taught by James Lennon, of Frankville township. The late Hon. Ole Nelson taught the first school in this house, and was also the first Norwegian Representative in the Iowa Legislature."

"In 1855 and 1856, almost all the land was taken up, and what was not was bought up by speculators when the land office was in Decorah. Among those who came later may be mentioned K. Thompson, who became sheriff of this county in 1870, and was as good an officer as the county ever had. Also Peter Sampson, O. W. Ellingson, and the Johnson Brothers (of whom there were seven at one time). There is also another fact worth mentioning, and that is this, that almost every one of the pioneers that came into the township in the years 1852-3-4, with the exception of one or two, are still living on their old homesteads, which shows that the pioneers must have been a strong, healthy and vigorous set of men."

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP—RIDGEWAY.

This township is the western one of the central tier of the county. The Turkey River flows diagonally southeast through the township, a little west of the center, on it is Daubersmith's mill. Ridgeway railway station, post office and village is near the center of the eastern half, about one mile from the township line. Population of township in 1880 was 992. Ridgeway has a population of about 350, and quite a number of good stores, elevator and grain ware houses, and other places of business. D. O. Aaker, late State Representative, of the firm of Galby & Aaker, is one of the prominent business men. S. Pike, hotel keeper, has been its historian in times past, and from his writings the present sketch is mostly gleaned.

"The first settlement was made in Lincoln Township in the spring of 1852, Knud Alfson built a small house and broke up a few acres on Section 27, while Lars Thompson commenced about the same time on Section 34. In the fall of the same year, Jacob Knudson and Kittle Sanderson established themselves on Section 22. The next year Gunder Kittleson, Albert Kittleson, Gullick Thompson, Tove Thompson and Thomas Thompson, settled in the immediate neighborhood, while John Seleir, Michael Farrel, Charles Straun, John Wholehan, Nels Olsen, Charles Junck, H. W. Klemme, Andrew Michael, Philip Kratz and Wm. Blackburn, came in during the two or three years following. The township of Lincoln was formerly reckoned as an integral part of Decorah, an arrangement that did not last very long, as a reconstruction of the map was soon effected, by which the present township was apportioned to Sumner, and upon the authorized survey and platting of townships, was given its present name.

In 1866, Ridgeway existed only its name. About this time, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. railway having reached there, the railroad company built a house for their accommodation, and Mr. S. Pike soon after took charge of it. The building was 16x32 feet base, one and a half stories high, divided into several compartments, and ceiled throughout with good matched flooring. Mr. Pike with his wife moved into the house December, 4, 1866, a day ever to be remembered in their experiences of housekeeping. Though the ground had been frozen for some time previous, the heavy rains that had fallen the preceding week had thawed the earth again, and the different gangs who were grading the prospective grounds, and also a gang of track layers who were putting in a switch and laying a spur of track for present accommodation, had made the house a place of resort for shelter during the heaviest of the rains, and when they reached there about dark of that rainy December night, the prospect was dreary enough. Fred. Gashorn and James Kinney, antedate Mr. Pike's claim to the title, "oldest inhabitant," by about two or three weeks. They did not live within the limits of the present village, however, but were about a hundred rods below, the winter was unusually severe and protracted, the last passage of the snow plow being on March 28, 1876, and that after a three days' effort from McGregor."

No effort was made in the way of improvements until about a year after the road was completed to Cresco. In July, 1867, J. L. Flowers built a grain warehouse, and Gilchrist & Co. another soon afterward. A drug store by A. M. Blakeman, and a general merchandise store were built the same year, and a post office established. A small depot building was also erected in 1857. The next year there were many other improvements, and business greatly increased.

Ridgeway was organized into an independent school district during the year 1875. It has a good school house, with an average attendance of scholars. There is one church edifice in town, and that a small wooden structure built by a body of dissenters from the old established Lutheran Church among the Norwegians. The house is not completed, and is seldom used. The Methodists and Adventists hold meetings in the school house.

In the spring of 1874 (May 9), Ridgeway was swept by a fire that threatened to wipe out the entire village. The fire started in a small untenanted wooden structure on the corner where the Herchmer House now stands. A continuous blast from the south swept across the square, taking everything in the line of the wind. The weather had been very dry for some time previous, and the densely-packed wooden row fronting the railroad was simply a line of tinder boxes through which the fire swept without let or hinderance, and one hour from the time the alarm was given, four-fifths of the business interests of the town were in ashes. The fire originated with two little boys, four years old, lighting a cigar in the house above mentioned. The fire devoured everything in its course, including, besides the business row and dwellings, four grain warehouses, the depot (unlamented), and a fine water-tank, which the railroad company had just completed. Daniel Rice, a saloon-keeper, in trying to save his money, was burned so that he died. The loss of property was very severe. The total number of buildings—stores, saloons, dwellings and barns—burned, were thirty-four, leaving fifty-nine unburned, the latter being almost wholly dwellings and out buildings. A careful estimate of the total losses incurred amounted to \$48,730, of which amount only \$11,850 was covered by insurance.

Immediately after the fire the railroad company set to work building a depot. Instead of the narrow and cramped accommodations of the old trap dignified by the name, they have now ample room for every department of their business. The water-tank was also rebuilt, and with one of the best wells on the road, is an important adjunct in the management of its rolling stock. The village has

completely recovered from the severe losses it sustained by the fire. Its business interests have continued to increase, and, as a result, larger and better business buildings serve the accommodations of trade.

In 1877 Ridgway had a newspaper for a short time. The *Ridgway Register*, published by F. A. Howe.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

The eastern line of this township crosses the center of the county. In 1860 Madison was separated from Decorah township and given an existence of its own. The first settler was Johannes Evenson, in 1850, whose marriage to Miss Catharine Helen Anderson was the first marriage in the county. The license was granted on the fifth day of October, 1850, and the ceremony was performed by the well-known Rev. N. Brandt, now pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, Decorah, but then a wandering missionary. The hunt for the license, so as to take advantage of the presence of the minister and have the marriage performed, and the waiting for Judge Reed to return from Dubuque to grant the license, are more fully related in an early chapter of this history. Other settlers were Iver G. Ringstad and wife, June 30, 1851, on section 29; Ole M. Asleson and wife, July 12, on section 8; Gulbrand E. Wig, in September, on section 36; Helge N. Myron and Herbert Onstien, all in 1851. Edward R. Scott, now a prominent farmer of Madison township, settled there with his wife in 1854. Population of the township, 781. The residents get their mail at Decorah and Ridgeway. The Upper Iowa River runs across the extreme northeastern part of the township.

DECORAH.

This township, city and county seat are described in the preceding chapter.

GLENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

This is the eastern of the central tier of townships. The Upper Iowa River runs across the northern part. "Trout River" running north through the central part, empties into it. Population about 1,200. Woodville P. O. is about two miles southeast of the center of the township, on the Decorah and Waukon daily mail route, and Thoten P. O. in the Rocksvold neighborhood, toward the northwest part. The Washington Prairie P. O., in Frankville township, and the Freeport P. O. are convenient to some of the inhabitants. There are ample water powers and several mills in the township. The large spring and caves on and near the Decorah and Waukon road, are often visited by picnic parties from Waukon. The large cave not far from "Trout River" in the southern part of the township, is described in the account of pleasure resorts near Decorah, given in the preceding chapter.

July 2, 1850, Ole G. Johnson settled on the southwest quarter of section 31. Among other early settlers were Christopher Evans, June 15, 1851, on the northeast quarter of section 32; and Nathan Drake, the same year, on section 7, where he is still a prominent and public-spirited citizen. Ole P. Rocksvold, Henry Kniss and Lewis L. Cook and wife, settled in 1853. Geo. C. Windship and wife, now of Decorah, and quite a number of others in 1854, and the settlement was afterwards rapid. The graded road bed of the proposed railroad extension from Waukon to Decorah, which may yet be built, runs through the northern part of the township.

SUMNER TOWNSHIP.

This is the western township of the fourth tier from the north. Population, 863, in 1880. The Turkey River flows southeast through the northeast part of the township. The nearest post-office is Spillville, just across the eastern line. It was divided from Lincoln and made a separate township in 1862. There is no village nor even store in Sumner township. It is purely agricultural. A. Tracy, now of Decorah, who went there in 1858 and settled on section 29, where he lived until a few years ago, was the first settler on the open prairie, which he describes as marvelously beautiful, being a rolling sea of many hued flowers, with frequent springs. There was a Norwegian settlement in the northeast on the Turkey River before Mr. Tracy came. The Germans, mostly in the eastern part, also came before him. The Bohemians came later, and comprise a large portion of the inhabitants. The north half of the township is rolling and generally pretty well timbered. The south half is open rolling prairie, except where trees have been planted, with plenty of springs. All is good soil.

CALMAR TOWNSHIP—CALMAR, SPILLVILLE AND CONOVER.

Calmar township, with total population in 1880, 2,043, has three villages and postoffices. Calmar, the railroad center of several branches of the C., M. & St. P. Ry., with a population in 1880 of 617, is a little over a mile from the southeast corner of the township. Spillville, on the Turkey River which flows through the western part of the township—population, 340; and Conover the junction of the Decorah branch of the railroad, and situated near the center of the township—population, 168. The first voting precinct of the township is at Calmar and the second at Spillville.

Calmar village is situated on a high rolling prairie and in the center of a beautiful and productive country. It is on the main line of the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. It is the starting point of the Iowa & Dakota Division, also of the trains on the Decorah branch via Con-

over, and of trains on the Davenport via Jackson Junction. Some eighteen trains arrive and leave daily, making the movement of thirty-six trains. The important business of the station is under the capable charge of S. V. Potter, agent. T. Ahern, roadmaster, T. W. Hazleton, foreman of the round house, and Sam Kelsey, foreman of repair shop, and Conductor Hoxsie, of the I. & D. Division, have their homes here, as do quite a number of other railroad men. S. V. Potter several years ago, put up a large and handsome residence, and fine residences have also been erected by T. Ahern, and other railroad men and citizens.

Calmar is now well supplied with churches. The Norwegian Lutheran Church, built of stone in 1857, but since enlarged, has been for twenty-five years a prominent landmark; the Catholics erected a handsome frame church building several years ago, and the erection of a frame edifice for the Methodist Church, to cost \$3,000, has just been commenced. The graded school, with two distinct departments and two teachers in summer and three in winter, has a commodious and handsome new building—attendance, 160. C. S. Boyce is principal, and Anna Stanberg assistant.

John Scott, postmaster and express agent, has a large general merchandise store. The Excelsior Wagon Works of Miller, Geisen & Co., are an important enterprise. C. W. Geisen runs the lumber yard, Meyer & Dortal a good general store, and McEwen & Stiles the drug and book store; while in the same row with P. Olson's dry goods store, occupying a district recently burned out, are V. E. Strayer's handsome new brick hardware store, and L. O. Moen's fine new brick building for his furniture store. Some fifteen dwelling houses have also been erected in Calmar this season. Beside the Railroad Hotel there are the George House, the Ferguson House and the American House. The other branches of business are well represented. The present city officers are:

Mayor, C. W. Geisen; Recorder, J. B. Kaye.; Treasurer, P. Olson; Councilmen, J. S. Roome, A. E. Stiles, F. L. George, H. Miller, Jr., J. H. Constantine, and V. E. Strayer.; Marshal, Geo. Miller.

John B. Kaye, Justice of the Peace, and prominent attorney, is also a poet of no mean ability, and a general favorite. His second volume, "Songs of Lake Geneva, and Other Poems," is now in the hands of the publishers.

Calmar's first newspaper, the *Winneshiek Representative*, published by T. B. Wood, commenced in 1870, lived about a year and removed to Ossian, where it soon died. The *Calmar Guardian* commenced April 19, 1876, ran about two years. Sam S. Haislet, the publisher, now has a paper at Heron Lake, Minn. The *Calmar Critic*, commenced in June by W. C. Eaton, now represents Calmar in the newspaper world, besides Calmar departments of the Decorah newspapers.

The following in regard to the early history of Calmar, as well as incidentally of Conover, is gleaned from a contributor to Sparks' History:

"In the early part of the year 1854, the first building was erected in Calmar by Peter Clawson and Alf. Clark, natives of Sweden, who came from California about that time and located at this place. This building was little more than a shanty, but served the double purpose of a variety store and dwelling house, Clark & Clawson being the occupants and the first merchants of the town.

"John P. Landin, my informant, tells me that the town site, surveyed a little later in the season—himself helping to carry the chain—and was then platted and dedicated to the public, by Clark, the owner of the land. On the completion of the survey it was found that the store stood in the center of Main street. Before winter, however, Clark & Co., had erected three other buildings of more pretensions—a hotel, the Calmar House, which burned down in August, 1873, a store, on the site now occupied by P. Olson's building, and a saloon, which stood on the ground now occupied by the Huston House.

"Clark & Co. ran the new store, one Henry Miller the hotel, and Hans Gulbranson the saloon, while Landin served for some time in the capacity of hostler in the hotel stable. On account of the scarcity of shingles in the river markets at the time, the hotel was roofed in the first instance with canvas, or sheeting, and so remained for several months. Landin dug the first well in town, during the same year. It was sunk in the public square. On the 9th of July, 1854, says Landin, before I ever saw Calmar, or the site where it stands, I stopped at Fort Atkinson, ate supper, stopped over night and breakfasted next day with Squire Cooney. After hoeing corn awhile as an equivalent, I inquired of the squire if there was any of my countrymen in the vicinity, and he told me that there was one by the name of Clark keeping store at Whisky Grove, and I came up here. It was my first day in Calmar. Whisky Grove, it appears, was a name often applied to this locality in those days.

"The town was by Clark named Marysville, and went by that name for about one year, when a postoffice was located here, and, on account of there being another Marysville in the State, the name was changed to Calmar. This latter name was also of Clark's choosing, and was given in remembrance of his native town of Kalmar, situated on Kalmar Sound, on the southeast coast of Sweden. Clark was the first postmaster, and his successors have been P. M. Stanberg, D. S. Lovejoy, and John Scott, the present incumbent.

"In the year 1855, Landin erected a wooden building on the site now occupied by the Clawson & Landin Block. In that building he opened up a grocery business and sold whisky and beer—the latter he brewed himself in an underground cave near by. A large percentage of his sales were paid in butter and eggs. At that time he paid from six cents to nine cents per pound for butter, and three cents per dozen for eggs. Whisky sold for five cents per glass, so that for only one dozen and eight eggs a man could get a 'square drink,' and if a customer wanted a 'nog' it was common for the trader to throw in the egg 'free gratis.'

"In the year 1868, work was commenced on the Iowa & Dakota branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, with Calmar as its eastern terminus and junction with the main line. During the year, track was laid as far as New Hampton, considerably increasing the trade of the town, and adding to its importance as a shipping center as the road was pushed further into the interior. During the next year the Decorah branch was built, but for a year thereafter the trains of that branch did not run farther east than Conover, since which time Calmar has been the eastern end of their run and the point of passenger transfer. But, as already stated, these trains still make a stay at Conover.

"In the year 1869, under the provisions of the Municipal Incorporation Act, Chapter 51, Revised Statutes of 1860, Calmar was made an incorporated town, and was duly organized by the election of municipal officers in March, 1870. John Scott was elected Mayor, and was re-elected in 1871. In 1872 John W. Tower was elected Mayor, and in 1873-4, the citizens chose S. V. Potter to fill

that office. In 1875 the mantle was worn by A. E. Manchester, and E. Pennington is the present incumbent. Since the incorporation of the town, several miles of sidewalks built, Town Hall erected, and many other public improvements made.

"The Free Masons have a lodge in Calmar with a membership of forty-five. Their hall is over the post office, and is neat, commodious and well furnished. The lodge is out of debt, and its growth and influence in our town has been rapid and beneficent. The Sons and Daughters of Temperance also have a lodge here, and although organized only about a year ago, it has about forty active members, and is doing a good work. Their hall, on the upper floor of the Anderson-Landin block, is large, and well arranged."

The flush days of Conover village, which is nine miles from Decorah and three from Calmar, and situated where the Decorah branch leaves the St. Paul and Minneapolis branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., are pictured in the preceding description. But it still has 168 inhabitants by the census of 1880, an elevator, a general store, hotel and other business. C. J. Thompson is railroad and express agent.

Spillville village, three miles west of Conover, and twelve miles southwest of Decorah, is situated on the southwest bank of the Turkey River, and has 340 inhabitants. The plat was recorded by Joseph Spielman, proprietor, May 7, 1860. Joseph Spillman, or Spielman, who lived there in 1851, was the first settler, and had a mill. The flouring mill, now one of its prominent institutions, was built by Henry and Lyman Morse, the well-known Bluffton pioneers, before they left for California. It was afterward operated by Norris Miller, now of Decorah. It is now owned by the Spillville Mill Co. Frank Nockles' brewery is another prominent enterprise. J. J. Hang, postmaster, has a general store, and there are other branches of business. S. W. Sanders & Son, Decorah, have a branch store there. Spillville is the center and headquarters of the Bohemians of the county, who flock in crowds to the large Bohemian Catholic Church there, in the forenoon, and after services all go to the beer saloons and enjoy themselves in their old country style—but there is rarely drunkenness on the occasions. The Spillville band and orchestra is famous, and is often called to Decorah on public occasions.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP

adjoins Decorah township on the south. The C., M. & St. Paul Ry. runs across its southwestern corner. It has no village nor postoffice, its most convenient ones being Decorah, Calmar, and Ossian. Population, 1,837. The township was settled in June, 1850, by what are claimed to be the first Norwegian settlers in the county. An account of this settlement—that of the Erick Anderson party in June, of Nelson Johnson and party in July, and of Engebret Peterson Haugen, in October of the same year, are given in a previous chapter relating to early county history, and need not be repeated here.

FRANKVILLE TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE.

Frankville is the eastern township of next to the southern tier of townships. The census of 1880 gave it a population of 970. Of these 158 are in Frankville village, in the southeastern corner of the township, and 12 miles southeast of Decorah. Woodside postoffice is on the road to Decorah, about 4 miles from Frankville. Spark's History says:

"In 1851-2-3 the county was deluged with a healthy immigration. They were men noted for their integrity, perseverance, and a determination to succeed. They came in their covered carts drawn by oxen, with the family support hitched on behind in the possession of a good milch cow. A great many of these men found their homes on Washington Prairie. The earliest pioneers were the Hawkes, Moses Hostetter, J. Callendar, Christopher Anderson Estrem, Wm. Padden, the Rosa family, Jacob Duff, Walter Rathbun, and others. These came in 1850 or early in 1851. Among the number who drifted into the county in the years 1851-2 were J. T. Atkins, the Beards and Cutlers, John and James D. McKay, Joel Pugin, Wm. Birdsell, Philip Husted, Isaac Birdsell, Erick Olson Bakke, James B. Schenk, and others too numerous to mention. This immigration had the effect to change the wild prairie of a year or two previous into the garden of Winneshiek County. The construction of houses was carried on until they dotted the prairie from every conceivable point of the compass. Deer were numerous, prairie-chickens plenty, the small streams abounded with speckled trout, while larger fish were to be obtained from the Iowa River. With these, and what they were able to raise, it would seem these hardy pioneers fared sumptuously.

"Along with the tide that rolled over the country in 1851 was a man noted for his wealth, energy and perseverance. He came to stay, bringing with him a herd of cattle. Among others who preceded him was one Timothy Fuller, whose claim he purchased and settled on. This man is known all over the country as Frank Teabout, the founder of Frankville.

"In 1852, Frankville was little more than a trading point, at which lived the only inhabitant and proprietor, Mr. Frank Teabout; but about this time an event transpired which gave to it life and brighter prospects for the future. A commission had been appointed to locate the State road for the benefit of immigrants seeking homes in Northwestern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. Frankville secured the road.

The location of the road is the greatest event in the history of Frankville, for without it, in all likelihood, the place would never have been anything more than the residence of Mr. Frank Teabout. As it is, Frankville is a pleasant village, and at one time figured conspicuously in the history of the county.

It was near night when the commission arrived at Mr. Teabout's residence, and they of course accepted his hospitality until the next morning. On the next day Mr. Teabout lead the commissioners to Decorah, they declaring their line of march to be the location of the new road. There were other parties besides Mr. Teabout who studied self-interest in the location of the State road. Among the number was John McKay. He secured the passage of this desired highway through his farm. Mr. McKay had the same ambition for a town that actuated his neighbor. His first work in that direction was the establishment of a postoffice, which was effected on the discontinuance of the Jamestown office. He also secured the location of a store at this place. This town bore the name of Trout River, and at one time was a strong competitor of Frankville. The postoffice was continued at this place for nearly two years from whence it was moved to Frankville. It is claimed that this move was effected through a compromise entered into between the respective founders of the two towns.

Immediately on the location of the road, as if by magic, a town grew up about the nucleus that had previously been built, and was given the name of

Frankville. Frankville very soon became the great center of attraction. Mooneek became discouraged, and moved the greater part of its worldly effects up to the new town.

The Lathrop House, an impressive three-story frame building, was built by Philip Lathrop in the year 1854. This hotel was well provided for, and did a good business. The building was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1857-8. Mr. Lathrop was absent at the time of the burning of his house, at Des Moines, lobbying through a bill asking the location of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Frankville, the people of that place pledging land and material in aid of its construction. Mr. Teabout replaced the building destroyed, by another, which long afforded hospitality to the traveler.

Much of the early success and prosperity of Frankville is justly accredited to its founder, Mr. Frank Teabout. He possessed wealth, and lavished it on the various enterprises that benefited his town. In 1852 he built the Presbyterian Church, and gave it to that denomination—the first house of worship built in the village. This church edifice was early occupied by Rev. D. W. Lyon, a preacher who divided his time between McGregor, Monona, Frankville and other points.

As an illustration of the importance Frankville attained when at its acme, it will only be necessary to state that the Free Masons of Decorah used to go to the former place to hold lodge meetings.

In 1854 Mr. Teabout built a saw-mill at a cost of \$1,500. This mill did a good business, its owner finding a ready sale for all the timber it could saw. The mill was sold to Mr. Cutler. No trace of it remains to-day. In 1856 Mr. Teabout built a large steam grist mill, of two run of stone, at a cost of \$10,000. The mill, during the first few years of its existence, was a financial success. It was finally sold by the proprietors to Messrs. Beard and Cutler, who transferred the machinery to the Spring Water Mill, on the Canoe. Parties used to come from Southern Minnesota to get their grist ground at this mill.

The Methodist Church was built in 1873. This denomination had held services previously in other buildings. To the Rev. Mr. Webb is said to belong the honor of being the first minister of this denomination to officiate in the place. Frankville continued to prosper until the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad cut it off; then came its decline.

On the 10th of June, 1881, the hundredth anniversary of Leonard Cutler, of Frankville, the father of James B. Cutler, the first postmaster, was observed at the residence of James D. McKay, in Frankville. His children present were James B., David E., and William Cutler, of Osage, and Mrs. James D. McKay and Mrs. W. D. Smith of Frankville. Mr. Cutler was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and twenty-one members from Decorah were present. Judge M. V. Burdick delivered an address, which was responded to by James B. Cutler. Though his eyesight has failed him and his hearing impaired, the veteran centenarian is still living. He was born in Remington, Vt., June 10, 1781, and has twenty-three grandchildren and four great grandchildren. Of his thirteen children, nine are living, one of them being Leonard Cutler, formerly of Decorah.

Another of the hale and hearty old men of Frankville is S. B. Cavin, who though over four score years, is still as stout and vigorous as many men thirty or forty years younger. His son J. A. Cavin, keeps the store there, Frankville Hall being in the upper story.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

is the southeastern township of the county; population, 797. Like Sumner, which borders it on the north, it is purely agricultural. It has no villages. Navan postoffice is in the southwestern corner, and New Albany postoffice in the central western part. Fort Atkinson is its nearer postoffice on the east. Like Sumner, the country is rolling prairie, the forests being mostly in the southwestern part, and the remainder of the township comparatively free from timber, except as planted. The inhabitants are a mixture of Americans, Germans, Irish and Bohemians. The history of the early settlement of Fort Atkinson, just across the township line, is also to a certain extent a history of the settlement of Jackson township, especially as Jackson was not separated from Washington township till 1882. The name of Joseph Spillman, first settler of Spillville, is the only one from Jackson township on the first county tax list—that of 1851. Jackson township is crossed diagonally in a southwesterly direction by the I. & D. division of railroad, Jackson station being established about a year ago, near the center of the township, where the recently completed Davenport branch leaves the I. & D.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—FORT ATKINSON—FESTINA, OR TWIN SPRINGS.

The census of 1880 gave to Washington township, the second in the southern tier, a population of 1,509. Of these, 435 were in Fort Atkinson village, and 117 in Festina Postoffice, better known as the village of Twin Springs. The first voting precinct of the township is at Festina, and the second at Fort Atkinson.

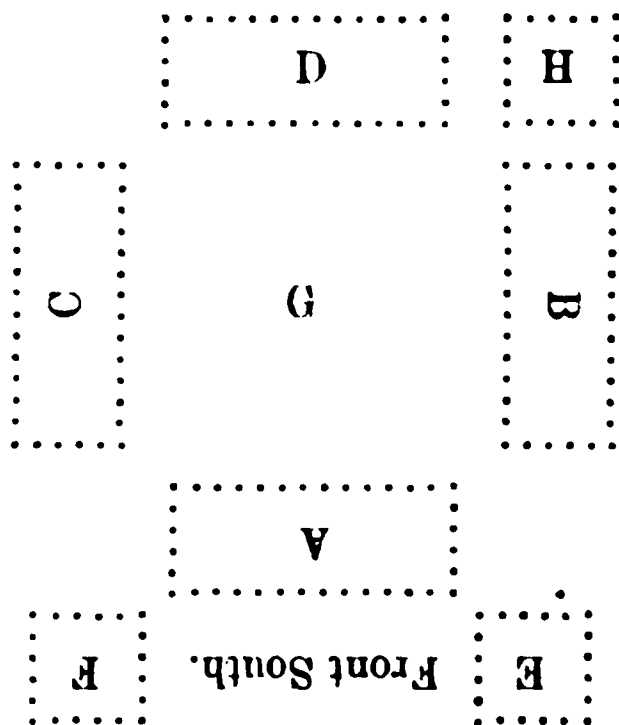
There was a single house of entertainment, a kind of saloon, at Twin Springs as early as 1850 or 1851. Twin Springs village was platted, and the plat recorded Oct. 17, 1856, by Andrew Meyer and wife. It lies in a beautiful valley five miles south of Calmar. Here is located the brewery of A. F. Gartner, two general stores, and other branches of business. The German Catholic church here is a very large building, and has a school connected with it. The village also has a public school.

Fort Atkinson village, in the northwestern part of Washington township, near the western line, took its name from the fort of that name, as detailed in the previous pages of county history. Of the old fort, which stood on a hill overlooking the site of the present village, a portion of one building remains. It is about seventy feet of the old settlers' building, and is now occupied by three families. Turkey River, which runs southwesterly through the township, furnishes the power for several mills. Beard & Sons, of Ice Cave Creamery, Decorah, have a branch creamery at Fort Atkinson, and the various branches of business are well represented. There are four churches, and a good graded school.

There are general stores by Shreiber & Forman, T. H. Tower. and several other mercantile houses, including P. J. Huber's hardware store, and J. C. Morris' jewelry store. The hotels are the well-known Warren House and the Summer's House. We gather much of the following from Sparks' History:

The fort bearing the name of the successful Indian General, Atkinson, the hero of the Black Hawk war, was commenced on the 2d of June, 1840. A company of mechanics, about fifty in number, contracted to do the work. Among the number was James Tapper, residing at Monona. These men were escorted from Fort Crawford, Wis., to the place selected for the Fort, by Company F., 5th U. S. Infantry, commanded by Isaac Lyon. A captain of artillery named Sumner, who became the illustrious Gen. E. V. Sumner of the late rebellion, superintended the building of the fort, aided by Happy Jack, his First Lieutenant. Sumner held command of the fort until the Mexican war, when he was detailed to fields furnishing more active service.

The fort was built for the protection of the Winnebago Indians from the hostile and predatory tribes surrounding them, as well as for the protection of the pioneer settlers. It was stone masonry work, situated on an eminence north of the present town of Fort Atkinson, and originally consisted of four main buildings, and two gun houses, as represented in the following diagram.



[A, B, C and D, Barracks or Main Buildings; F and H, Gun Houses; E, Powder House; G, Flag Staff.]

The fort was built in the shape of a square, inclosing an acre of ground, the material of which it was built being prepared at Fort Crawford. The cost of making a wagon-road, the same ever since known as the Old Military, and transporting the material to its place of destination, augmented the cost of building the fort to the enormous sum of \$93,000. It was afterwards sold at auction to private parties for \$3,521. In 1845 Capt. Sumner still held command of the fort. The force at that time consisted of a company of infantry and one of dragoons. In 1846 Capt. Sumner left for Mexico, and the fort was then garrisoned by two companies of volunteers. Capt. James Morgan, of Burlington, succeeded to the command of the infantry, and Capt. John Parker, of Dubuque, to the command of the dragoons. In 1847 Capt. Morgan's company was mustered out of the service, and Capt. Parker given entire charge of the fort until the removal of the Indians, in 1848. It was found necessary to use force to compel them to vacate the country. Captain Knowlton, afterwards Judge Knowlton, was detailed to assist the command under Capt. Parker.

After the removal of the Indians, in 1848, there was no further necessity for keeping up military appearances, consequently the fort, as a military rendez-

vous, was dispensed with; yet the government did not entirely abandon it. A man named Alexander Faulkner was appointed to look after it. Soon after, Faulkner was relieved by Geo. Cooney, a well-known citizen of the county, who is yet living in the vicinity of the old fort.

In 1853, after the removal of the Indians, the fort became useless as government property, and the administration then in power decided to dispose of it at public auction.

On the reception of this news, in July, 1853, one of the Day boys visited Mr. Cooney at the fort and informed him that, the fort would be sold at auction the next Wednesday. This intelligence was sad news to him; he undoubtedly would have much rather heard of somebody's wedding. By previous agreement he had promised to inform certain parties of the sale when it should take place; and he immediately dispatched a messenger with the intelligence to H. D. Evans and S. A. Clark of Prairie du Chien, and another to the Bishop at Dubuque. On the morning of the sale these parties were present bringing with them \$4,000 in gold to purchase it with. John M. Flowers, Capt. Frazier, and a gentleman from White Pigeon, were also on the ground in hopes of purchasing the fort.

The Flowers were extraordinary characters, and played no little part in the history of Fort Atkinson. There were two brothers of them, and were classed with Charley Clark, Coleman and Tavernier, as "the Canadians." These Canadians came to the fort with the intention of making a living easily. They had somehow got the impression that Fort Atkinson was destined to be a great city, and thought it afforded a rich field in which to exercise their wit and shrewdness to benefit themselves. In language not to be misunderstood, they were sharpers.

Flowers wanted to get possession of the fort property, and induced a widowed English lady by the name of Newington to purchase it—he bidding the same off. As the bidding progressed and the price advanced in the Fort, Flowers became fearful that he would not be able to make the purchase, and asked those bidding against him, what they would take to stop where they were. Clark, Evans and the others held a consultation, and as a result agreed to take \$25. Flowers said he would give it, and accordingly wrote his note for the amount. Said note read as follows:

"I owe you \$25 for value received.

"J. M. FLOWERS.

"Dated Fort Atkinson, 1853."

Four years after this note was given, Mr. Evans placed it in Mr. Cooney's hands (who was a justice of peace at the time) for collection. Three years later Mr. Cooney got his pay out of Flowers in sawing.

The fort was sold to Flowers for \$3,521.

In 1857 a grist mill was commenced on the site where the Ames Mill now stands. Finkle & Clark were the builders, and they received a certain portion of the town-plat for building the mill, getting a warranty deed for the same. Mr. McMillan, a resident of Fort Atkinson, who resided, previous to 1857, in Canada, and an acquaintance of Finkle, was induced by Finkle to accompany him to the United States, and aid in the construction of the mill, with promises of a fair remuneration. The mill was completed in November, but, owing to some miscalculation of the architect in laying out the foundation, when the water was let through the floom it undermined the wall, and rent the mill in twain, precipitating a portion of it into Turkey River. The mill was reconstructed shortly afterward.

It is estimated that in 1857, when the Fort was at the summit of its grandeur, it had a population of 500 souls. A public school, of course, would be a necessary adjunct to so thriving a community. Consequently one was organized, and an estimable and capable teacher was found in the person of Dr. E. Hazen, now a professor in the medical department of the State University, and generally acknowledged as standing at the head of his profession in the state. To Dr. Hazen belongs the credit of teaching the first school at the

Fort. The Doctor had met Mr. McKinney and wife, at the commencement of Oberlin College, and was advised by them to emigrate west. He was then a young man and had graduated. Mr. J. P. McKinney, assisted by his wife, taught the second term of school at the Fort. The school session was held in one of the fort buildings, and their enrollment of scholars numbered nearly 100.

A Mr. Sharp, from Fayette county, kept the first hotel in the place. He dispensed his hospitality in one of the fort buildings.

Martin Bachel was the first Constable elected.

J. P. McKinney was the first Notary Public.

The new town of Fort Atkinson was commenced in 1869. The same year the railroad entered the place, J. T. Clark's Addition was made to the town, Aug. 28, 1869. This addition was formerly known as the Tavernier Farm, and was sold to J. T. Clark at sheriff's sale several years previous. Its location is on the southwest quarter of Section 8, Town 96, Range 9. Main Street is eighty feet wide. All the other streets are sixty feet wide. The blocks number from 1 to 14, inclusive.

About this period the first church building was erected. It was located north of the old fort, and built by the aid of subscriptions. The Methodist church was built soon after. It is located on the old town site, and was built by the aid of S. B. Dunlop, a wealthy farmer residing near by, and largely with his money."

The J. P. McKinney, several times referred to in the above sketch, of Fort Atkinson, and who, with his wife, taught school there, is now a resident of Decorah, and is mail agent on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway between McGregor and St. Paul. Mrs. McKinney is a zealous female suffrage advocate, and a leader in that cause in this part of the state.

On the 15th of June, 1878, Congressman T. W. Burdick, of Decorah, had an interesting conversation with Rev. J. L. Elliott, of Washington, D. C., who was the first chaplain at Fort Atkinson. He went there in the fall of 1844. The Mission School was five miles away, where Supt. Lowry had a school for boys and girls, and also taught sewing, the cutting of garments, etc. Chaplain Elliott taught the post school at the fort, consisting of children of the officers and men, and ranging from 22 to 25 pupils; he preached on Sunday, and sometimes exchanged with Mr. Lowry. Henry M. Rice, afterwards U. S. Senator from Minnesota, was sutler. In 1848 the Indians were removed to Blue Earth, Minn., Indian reservation. Mr. Elliott's office was vacated and the post abandoned early in 1849.

MILITARY TOWNSHIP—OSSIAN.

Military township adjoins Washington on the east. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway runs through the northeast part of the township—population 1,521. The thriving village of Ossian had, by the census of 1880, a population of 444, which has increased somewhat since that time. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, about one mile northeast of the center of the township. It is 12 miles south of Decorah, on a broad prairie, beautifully rolling and richly productive. Among its prominent business institutions are the Ossian Bank, Meyer & Carter proprietors, one of them M. J. Carter, an able practicing

attorney; two elevators, a hotel kept by R. A. Kennedy, the general store kept by H. A. Baker & Bro., H. A. Baker being present state senator; and a number of other stores and places of business, a Methodist and a Catholic church, a school being connected with the latter, of which Rev. Tierney is pastor. Ossian has a good public school, with an average daily attendance of over 100, of which J. C. Murphy is principal and Miss Sarah Owens assistant. The Ossian Creamery, C. W. Williams & Co., proprietors, makes about 800 pounds of butter a day on the average. The largest amount made in any one day 1,650 pounds.

The present officers of the town are: Mayor, J. Malloy; Recorder, C. J. Mills; Treasurer, O. Thompson; Trustees, D. Jack, J. Becker, T. R. Winn, John Collins, P. H. Mills.

T. B. Wood, who removed there from Calmar, published Ossian's first newspaper, which lived but a short time, as did also the one started in 1876 by one Morey. The *Ossian Independent* was started in 1878 by E. L. Howe, and was published something over a year. The *Ossian Herald* was started August 19, 1880, by L. C. McKenney. It was purchased in the summer of 1882 by T. B. Hanna, who died in September, but the paper will probably be continued. The first number of the *Herald* gave the following brief history of Ossian:

"Ossian, the second village in Winneshiek county, was settled by John Ossian Porter, a native of Pennsylvania, in the year 1850. The next settlers in this vicinity were the Brooks, who came eighteen months later. To Chauncey Brooks and wife was born the first white child in the township, a daughter whom they named Mary. Mr. Porter erected the first house, a log cabin 18x20, which was for many years used for a hotel and stage station. Erick Anderson was the first merchant, and John Case the first teacher; he taught a select school over Anderson's store. In 1870 a commodious brick school-house was built, which has since furnished ample accommodations for the scholars attending school. Thomas Larsen started the village cemetery, being killed by a runaway ox team. In March, 1876, the village was incorporated, with the following officers: Mayor, George McWilliams; Aldermen, James Kennedy, H. C. Burgess, Carl Eiler, S. D. Hinckley and J. J. Smith. Clerk, James Maloy."

John Ossian Porter, the first postmaster, and afterwards county sheriff, now lives on a farm in Springfield township.

Spark's History gives the following additional particulars of the founding of Ossian:

"The original town site of Ossian was laid out by its founder, John Ossian Porter, on the southeast corner of the section. It consisted of three blocks, in all fourteen lots. It was acknowledged by J. O. Porter and wife on the 13th of April, 1855, and was filed for record in the Recorder's office of Winneshiek county on the 30th of April, the same year. Mr. Elijah Middlebrook did the surveying. Two years later, on the 8th of April, Capt. C. E. Brooks acknowledged the plat of the first addition to Ossian, which was accordingly placed on the proper record. It consists of six blocks, containing sixty-three lots. On the 8th day of October, 1864, Capt. C. E. Brooks acknowledged the plat of his second addition to Ossian, which consisted of thirty blocks, divided into lots. This plat was properly recorded. On the 4th day of May, 1869, he laid out ten additional blocks, and called it Brooks' Western Addition to Ossian. This, so far as the records show, was the last addition to the place, and, minus the vacation of a few blocks by Mr. Brooks, is the Ossian of to-day.

"The year 1865 marked a new era in the history of Ossian. That which was the death blow of Frankville—the railroad—gave fresh life to Ossian. During this year the railroad was built past its door. The year before, C. E. Brooks made a fresh addition to the place, which was far-sighted, for town lots were in demand immediately. The following year the construction of numerous dwellings was commenced, and business interests of various kinds multiplied.

"Ossian was nearly twenty-one years of age before a single church edifice had been erected. The Catholics erected a building for worship, which was the first, about the year 1869. About two years later the Methodists built a church."

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP—CASTALIA.

This is the southeastern corner township of the county. The headwaters of Yellow River flow through its northern part. Population, 1,010. Castalia village and postoffice is about a mile southwest of the center of the township, and is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which reached there October 12, 1864. The population of Castalia by the census of 1880 was 108. It has two churches. A. W. Kramer, postmaster, keeps a general store, and there are other branches of business.

The history of Moneek, in a preceding chapter, is an early history of the settlement in Bloomfield township, in which it was located; as is also the brief mention of Rattletrap, the name given to Castalia in early times. Hamilton Campbell and wife, claimed by some—as previously recorded—to be the first permanent settlers in the country, came there and settled sections 23 and 26 on June 7, 1848. David Reed and wife, and Daniel Reed, settled there August 15, 1849. Other record of early settlers is found in that of early settlers of the county, in a previous chapter, John N. Topliff and Russell Dean, being among them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be seen that no attempt has been made to enumerate the churches and school houses in the different villages and townships but only prominent ones. The general enumeration has been given in a preceding chapter. Some of the finest churches are situated away from villages and are prominent landmarks on the rolling prairie, their location being such as to accommodate the residents of the country about them.

The voting places at general elections are one to each township, except Calmar, which has its first voting precinct at Calmar, and the second at Spillville, and Washington township, with its first precinct at Festina and the second at Fort Atkinson.

And right here the attention of the writer is called to the different spellings of the county, "Winnesheik." The printer of this volume has caused the word to be spelled Winneshiek; it is so spelled in Sparks' history of the county, and in Tuttle's History of Iowa. But the people of the county almost invariably spell it "Winnesheik," and it is so spelled in Andreas' Atlas of Iowa. But, however the spelling may be, it is pronounced as if spelled "Win-ne-sheek," with the accent on the first syllable.

RIVERS AND RAILROADS.

The Upper Iowa River, with its abundant water power, enters the county at the northwest corner, flows southeast to Decorah, and thence by a zigzag route leaves the county in general direction a little north of west. The Turkey river runs across the southwest part of the county and furnishes valuable water power. The Canoe river is a small stream in Canoe and Pleasant townships. The Yellow river rises in the southeastern part of the county. There are numerous other small streams.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway enters the county at its southeast corner, and its main line runs diagonally through it in a northwesterly direction. From Calmar a branch runs northeast to Decorah, and the Iowa & Dakota and the Davenport branches in a southwesterly direction until beyond the limits of the county. The principal railroad stations are Decorah, Calmar, Ossian, Castalia, Fort Atkinson, Conover, and Ridgeway. The other prospective roads are referred to elsewhere.

SHAPE AND SIZE OF COUNTY—ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

The townships were intended to be six miles square, but in completing the survey on reaching the northern line of the State it was found that it lapped over one mile into Minnesota, so the northern tier is but five miles wide from north to south, making the county 29 miles wide from north to south, and 24 miles wide from east to west.

We have previously given the position and boundaries of Winneshiek County. It's considerably over 400,000 acres are mostly arable land, well adapted to cultivation. The surface of the county is diversified, alternating between rolling prairie and timber, with bluffs along the principal streams. It has plenty of clay, sand, brick, and stone for building purposes, and its limestone out-croppings can be burned into a goodly quality of lime.

POLITICAL.

In politics, on national issues the county is generally republican. But in county matters, party lines are not always closely adhered to, and frequently one or more Democrats are elected on the county ticket—occasionally, nearly all of them. The vote at the Presidential election of 1880 was Republican, 2,474; Democratic, 1,415; Greenback, 212.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

The rocks exposed in Winneshiek County range from the lower sandstone as far up as the lower beds of the Galena limestone. The Lower Magnesian is seen on Canoe Creek, six miles north of Decorah, and is a hard crystalline rock of a light gray color. The central portion of the county is chiefly occupied by the Trenton

limestone, which gradually passes into the Galena in the southwestern part. At and about Decorah the Trenton limestone—of the Lower Silurian period—is finely displayed, this rock forming the whole thickness of the bluffs which border the river here. It is crowded with fossils, especially in some of its lower exposed strata, where were found the beautiful and wonderful specimens referred to in the sketch of Decorah. There is a thickness of from 100 to 130 feet displayed in the bluffs west of town, where the rock is a pure limestone of a light gray color, and crowded with fossils. Near Calmar the lower beds of the Galena crop out. At Ossian the rocks are similar, and at Ft. Atkinson the Trenton and the Galena appear.

POPULATION, PRODUCTS, RESOURCES AND FINANCES.

The population of the county was 546 in 1850; 13,492, in 1860; 23,570, in 1870; and 23,937, in 1880. In the last decade, more especially in the early part, there was a falling off in the increase of population, a large territory being opened up to the westward, but there has been an increase in the past few years, and a prospect of a more rapid growth in wealth and prosperity.

A few years ago this was the banner wheat county in the State. Several failures of crops caused the attention of the farmers to be turned, to a considerable extent, to dairying and stock raising, the soil and face of the country, and its numerous springs, making it particularly favorable for those pursuits. The extensive Decorah, Ossian, Ft. Atkinson and Hesper creameries are mentioned in sketches of those townships, as are also the stock farms in Decorah, Orleans, Fremont and Hesper townships. But these by no means represent all the dairying and stock raising industries, which are scattered all over the county.

Notwithstanding the great progress of dairying and stock raising, grain growing will not be abandoned, but will have its place, and no insignificant one. Enriched by stock and the rotation of crops, the soil will continue the old fertility of our grain producing lands, and their products readily give employment to more mills and manufactories. There are in this county six mills devoted wholly or in part to the manufacture of flour for the eastern market, and sixteen more devoted to custom work. There are scores of unused water-powers. The Upper Iowa River has an average fall of eight feet to the mile, and affording more available water-power than any river in the State. In no part of its course are these more accessible than in the windings of the river at and near Decorah. The other streams also furnish abundant water-powers. Besides the principal streams, innumerable springs and the rippling streams that flow from them, furnish a lavish supply of pure water in all parts of the county. The county is rich in building material. Its fossilized limestone quarries are almost inexhaustible; from these were furnished the trim-

minings of the Minnesota College for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Faribault, and from the richer specimens of fossil stone, mentioned in the sketch of Decorah, are made many beautiful ornaments. Easily worked quarries of sandstone, in the eastern part of the county, furnished the elegant trimmings of the Norwegian Lutheran College, Decorah. In Washington and Orleans townships cream-colored brick is made that rivals the celebrated Milwaukee brick.

The finances of city and county are in excellent shape, as is shown in a previous chapter of County History. Out of debt, with good public buildings, churches and school-houses, plenty of substantial iron bridges over the streams, and all paid for, taxes, will consequently be low, and education and church privileges unusually good. It is a good place to live in.

CLIMATE, SOIL AND SCENERY.

The latitude of Winneshiek County is about the same as central New York and Michigan, but the winters are less broken and changeable. Winter usually sets in about December 1st and sometimes earlier, and continues until March, with generally a "January thaw; the weather thereafter usually growing milder till spring opens; but without the sudden changes of New England, and the long, drizzling rains of the Central and Eastern States. The air is invigorating, bracing, and wonderfully pure. No district in the Union will excel it in sanitary considerations. An article in the *Decorah Republican* has thus admirably and truthfully described the soil and the face of the county:

"The soil of the county is not excelled. It is a rich black loam with a depth of from one to six feet. It has a slight admixture of sand, just enough in quantity to make it friable and easily worked. It is well known to the scientific farmer that the land best suited to most small grains, and in which the earthy, saline and organic matters are distributed in the proportion best adapted to impart fertility and durability, is a soil based on the calcareous rocks. This condition particularly characterizes the country bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries in this latitude, as well as for a distance above and below.

"The county is well timbered, nearly, all the larger streams being bordered by a growth of both hard and soft woods. Originally about three-eighths of the county was prairie, and the same proportion burr oak openings. The openings have been mostly cleared and improved, having now the general appearance of prairie."

Truly this is a goodly County of a goodly State. May the true spirit of enterprise richly develop its ample resources, and the children of the present be worthy successors to the pioneers of the past.

HISTORY OF ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

BY E. M. HANCOCK.

Prefatory; Origin of County Name; Topography; Geology; Artesian Wells.

"The lapsing years joined those beyond the flood,
Each filled with loves, griefs, strifes and honest toil;
And thus, as shadows o'er the checkered plain,
Children their fathers followed to the grave,
The fruitage of their lives and deeds is ours."

—*The Annalist.*

A history of our county must necessarily consist largely of narratives of a personal or biographical character, as the history of a comparatively few individuals is the history of this entire region during the early days of which we are called upon to write. It is eminently fit and proper that the deeds of these pioneers should be placed on record in a convenient and permanent form for preservation, ere the hand of the relentless harvester has plucked the last of them from among us, and sealed their lips forever upon the facts they might relate regarding the early settlement and development of the country, which will be of increasing value and interest to their children, and children's children, as the years grow upon years. Already have so many of them gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns, that anything like a *complete* record of the settlement and organization of the county is beyond the bounds of possibility. It seems hardly credible that no record of the organizing election of Allamakee County can be found either among the state or county archives; but it would appear that the organizing Sheriff had failed to make report of such election; and not even the scratch of a pen remains of the transactions of county business under the old Commissioner system. In some instances not the slightest record is to be found regarding township organizations. And now:

"Beneath those whispering pines, that oak tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his warm cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

—*Gray.*

To collate the facts still accessible and record the history of the works by which they have left us so goodly a heritage as is our fair county to-day, would be a pleasing task were it not so

fraught with difficulties and disappointments, because of the failing memories and consequent conflicting recollections of those still left who were witnesses of and participants in the events of the early days. But if this work is ever to be done the time is opportune.

In the preparation of these pages great care has been taken to verify dates and statements by such records as are obtainable, and to corroborate by cumulative testimony. Errors will doubtless be found, but we believe that in the main the history is accurate and reliable. No similar work has heretofore been attempted, and we therefore have nothing to build from as a basis. The writer is indebted to the valuable and interesting sketches prepared for the Makee township Early Settlers' Association in 1880, by G. M. Dean, and to the sketches by John Bryson, and others, for quotations here and there; and by diligently poring over old newspaper files he has discovered numerous items of interest bearing upon our early history, and establishing dates that could not otherwise be obtained. To those who have in any manner aided in his researches, he would express his thanks. If he has, in the time and space, to which he was limited, succeeded in putting together in permanent shape and convenient for reference the more important facts relating to the county history, and in an acceptable manner, it is all he expected to accomplish.

NAME.

There are two theories as to the origin of the name "Allamakee," each of which has its supporters. One of these theories is that it is the name of an Indian chief. The other is about as follows, as we find it stated in the proceedings of a meeting of the Early Settlers' Association of Lansing, published in the *Mirror* of Nov. 28, 1879:

"Dr. J. I. Taylor spoke of the subject of the selection of the name of the county, as he had it from John Haney, Jr., deceased. It was his recollection that David Umstead, in the Legislature from this unorganized portion of the state, gave the county its present title. An old friend of Umstead was Allen Magee, an Indian trader, who was familiarly known to the Winnebago tribes, and, in their guttural dialect, called Al-ma-gee. Calling to mind this fact, Mr. Umstead caused the name 'Allamakee' to be inserted in the organizing act, and it was thus legalized."

Which of these theories is correct we will not attempt to decide, although we incline to prefer the first. According to the official records "David Umstead" did not represent this section in the Legislature which organized this county (the Second General Assembly). Samuel B. Olmstead was a member of the First General Assembly, which held two sessions: Nov. 30, 1846, to Feb. 25, 1847, and Jan. 3, 1848, to Jan. 25, 1848. During the first of these sessions an act was passed defining the boundaries of sev-

eral counties, among them the then unorganized county of Allamakee, and it is probable its name was officially given at that time. David Umstead was a member of the Second Constitutional Convention, in 1846. We have been to some pains to investigate this subject, but find nothing fully authoritative. Col. S. C. Trowbridge, a resident of Iowa City, who came to Iowa in 1837 and surveyed and organized Johnson County, states positively that "the name Allamakee is an Indian name purely, all speculative theories to the contrary notwithstanding."

TOPOGRAPHY.

Allamakee County occupies the extreme northeastern corner of Iowa, with the Mississippi river on its eastern border, Minnesota on the north, and Winneshiek and Clayton counties on the west and south respectively. It is about twenty-nine miles in length from north to south; twenty miles from east to west at the northern line, and twenty-eight in extreme width through the center tier of townships, averaging about twenty-three; giving an area of 664 square miles. At the southern line of the County the Mississippi river is about 625 feet above the sea level. Along the river front the County is bordered its entire length with a bold outline of bluffs from 300 to 400 feet high, from the tops of which the surface gradually slopes upward until at Waukon, eighteen miles back, it reaches an altitude of 655 feet above the river at low water mark.

The Upper Iowa River and its tributaries water the northern portion of the county; Village Creek and Paint Creek take their rise near its centre and flow eastward into the Mississippi. The former north and the latter south of east—while the Yellow River takes its course through the southern tier of townships. These streams have all cut their channel deeply into the rocks, especially the Upper Iowa, which flows through a narrow, winding valley, with bluffs on either side which have an elevation near its mouth but little less than those along the Mississippi. In many places the fall of these streams is quite rapid, furnishing the very best of water powers. Along the courses of the Iowa and lower part of Yellow Rivers, and a strip four to six miles wide on the river front, the surface of the country is of course, rough and badly broken, but much of this bluffy country is well wooded, as are also many of the valleys of the streams, as well as the uplands in some portions of the county. Back from the river the county represents a more attractive appearance to the agriculturist. The oak and hickory openings, the rich hazel-brush lands, the prairie with their deep, black loam, the warm and sometime sandy valleys, together with the rich alluvial deposits of the river bottoms, afford a diversity of soil well adapted for all his purposes.

The prairies occupy the central and western portions of the county, as well as parts of the extreme northern and southern

tiers of townships, and are unsurpassed for natural fertility and beauty. They are well watered with innumerable gushing springs of clear, cold and pure water, are dotted here and there with groves, and are just sufficiently rolling to afford excellent drainage, as also relief from the monotonous level of some prairie countries.

In the valley of the Mississippi where the channel does not approach the base of the bluffs, are some extremely fertile bottom lands, and a net work of sloughs, lakes and islands; some of the sloughs being of sufficient size to at times allow the passage of large steamers, as is the case with Harper's channel along the front of Taylor Township. At some points the main channel is three or four miles from the bluffs, and again it skirts their very base.

The principal tributaries of the Iowa are: on the north, Bear, Waterloo, and Clear Creeks; and on the south, Coon, Patterson, Mineral, Silver, and French Creeks. Those of the Yellow River are: from the north, the north fork, and Bear Creek; from the south, Hickory and Suttle Creeks. No less than seven of these creeks—including Village and Paint—have their sources in springs near the highest part of the county, surrounding Waukon, and flow thence in all directions except to the southwest. Some of these springs bubble up through the earth at the foot of a hill-slope, frequently covering a surface many feet square and forming a good-sized brook at once; others have a less pretentious origin; while there are numerous instances in the County where the water issues in a torrent from near the base of the cavernous face of a limestone cliff from twenty to fifty feet high, on a side-hill.

GEOLOGY.

It is to be regretted that no complete geological survey of this County has ever been made. Enough is now known, however, from the experience of practical observers, to show that, while our system of rocks is on the whole a simple one, as demonstrated by the early explorers, in its details it is far more complicated than they supposed, owing to interruption of the regular stratification; and as it is more studied and examined the more it exhibits surprising evidences of disturbance during its formation.

As classified by geologists all the rocks of our county come under the head of Lower Silurian, and many of them are rich in fossils of mollusks peculiar to that age. These rocks are oldest in order and lowest in the earth's superstructure, the Potsdam Sandstone which is exposed in the valley of the Upper Iowa river, lying next above the rocks of the Azoic Age—the foundation of all. Above the Potsdam Sandstone in the following order are the Lower Magnesian Limestone, the St. Peter's Sandstone, the Trenton and Galena Limestones. The dip, or inclination of all these strata

in this region is to the south, so that theoretically in entering the county from that direction one finds the last mentioned rock occupying the surface, and in passing northward he crosses in succession the surfaces occupied by the Trenton, St. Peter's, and the Lower Magnesian, meanwhile passing downward or backward in the order of their formation. And this is nearly correct practically, also. Prof. C. A. White, in his report on the Geological Survey of Iowa (unfortunately never completed) published in 1870, says: "The Upper Iowa rises in the region occupied by Devonian rocks and flows across the outcrops respectively of the Niagara, Galena, and Trenton Limestones, the St. Peter's Sandstone, the Lower Magnesian Limestone, and Potsdam Sandstone; into, and through all of which, except the last, it has successively cut its valley, the deepest valley in Iowa, reaching a depth in its lower part of more than four hundred feet from the highest ground in the vicinity. That portion of it which traverses Allamakee County has the Potsdam Sandstone composing the base of its valley sides, the Lower Magnesian Limestone forming the remainder of them. * * *

They are everywhere high and steep, the Limestone cliffs giving them a wild and rugged aspect. The farming lands of the higher surface, however, extend almost to the very verge of the valley. * *

* This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in the State; consequently it furnishes immense water power.

* * * This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in the State."

Potsdam Sandstone.—In his report on the Geology of Iowa, published in 1858, State Geologist James Hall says of this rock: "It attains its greatest exposure in Minnesota and Wisconsin, north of the limits of Iowa, and about the region of Lake Pepin. From this point the rock dips both to the northeast and southwest. The excavation of the Upper Iowa River has removed the Calciferous Sandstone (Lower Magnesian Limestone) so that in following up that river the Potsdam Sandstone forms its banks for more than twenty miles along its meandering course. * * *

Below the mouth of the Upper Iowa, this rock forms the bluffs along the Mississippi, extending for a greater or less distance up the ravines and valleys of the larger streams. The tops of the high bluffs near the river, however, soon become capped by the lower Magnesian, and * * *

the sandstone gradually declines from cliffs several hundred feet in height to the level of the river, beneath which it finally disappears at the foot of Pike's Hill, opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and a short distance below McGregor's landing. * * *

It is usually a light drab color, sometimes nearly white, and not unfrequently stained brown by the oxide of iron which at some places appears in great abundance."

"Some slightly calcareous bands of this rock contain fragments of trilobites, and in numerous localities shells of *Lingula* are found. These fossiliferous bands appear in the vicinity of Lansing, where the bed containing trilobites lies some sixty feet above the river. In its general character this sandstone is a friable mass, usually crumbling on exposure to the frost and sun."

"The passage of this sandstone into the overlying limestone is effected by numerous repetitions and alternations of the two rocks, giving rise to a series of beds along their junction, which from their chemical composition, might as well be reckoned to one rock as the other."

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—Of this formation, Prof. Hall says: "The great dolomitic mass which overlies the Potsdam Sandstone in the Valley of the Mississippi is known throughout that region as the Lower Magnesian Limestone. * * * This rock becomes a conspicuous member of the series where it forms the bluffs which overhang the Mississippi from Prairie du Chien far up the St. Croix. The undulations of the strata bring it to the surface in many valleys in Wisconsin where the Galena or Blue limestones occupy the elevated prairie (and this is also true on the west side of the river). * * * Within the limits of Iowa the Lower Magnesian is most conspicuous along the Upper Iowa River, it also crops out in the valleys of Paint Creek and Yellow River, but the amount of surface covered by it is quite small."

"The rock is usually checkered with seams and joints on its exposed surfaces, and presents a very rude exterior. In some localities, however, it will produce a durable building material." "The materials of the rock appear to have been broken up while partially indurated; the interstices are often filled with sand, and fragments of friable sandstone are often found mingled with the broken rock itself. In some instances these fragments bear evidence of having been torn from masses of rock previously indurated. In many cases the brecciated character seem to be due in some degree to internal action among the materials of the rock itself." In some regions, "sudden depression occur, where the succeeding rock comes in at a much lower level than it occupies on either side. The appearance is that of sudden small faults or downthrows, as if the rock over a certain area were abruptly depressed before the deposition of the succeeding one." "The annexed section on Bear Creek, near New Galena, thirteen miles due west of the Mississippi, shows the character and relations of this rock to the over and underlying sandstones.

"Soft friable red sandstone.....	12 feet
White crystalline dolomite, partly concealed, but showing itself at various points.....	168 feet
Beds of passage from dolomite to sandstone.....	30 feet
White sandstone, to level of Bear Creek.....	83 feet

This shows a thickness of one hundred and sixty-eight feet of the Lower Magnesian limestone, of which the lower one hundred and fourteen feet are concealed by a grassy slope. The upper fifty-four feet are exposed in a vertical cliff of hard white dolomite, irregularly stratified and somewhat concretionary in its structure. Of the upper—or St. Peter's—sandstone only twelve feet are here exhibited: it is a friable rock of red color." "The indications of the existence of organic life during the deposition of this limestone are few."

Sulphuret of lead has been found in the Lower Magnesian in such quantities that formerly many persons were led to suppose that this rock might one day become of as much importance as the Galena limestone has been. We quote Prof. Hall: "The most important deposits of lead in this rock which have been observed within the limits of Iowa, are situated in the valley of Mineral Creek, a stream flowing north, through a valley lined with precipitous bluffs, into the Upper Iowa river, and about three miles south of a small settlement called New Galena; the diggings are on the southwest quarter of section 13, township 10, range 6 west. In this vicinity the Upper sandstone is well exposed on the top of the bluff, and a shaft has been sunk in it. Along the face of the bluff, in which a thickness of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty feet of the Lower Magnesian limestone is exposed, a number of drifts have been extended into the rock, a little below its junction with the sandstone, and considerable galena has been taken out. * * *

The ore appears to be associated with irregular strings and bunches of calcareous spar, ramifying through the rock, but nowhere assuming a regular form like that of a vein, or appearing to occupy a well developed fissure. * * *

It is said that between fifty and one hundred thousand pounds of lead had been obtained from these diggings; but it seems hardly possible that the operation should have been, on the whole, a profitable one; and, * * * we see little to encourage farther expenditures at this point."

The "mine" was abandoned about that time, of which we shall speak further in another place; and although during the quarter of a century since then there have been a number of persons faithful to this idea of finding lead in paying quantities in the county, none as yet has been developed. Small quantities have been found from time to time, in various portions of the county—in Paint Creek, Jefferson, Ludlow and Union Prairie townships, on Portland Prairie, and notably in the valley of Yellow River and a small tributary three or four miles from the Mississippi. In the last mentioned locality specimens have been found as lately as 1881 which assayed 89 per cent. of lead, with 249.7 ounces of silver to the ton, and a trace of gold. Copper has also been observed in some of these specimens, as also in specimens from the

New Galena region. Zinc deposits have long been known to exist in the vicinity of New Galena, and at this day there are parties prospecting with the purpose of developing its value and quantity.

We quote further: "The Yellow River cuts into the Lower Magnesian, but not through it. At Volney this rock is seen rising in cliffs from the bottom of the valley to the height of thirty or forty feet. On the south side of the river, above the Lower Magnesian, may be seen cropping out the Upper, or

St. Peter's Sandstone.—"This rock occurs as a friable or incoherent mass, having a thickness of from fifty to eighty and even one hundred feet, and sometimes having so little coherence as to be removed from the bank like ordinary sand or gravel. * * *

Although the grains of which it is composed are of white or limpid quartz, the mass is often and particularly near the base, much stained by oxide of iron, while the upper portions are frequently quite free from discoloration. This sandstone will furnish an excellent material for glass making, whenever that branch of industry shall be established in the Mississippi Valley."

This sandstone is found in many places in the county, and where accessible have proved very useful for building purposes as in the case of beds of it near Waukon. "It occurs in several outliers on the south side of the Upper Iowa River, some of them occupying considerable areas." On the banks of "the Mississippi the summits of the cliffs recede abruptly from the terrace formed by the Magnesian, owing to its less power of resisting denudation," but where the Trenton Limestone appears over the sandstone, the cliffs again assume their sharp outline above, though, "even then they present a recession above the Magnesian. Sloping abruptly from this, they are capped by the succeeding limestone which rises in perpendicular or overhanging cliffs. In consequence of this character the bluffs have the aspect of a double terrace, the first being formed by the Magnesian, and the second, some eighty feet higher, by the Trenton limestone."

The Trenton Limestone, with its usual fossiliferous bluish-gray layers, occupies the elevated surface of the country through the center of this county, over a space of some ten or twelve miles in width. This rock is usually concealed by the superficial formations (drift, etc.), but crops out in the valleys, * * * where it is quarried for lime and as a building stone, for both of which uses it is well adapted. * * * The Trenton limestone proper is marked in some localities by numerous species of its characteristic fossils, while elsewhere they are extremely rare.

* * * This rock is mostly thin-bedded; though the drab-colored layers are firmer, thicker, and usually free from seams, furnishing building stone of moderate dimensions, and, rarely of the thickness of eighteen or twenty inches. *

* * * The increase in thickness is chiefly at the

base of the formation." The limestones at the base of the Trenton, appear, from their chemical composition, to be better qualified to make good hydraulic cements than any others found in the State of Iowa. * * *

The following analysis will give an idea of the composition of the Trenton limestone as it exists in the northeastern corner of Iowa. The specimen is from a quarry four miles south of Waukon:

"This is a very light drab-colored rock, not materially changing its color or appearance by weathering. It breaks with a smooth fracture into rectangular fragments. Its texture is finely crystalline, and it is very compact and homogeneous with the exception of minute specks of crystallized calcareous spar and bitumen which are sparsely scattered through it. It is in all respects a good building stone, splitting out in good shape, dressing easily and keeping its color well. This is not from one of the very fossiliferous layers of the blue limestone; but it contains a few fossils, and is colored by a trace of organic matter.

"Insoluble (silicate of alumina).....	4.07
Carbonate of iron.....	.62
Carbonate of lime.....	94.08
Carbonate of magnesia, alkalies, chlorine, sulphuric acid and loss.....	1.23
	<hr/>
	100.00

"The specimen analyzed above represents in character and composition the lower portion of the Blue limestone, as developed throughout the northeastern corner of the State. It is quarried in numerous places, and affords the best material, both for building stone and for lime, being an almost pure carbonate of lime. It sometimes fades slightly on exposure by the gradual disappearance of the organic matter which it contains; and is not unfrequently colored of a light buff on the exterior by the oxidation of the iron which it contains in the form of carbonate of the protoxide."

"The passage from the Trenton into the Galena limestone above is not an abrupt one; on the contrary there are, in many localities, several alternations of calcareo-magnesian and purely calcareous layers between the two formations."

The Galena Limestone is found in this county, only in the southern portions, occupying the surface of the elevated country south of the Yellow River. North of that stream a few outliers of this rock are found on the highest points, above the Trenton, but as we proceed northward these disappear entirely, and give place to the Trenton which occupies by far the largest portion of the surface of the county, south of the Upper Iowa, and is the most valuable rock we have, economically considered, because of its properties for building purposes, for lime and other uses; although portions of the Galena and the Lower Magnesian are also well adapted for building purposes. The Galena is the rock in which are found the valuable lead

deposits of this State in the vicinity of Dubuque; but it does not appear in this county in sufficient thickness to warrant expectations of any future developments of value in that respect.

Prof. Hall says: "The Galena limestone as usually developed is a rather thick-bedded, light-grayish or light yellowish-gray dolomite, distinctly crystalline in its texture and usually rather coarse grained, although occasionally so finely granular as to be almost compact." It "closely resembles in lithological character, as well as in chemical composition, the Lower Magnesian from which it is separated by the Trenton. It is, however, more uniform in its texture, and does not exhibit the brecciated and concretionary structure."

It will be seen by those who are conversant with the geological system of this county, that while the survey by Prof. Hall twenty-five years ago is substantially correct, he was not aware of the great irregularity in the various strata throughout the interior of the county which has since been developed in the shape of "faults", undulations, upheavals and other evidences of internal disturbances. In numerous instances "breaks have occurred in such manner as to show the entirely different formation of rock abutting upon each other, and side by side occupying large tracts of country on the same level, as in the case just northeast of Waukon, where a pure sand rock composes the entire surface, hills and valleys, on the east of an abrupt dividing line which separates it from a purely limestone formation.

In this place it is appropriate to allude to Hon. Samuel Murdock's discovery of a fossiliferous rock underlying the Potsdam Sandstone. We quote from an article written by him in 1875.

"From the neighborhood of Lansing there is a rapid southern dip in all the formations along the river, and this is so rapid that the whole thickness of one formation is entirely hid in the space of twenty miles, and this rate will correspond with the whole of them. Now if this dip was confined to any one of these formations alone we might conclude that it was originally formed at this angle, but when we see them all conform to the same dip and preserve a uniform thickness, it forbids the idea of an original slant. From the neighborhood of Lansing there is also a corresponding northern dip in all the formations, leaving the conclusion upon us, that somewhere in the neighborhood of this city, a powerful subterranean force is constantly being exerted to heave up a large portion of Iowa and Wisconsin, I am therefore strongly disposed to look to the new rock which I have recently discovered, lying beneath the Potsdam sandstone, as the great lever that is doing the work."

"At the city of Lansing it rises to an altitude of more than two hundred feet above the level of the river, and can be traced to the water's edge, is largely composed of lime, and this substance in contact with both heat and water would furnish, perhaps, the

largest expansive force of any other rock known upon the globe. Having recently traced this rock for several miles up the Little Iowa, and again into Wisconsin up and along the Kickapoo, and determined that it has both a northern and southern dip, I am therefore prepared to say that it forms a ridge in this neighborhood of only about ten miles across, when it is lost again from sight upon either side. How far this new rock can be traced east and west from Lansing I am not prepared to say, but I am inclined to believe that ten by thirty miles will cover the whole area of its exposure, when it fades out of sight beneath the Potsdam sandstone. This new rock is undoubtedly of vast thickness, and like some huge monster of the great deep, is pushing its way upward with giant strength, lifting and tilting everything above it, as if they were but feathers in its way. It contains within its folds the remains of a dead world that flourished in the dim long ago, and over these remains the future geologist may well ponder, and contemplate the vast cycle of time that has elapsed since they flourished in life and activity."

And again, from an article published in 1876:

"Several years ago while wandering over the beautiful bluffs that overlook the thriving city of Lansing, in Allamakee County, in company with James I. Gilbert, he called my attention to a peculiar ledge of rocks that forms the base of the hill in the immediate rear of the city. Since that time, I have found that it runs under the Potsdam sandstone.

"With the exception of this fact, I supposed it to be devoid of geological interest, and it was not until a recent visit to Lansing that I discovered this rock to be rich in fossil remains. I discover both the vertebrated fish and the articulated worm in great numbers, and I have no doubt that upon a close examination, both the Radiates and Mollusks could be found in equal numbers.

"Dr. Ranney, an intelligent scientist of Lansing, while disputing with me the fact that this rock underlies the Potsdam, but claims that it only exists in a basin, and is of a modern lake deposit, informs me that he found in this rock in a fossil state, a perfect catfish, resembling in every particular its fellows of our present rivers.

"The city of Lansing is built upon this rock, while it still rises above the town and forms a second bench about two hundred feet above the level of the river, while its lowest strata runs beneath the water.

"About two miles south of the city it is again seen beneath the Potsdam, but at a much lower level than its surface at the city, and here it is rapidly dipping to the south, while at the city it rapidly dips to the north, and in a few miles either way it descends out of sight.

"Some great internal force has served to raise it up north of the valley of the Lansing creek that did not operate south of that stream, and must have broken a fissure which afterwards became the valley of the stream.

"This rock is composed of lime, sand and shale in alternate deposits; the streaks of sand often very thin, and alternating through the entire mass."

The "Iron Mountain."—Prof. Hall failed to notice any evidences of iron ore other than "in some localities the rock is highly charged with oxide of iron * * of which the origin appears to be from the decomposition of iron pyrites." "Oxide of iron, or hematite, is occasionally present in small nodules" in the Potsdam sandstone, etc. But it has long been known to some residents of the county that fragments and boulders of iron ore were scattered over the surface of the ground along and on either side of Makee Ridge, two or three miles northeast of Waukon, and that in some places the road-bed seemed to be of solid iron. No particular notice had been taken of this, however, by outsiders, until within the past few years, through the efforts of Mr. Chas. Barnard, who has taken pains to furnish several experienced iron men with samples of this ore, who have in every instance given analysis showing it to be a good quality of red hematite, of a purity ranging from 50 to 70 per cent. Mr. Barnard has examined the deposit carefully for several years, and is satisfied that it is not merely a shell, but a rich mine of great depth, and that if the surface ore which has been exposed to the air yields 65 per cent. of the pure metal, the interior deposits must be as rich as any now known. Nothing but actual trial can determine whether this apparently great, solid mass of iron ore is really what it appears. However, now that outside parties of capital are becoming interested in the matter, it would seem, at this writing (July, 1882,) that its value will soon be ascertained. The following extracts from an article by A. M. May, editor of the *Waukon Standard*, published in that paper of May 18, 1882, will give a tolerably clear idea of the situation of this bed of ore:

"We know it is against the geological arrangement of strata as usually seen in this part of Iowa, that such a bed should exist, and that it is not mentioned in any report; and that we have been laughed at in years gone by for suggesting that iron did exist here in any appreciable quantity; but we have believed it because we have seen it and know it is here. The only question in our mind was: Is it rich enough to pay for working?"

"The ore bed is situated about two miles northeast of town. The Lansing road crosses it near the old Sloan place. It extends east or beyond where the road turns nearly north towards the poor farm. Thence irregularly southwest to a little below the

old C. J. White place, and then with a northwesterly curve to the place of beginning. The old Stoddard house is somewhere near the northern center of the bed.

“Not long since we made a thorough examination of it in company with Mr. C. Barnard, who came from an iron and coal country and has had years of experience in mining. We first struck the ore on the south side near the old White place, and followed up the ravine nearly to the top of the hill; crossed the ridge to another ravine; and made a general examination of fields, ravines and washes. The bed is bounded on the south and east by the St. Peter sandstone; on the west and north by the Trenton limestone. The bed extends much further down the hill going south than it does going north. The change from the iron bed proper to the other formations is abrupt. At the old White and Stoddard places, there are springs of soft water, while all other springs in this county, so far as we know, are hard water. In following up the ravines a person can walk almost the entire distance on ore. No other rock formation shows itself. The ravines wash out till the ore is struck and can wash no lower. The sides of the washes are lined with ore. It crops out on the summits of the hills in large boulders. From our examinations, we should say there was at least two hundred acres two hundred feet deep of the ore. There are now thousands of tons of it in sight. This is an estimate, and not by measurement. Of course it cannot be positively determined to what depth it does extend; sinking a shaft only can determine that. Our opinion is that it is an upheaval of considerable and perhaps great depth, and not merely a shell on the surface.”

And the following from the *Dubuque Trade Journal* of about the same date relates to its availability:

“Here would seem to be a mine of wealth, a genuine bonanza awaiting the advent of capital, enterprise and skill, to establish an industry that would redound in fortunes to all concerned. The only drawback is the want of fuel in the immediate vicinity. But fortunately, from the deposit to the Mississippi river, which is not far off, there is a continuous down grade. The ore can therefore be easily taken to the water and then floated in barges to Dubuque to be smelted. If thought advisable, smelting furnaces might be established in the Turkey river district, where an abundance of the best wood is found; or, for that matter, anywhere along the banks of the river on either side for a distance of more than seventy-five miles. Furthermore, a railroad connection of not more than three miles would place the valuable freightage in the hands of the Waukon railroad. By water or rail the grade is downward, so that under any circumstances the transportation would be of the easiest kind.”

From a personal examination of this iron bed, in company with Mr. Barnard, we found that recent heavy rains had washed out

the ravines so as to expose the ore in better shape, giving more favorable indications than before. In several places strata of fine blue clay are found of considerable thickness, possibly in sufficient quantities to warrant the undertaking of the manufacture of white brick. In other places, at the base of the iron exposure, there was observed a heavy bed of what is pronounced by those familiar with its appearance to be a superior quality of potter's clay.

The main portion of this iron deposit lies on Section 17, extending to the south on to Section 20, and to the west on to Section 18, covering a total area of about 328 acres. On its southern border is nothing but sandstone; to the west it abuts abruptly upon a limestone filled with fossils; a limestone without fossils lies on its north; while on the east are found sandstone, limestone and a black granite, the latter being found nowhere else in this region with the exception of small boulders of glacial deposit in some localities. The springs of soft water which flow from near the centre of this area, are strongly impregnated with iron, but no complete analysis has yet been made. Numerous beds of blue clay are also found here and there over this area; and the more the region is studied the more wonderful geological surprises does it present to the observer.

Since the above was written one of the numerous analysis, made by a thoroughly competent man, has been published, as follows:

Sesquioxide of iron.....	52.571
Sesquioxide of manganese.....	8.054
Sesquioxide of cobalt.....	.230
Alumina.....	1.777
Lime.....	1.090
Magnesia.....	.374
Sulphuric acid.....	.047
Phosphoric acid.....	4.092
Water and organic matter.....	13.134
Silicious matter.....	18.631
	<hr/>
	100,000

In regard to the extent of the ore, Mr. Barnard, after careful examination, has made out the following list of owners and number of acres owned by each:

Thomas Meroney, acres.....	35
John Barthell.....	103
James Hall.....	35
John Kasser.....	35
G. Schellschmidt.....	40
John Griffin.....	20
C. Helman.....	20
Mrs. S. S. Johnson.....	25
Gilman Nelson.....	20
	<hr/>
Total number of acres exposed.....	333

Fossil Marble.—This term is applied to the fossiliferous layers of blue limestone found in such profusion in certain quarries in

the central portion of the county. These layers or strata are composed almost entirely of a mass of organic forms, the fossil remains of the numerous pieces of mollusks so characteristic of that epoch, possessing such a degree of cohesion, however, that the rock which they compose is used extensively in building, and is susceptible of a high degree of polish, like marble. When so polished, the surface presents a most beautiful appearance, showing as it does the hundreds of curious forms of shells, corals, etc., in one solid mass of confusion, though each distinctly preserved as they were huddled together by the waters of the ancient ocean in which they had their existence, and from which they were so wonderfully preserved for our study and admiration. So wrought, this rock is useful for all ornamental purposes; is inexpensive and much used for mantels, table tops, etc., in place of marble, and is aptly christened "fossil marble."

Artesian Wells.—The well near Harper's Ferry was bored in 186—, with the hope of finding petroleum. Of course the project was a failure. Prof. White says: "It is quite remarkable that the most careful tests failed to find any iron in it. This water has been reported to be strongly impregnated with salt. The analysis will show no warrant for such a statement. One liter of the water contains .79 grains of solid matter, of which there are of

Sulphuric acid.....	.082 grams
Hydrochloric acid.....	.193 "
Calcium oxyd.....	.096 "
Magnesium oxyd.....	.045 "

"The depth of this well has been variously stated, * * and it has been found impossible to get a perfectly satisfactory account of the strata passed through by the drill."

The first artesian well at the foot of Main street, in Lansing, was drilled in April, 1877, and began to flow at a depth of 366 feet. Granite was struck at 760 feet, and the work ceased, with a flow of 320 gallons per minute; but this well not having a sufficient "head" of water for practical purposes (33½ feet only), another was started, but abandoned at 440 feet, and a third one undertaken further up town, which was completed in July, the depth being 676 feet, and the flow greater than at the first well. The water is clear, cold, and soft, with no bad taste.

CHAPTER II.

Botany, Zoology and Entomology; Climate; Storms and Tornadoes; Agriculture, Live Stock and Manufacturing Interests; Tables of Statistics.

The botany of Allamakee County is rich in species, both of exogens and endogens. The country on the whole may be considered well wooded, though many of the groves that now dot the prairie are the result of forethought on the part of the early settlers, who planted trees for shelter from the winds of winter and the summer sun, and are well repaid by the enhanced beauty and value of their farms thereby.

Among the forest trees and shrubs of the county are found the oaks, white, black, and minor varieties; the hard and soft maples, which here grow to perfection; the hickory, butternut, black walnut, hackberry; ash, white and black; elms, cottonwood, poplar, birch, willows, several species; basswood, honey locust and mulberry, rare; wild plum, crab-apple, wild cherry, iron-wood, thorn-apple, elder, sumach, hazel, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, wild grape, etc., among the deciduous varieties; and the common white pine, red cedar, balsam fir, trailing hemlock and trailing juniper among the evergreens. Besides these, all the hardier varieties of fruit trees, ornamental shade trees and shrubs, do well when introduced into this region, as the apple, pear, cherry, grape, currants, chestnut, buckeye, mountain ash, larch, spruce, arbor-vitæ, etc.

In regard to fruit trees, the experience of most of the early comers who attempted to grow apples of the varieties which had prospered well in their former homes, was discouraging in the extreme, and the trees killing out winter after winter induced nearly all to give up the attempt. There were a few, however, in different portions of the county, who believed that with judicious selection and management the apple would be made a success, and about 1855 and 1856 there were numerous nurseries established, nearly every one of which proved failures. Among those who entered this branch of horticulture was D. W. Adams, who established a nursery at Waukon in 1856, and persevering year after year, casting aside as worthless such varieties as winter-killed and propagating only such as readily became acclimated, he succeeded in establishing the fact that some of the best apples in the country can be easily grown in this region. He to-day has forty acres of bearing orchard, probably as fine as any in the Northwest, which has yielded as high as 2,000 bushels per annum. Throughout the county, too, are many orchards in bearing, supplied with the varieties which have proven themselves well adapted to this climate—some of them seedlings of remarkable excellence.



Truly Yours
E. E. Conley

Of the herbs and small shrubs the number is very great. From early spring, when the anemone or wind flower appears upon the hill-side, until the late frosts of fall, there is a constant succession of floral beauties. Among the more common of these herbs and flowers may be mentioned the buttercups, liverwort, cowslip, prairie pinks, blood root, sorrel, dandelion (said to have first appeared with the coming of the white man), thistles, lilies, sun-flowers (many varieties), asters, bone-set or thoroughwort, wild rose, strawberry, may weed, lobelia, cardinal flower, wild pea, lady's slipper (yellow and purple, the latter not common), May apple or mandrake, several species of milk-weed, morning glory, etc., as well as many kinds of beautiful ferns and mosses in the shady dells. Of course a number of plants and grasses have been introduced that have become practically indigeneous. The tame grasses have found a congenial home in the rich prairie soil, and afford the most luxuriant pasturage for all kinds of live stock.

This chapter would be incomplete without an allusion to the lotus, or the beautiful and fragrant cream-colored water-lily, which expands ten inches in diameter, and is found in the sloughs along the Mississippi river. It is said to grow in but few localities in North America.

ZOOLOGY.

The natural history of Allamakee County deserves to be studied with more care and scientific accuracy than has yet been bestowed thereon. And especially should the young people be encouraged to take an interest in a study so attractive as well as useful. Species once common are becoming extinct, and others not native here are appearing year by year and taking the place of those that are disappearing. Not one in twenty of our boys knows what insects are useful to the farmer, nor what birds; and of the latter great numbers are annually slaughtered in wanton sport, which, had their lives been spared, would render valuable aid to the farmer and horticulturist in ridding him of annoying and destructive insect pests.

The principle mammalia found in the county by the early settlers were the panther, gray wolf, prairie wolf, lynx, wild cat, raccoon, skunk, mink, weasel, beaver, otter, muskrat, rabbit (hare), bat, shrew, mole, fox, black bear, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, flying squirrel, striped squirrel (or chipmunk), gray gopher and striped gopher (or ground squirrels), woodchuck or ground hog, the pouched or pocket gopher, and mice of several species. Rats were so early an importation by steamers that it would not be surprising to see some gray veteran, with the impudence of his race, appear and claim a share of the banquet at a pioneer's meeting. The porcupine has also been found in this region, we believe. An occasional red squirrel has been obtained of late years, though not observed when the county was first settled. Since white men set-

tled in the county its prairies have not been shaken by the tramp of buffalo (more properly bison), which were undoubtedly at one time to be found within our borders. Elk were found here at first, but have disappeared long since. Red deer were very plentiful for many years after the county was settled, and a few are killed each year to this day along the bluff regions of the Iowa and Yellow Rivers. At as late a date as December, 1870, we have an instance of no less than ten being shot in a three days' hunt, participated in by four men, in the Iowa Valley. The latest instance we have of the capture of a beaver in our county borders was in November 26, 1874, when one was killed on the farm of C. J. F. Newell, on the Yellow River, in Franklin Township. This specimen was three feet, eight inches long, and weighed forty-eight pounds. Of wolves, wild cats and foxes, there are still a sufficient number to warrant the county in paying a bounty upon their scalps, and they do not seem to decrease as rapidly as the sheep and poultry owners might wish, as the following comparison will show: In the five months' ending, June 1, 1871, the county paid bounties upon 47 wolves (including whelps), 37 wild cats and 40 foxes. In the year ending, December 31, 1881, the number paid for was—wolves 88, wild cats 43, and foxes 23. Occasional lynx are included in this number and classed among the cats.

The birds of this county are those of a large portion of North America, though we are more favored in numbers of varieties than many sections because of our varied topography—a combination of prairie, valley, bluff, woods and water—affording breeding places for nearly all the species that inhabit this climate in North America. Several species are only occasional visitors; many others go southward during the winter; while a small number remain here the year around. Among the birds of prey (*Raptors*) the bald eagle holds the first place, and may still be seen perched in solitary state in lofty trees, and is known to breed in this county. Among other species of this order which are supposed to nest in this region may be mentioned the buzzard, duck hawk, pigeon hawk, sparrow hawk, goshawk, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed or hen-hawk, barn owl, great horned owl, mottled or screech owl, golden eagle, fish hawk, and barred owl. The great gray and snowy owls of the northern regions are often seen in winter.

Of the *Scansores*, or climbers: the red and the black-billed cuckoos, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, the black woodcock (rare), and the yellow-bellied, red-headed, golden-winged, and perhaps some other woodpeckers. It is an idea of some, but fast becoming exploded, that some varieties of woodpeckers do great injury to fruit trees, etc.; but the fact is that no more industrious insect hunter exists, and these species should be protected instead of exterminated. They seldom peck away any but decayed wood, and the good they do is vastly greater than the injury.

Insessores, or perchers. This order is represented by an innumerable variety, so that we can mention but a few of the most common; such as: Ruby-throated humming bird, chimney swallow, whippoorwill, night hawk, belted kingfisher, king bird, pewee or Phoebe bird, wood thrush, common robin, blue-bird, black and white creeper, Maryland yellow-throat, chestnut-sided warbler, scarlet tanager, barn swallow, cliff swallow, bank swallow, purple martin, shrike or butcher-bird, red-eyed vires or fly-catcher, cat-bird, brown thrush, house wren, winter wren, nut-hatch, titmouse or chickadee, horned lark, finch, yellow bird, white throat-ed sparrow, tree sparrow, chipping sparrow, sing sparrow, rose-breasted grosbeak, indigo-bird, chewink, bobolink, cow-bird, red-winged black-bird, meadow lark, Baltimore oriole, orchard oriole, crow black-bird, blue jay, etc. The mocking bird breeds here, rarely. The crow is not common, though far more so than twenty years ago. The snow-bunting is found in winter. The black snow bird is seen in countless numbers, spring and fall, as it migrates to the north or south. The rose-breasted grosbeak has increased in numbers wonderfully in the last fifteen years, since the advent of the potato-bug, of which it is inordinately fond.

The order of *Racores*, which includes many of our game birds, is represented by the wild or passenger pigeon, Carolina dove, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, which is scarce compared with the early years, ruffed grouse or partridge, and the quail. The wild turkey is said to have been found occasionally when the country was new, but if so they have long since disappeared.

Among the *Grallatores*, or waders, we have the sand-hill crane occasionally, the bittern, green heron, golden plover, killdeer plover, king plover, black-bellied plover, turnstone, woodcock, Wilson's snipe, rail, and others.

Among the *Natatores*, or swimmers, we might mention a great variety of species that tarry in our waters a greater or less period in passing to and from their northern breeding grounds in spring and fall, including the wild goose, brant, mallard, green and blue-winged teal, midgeon, red-head, canvas-back, golden-eye, butter-ball, and other varieties of ducks and geese; and the great northern diver, or loon. The summer duck, and some other species of this order, breed with us. The swan is sometimes found; as is also the white pellican.

Reptiles are neither very numerous nor formidable, though, when first settled, several sections of the county were considerably infested by more or less dangerous specimens. The yellow rattlesnake and the massasauga or prairie rattlesnake were frequently encountered, and the former sometimes attained great sizes. It found a congenial habitat along the bluffs among the rocks, and there are traditions of dens of these hideous reptiles similar to that described by O. W. Holmes in "Elsie Venner," inhabited by

monsters of fabulous number and size. Single specimens, and some quite large, are still found occasionally, and their possible presence is still, to the timid, a terror in those otherwise delightful dells that break through the bluff wall. The water-snake survives in the streams. The black-snake, the blue-racer, the ground snake and the garter-snake—the most common comprise the other species, and they are every year decreasing in number. There are three or four species of turtle, possibly one lizard, and one or two salamanders, besides the usual varieties of frogs and toads.

Fishes abound in all the streams of any size, ranging from the minnow to the gigantic buffalo and catfish. Among the more common are the perch, bass, pike, pickerel, sucker, sturgeon, eel, red horse, chub, gar-pike, dog-fish, etc. The only brook or speckled trout found in Iowa are caught in the cold, swift creeks that empty into the Upper Iowa. They were formerly very numerous in Patterson, Silver and French creeks, but these streams have been so persistently fished that comparatively few are now to be found. The other varieties are caught in great numbers in both the Mississippi and the Iowa.

Of the crustaceous, the crawfish, or crab, is our best known representative; and of the mollusks, the snail.

The insects include representatives of all the great families. The *lepidoptera* (moths and butterflies) have many species, varying greatly in size, from the great *cecropia* moth, five inches across the wings, to the tiny *tinea*, less than half an inch, which does so much damage to uncared for carpets, etc. The *hymneoptera* include the membraneous winged insects, such as bees, wasps, ichneumons, saw-flies, ants, and their allies; the *dipterea*, the two-winged insects, as flies, mosquitoes, etc.; the *coleoptera*, or sheath-winged insects, are numerous, and many of them large and beautifully colored. This class embraces the beetles, among the troublesome and destructive borers of many species, the scavenger bugs, and the potato bug. The beautiful and useful lady-bugs belong also to this division. Many of the borers are remarkable for the length of their *antennae*, and for the strangeness and elegance of their forms. The apple-tree borer is about three-fourths of an inch long in its beetle state. It lays its eggs on the bark, near the foot of the tree. The larvæ are whitish, with small, horny, brown-colored heads. They remain in the larvæ state two or three years, during which time it is they do the damage. Their transformation is usually completed in June, when the perfect beetle emerges. The lady-bug is destructive to *aphides*, or plant lice, and should therefore be preserved. The Colorado potato bug first appeared in this county, we believe, in the season of 1867. It is a native of the Far West, and when making this "invasion" spread over the country to the eastward at an average rate of about sixty miles a year.

The *hermiptera* comprise bugs, cicadas or harvest-flies, and the like. In this division we find the chinchbug, which has been very destructive to wheat in this county for a number of years. It is of the same family and genus (*cimex*) as the bed-bug. The seventeen-year locust" also comes under this class. It appeared in this county, or portions of it, in immense numbers in 1864, and again in 1881. There are several different broods throughout the country, so that in various sections they are found in different years. Entomologists tell us there is another variety which reappears in thirteen years. They are short-lived and harmless, except that they injure the looks of the foliage where they are abundant.

Orthoptera are the straight-winged insects, like the grasshoppers, katydids, cockroaches, crickets, etc.; and the *neuroptera* are nerve-winged, like the dragon-flies, or "devil's darning needles," and their allies. The *arachnidæ*, or spiders, and the *myriapoda*, or centipedes, are of course found everywhere in their accustomed haunts.

It will be seen that the geology and natural history of this county offers an ample field for the amateur collector, or for the naturalist who seeks to lay a broad foundation for future investigation by first acquiring a thorough knowledge of the local flora and fauna. It is far from creditable to the scientific spirit of the county, and especially to its high schools, that no better collections illustrating local geology, botany, zoology, or entomology, exist within its borders. Teachers, especially the able principals of schools, could easily awaken an interest in the minds of their pupils that might not only result in the developement of enthusiastic practical naturalists, but in the formation of collections that would be both of value in teaching and objects of interest through the future. Moreover, knowledge derived from the study of nature has a pecuniary value not easily estimated. The man who has a knowledge of botany is not liable to be tricked into buying worthless vegetable wonders. The existence of the borers, the potato beetle, the chinch bug, and the many other enemies of the horticulturist and the farmer, demonstrate the need of at least a passing acquaintance with insects and their habits, in order to the better combat with them, and teachers should lead in impressing on the minds of all the importance of such knowledge. The loss annually sustained by Iowa farmers by the ravages of insects is several millions of dollars, of which Allamakee county bears her full share; and a large portion of this immense sum might be readily saved by a proper popular knowledge of them and the measures to be taken for their destruction.

CLIMATE.

In general, the air of this region is bracing, healthful and invigorating. Miasma and malaria are not prevalent, except along the sloughs of the Mississippi where attacks of ague are imminent at

certain seasons. It is seldom that consumption is contracted here, although our climate is not now considered, as formerly, a specific for that disease. The prevailing winds are westerly—northwest being most prevalent, the southwest next, and southeast third in order. The annual precipitation of moisture averages about 36 inches; and the mean annual temperature is not far from 45 degrees Fahrenheit. In general the winters are cold and long continued, with plenty of snow, though exceptions are not infrequent. The open winter of 1877-78 will long be remembered, when mud prevailed and roads were nearly impassible for weeks. Flowers bloomed on the open ground the last week in December; bees were at work on Christmas day; and at Lansing an excursion by ferry boat on the Mississippi was indulged in. Peas and greens grew five inches high in gardens in early January, ducks were flying north, and considerable plowing was done. So, also, will be remembered the severe winter of 1880-81, with its long continued and frequently repeated snow-blockades; and the winter of 1856-57, when the deeply drifted snow was covered with a crust that supported ox teams in places, and deer were run down by men on foot because their sharp hoofs penetrated the crust which impeded their speed and lacerated their legs.

Friday night, April 27, 1877, an old-fashioned northeast snow storm set in, and continued almost steadily until Sunday afternoon. The roads were blockaded by drifts which rose in places to the depth of four feet. Very late heavy frosts are on record for the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, 1878, and ice formed to considerable thickness May 22d and 23d, 1882. Although these are exceptional cases, frosts *have* been known in June and July. Aug. 22d and 23d, 1875, severe frost injured corn in low lands; and frosts are usually liable to occur after Sept. 10th. The beautiful Indian summer weather of late fall is one of the prominent features of our climate, though it is sometimes crowded out of the annual programme entirely.

Our county has so far since its settlement escaped the ravages of severe tornadoes to a great extent, the most serious storm of that character which has visited us entered the county from the southwest, on the afternoon of the 26th of September, 1881; passing just north of Postville, it demolished the houses of several farmers in Post township, especially at Lybrand, and passed northwardly through Jefferson Township, unroofing houses and twisting off or uprooting trees in its course, finally disappearing east of Waukon. Undoubtedly had the storm struck a town there would have been loss of life as well as property. As it was, several were very severely injured in Post township and all their personal effects swept away. Sept. 24, 1872, several buildings were blown down at Monona, including the depot and the Catholic church, but no lives were lost.

Of the other severe storms, the following are the most noteworthy: A severe wind and hail storm destroyed the crops in its path in July, 1854, unroofing Scott Shattuck's large barn at Waukon, and blowing down the frame of the Makee school house. May 21st, 1870, a storm passed eastwardly through Union Prairie, Makee, Center and Lafayette, unroofing the West Ridge Catholic church, and the hail broke window glass all along its course. July 14th of the same season severe hail, rain and wind destroyed crops in Ludlow, the hail destroying a great deal of window glass and cutting the heads of people exposed to its fury. April 29th, 1872, a severe storm visited the southern portion of the county, unroofing houses and blowing down trees. August 4th, 1872, a hail storm extended over a good share of the county, doing great damage to crops in Post and Franklin. One of the most terrible "blizzards" ever experienced in this region raged January 7th, 8th and 9th, 1873, when the snow was drifted to unprecedented heights, the air was filled with the fine, cutting particles so that travel was impossible, and the mercury ranged from 20 to 36 degrees below zero. This was the time trains were snowed in for three days, in Winneshiek County, and passengers passed forty-eight hours of suffering therein. In the night of June 23d, 1875, a terrific rain flooded the valleys of Paint and Village creeks, the Iowa and its tributaries, sweeping away many county bridges, mill dams, etc. The Yellow river was treated to a similar destructive flood June 1st, 1878.

On the 10th of July, 1878, began our heaviest rain fall on record, raging at intervals from Wednesday evening until Friday morning, when the rain gauge showed 6.70 inches of rain in thirty-six hours (at Waukon), and on Sunday .66 in addition fell. This flood was general all over the county and did untold damage at Lansing and Village Creek; several had narrow escapes from drowning; almost every bridge along Village Creek was swept away, and the damage along the valley was estimated at \$50,000. The valleys of the Iowa and Yellow Rivers did not escape with less injury.

But the rainy season of 1880 was more remarkable in many respects, though generally not so destructive, except on Yellow River where the damage was unprecedented. This series of rains began May 24th, and continued nearly through June, the months of May and June showing a rain fall of 14.68 inches at Waukon. The first storms was most severe in the northern portion of the county, while that of June 14th was particularly destructive along Yellow River, sweeping away crops, bridges, dams, and even mills. Great rains prevailed throughout the Upper Mississippi valley, so that river was higher than ever before known, during the latter part of June. Along our border it reached its highest about June 22d, nearly a foot higher than the previons high water mark of April, 1870.

June 24, 1882, the lower Village Creek valley experienced its highest water on record, from rains of that morning and the preceding night. Families in the village of that name narrowly escaped with their lives, and the wagon and railroad bridges at the mouth of the creek were both taken out.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTORIES.

Allamakee County has always been classed as one of the best of agricultural regions, because of the diversity and fertility of its soil. The principle products have been wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes. But owing to the partial failure of what was formerly the staple crop—spring wheat—continuing for several years in succession, the attention of the farmers have been turned to a greater variety of resources, having learned from dear experience how greatly the universal dependence upon the wheat crop will impoverish a region through impoverishment of the soil. Butter and eggs, hogs and cattle, etc., have always been produced for export to a considerable extent, but have been more relied upon within a few years, with the addition of flax, sorghum, onions, etc. Fine stock and the dairy, especially, are beginning to receive that attention which they demand; and these, with the increase of manufactories, will prove the pecuniary salvation of our people.

There was not a creamery in the county until 1880, when one was established at Waukon, which has made this season (1882) as high as 2,000 pounds of butter per day, and ordinarily 1500 pounds per day. There are now five of these establishments in the county manufacturing from 400 to 1,500 pounds per day.

Our manufactures are not extensive as yet, but the many unimproved water powers and other natural advantages for that class of industries are a guarantee that they will one day become as important as our agricultural resources. They consist at present of one large lumbering establishment, one foundry, one brewery, five creameries, numerous wagon and plow shops, brick yards, etc., and flouring mills, and last but not least, a woolen mill. The latter is situated at Village Creek, and was established by H. O. Dayton in 1865, the building being of stone, three and a half stories. It did a large business until October 28, 1868, when it was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$35,000—nothing but the bare walls being left. It was rebuilt and new machinery put in, but on May 21, 1875, it was again destroyed by fire, at a loss of \$25,000. In less than a year the mill was once more in operation, and has since continued to do a large business, notwithstanding the proprietors, Messrs. Howard, Carrolls & Ratcliffe, have met with many discouragements in the shape of disastrous floods, which have washed out the dam, time and again, causing great loss of time and expense for repairs.

Of the flouring and grist mills, they are between twenty-five and thirty in number, although all are not now in operation, owing to the great decrease in the wheat crops in the last few years.

From the latest available statistics (the results of the census of 1880 not having been made public yet except in regard to some items) we have compiled the following tables relating to agricultural and manufacturing matters, and where practicable have given opportunity for a comparison of different years.

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS OF 1873.

Names of Townships	No. acres of Land Improved.	No. bush. Wheat harv'sted 1872	No. bushels Corn harv'sted 1872	No. bushels Oats harv'sted 1872	No. bushels Barley harv'sted '72	No. pounds Wool shorn in 1872	Horses.	Mules.	Neat Cattle	Sheep	Swine over six months old.
Center	7656	75601	28833	23998	730	823	351	14	857	230	235
Fairview	2499	7905	25402	5377	72	341	178	6	356	66	143
Franklin	5135	16430	38520	16272	3418	1488	343	9	622	344	382
Fren'h Cr'k	5072	49085	32550	16292	582	650	359		897	194	878
Hanover	3663	30543	30050	13827	561	953	202	4	652	378	487
Iowa	2537	10833	34300	3632	4	1807	223		883	279	332
Jefferson	10027	54378	61980	37330	5212	3072	497	10	836	567	668
Lafayette	7774	63992	39361	17804	218	542	425	5	989	161	611
Lansing	4248	51832	37915	23517	852	693	340	11	855	152	467
Lansing C'ty							131	6	132		
Linton	3368	13921	32210	13850	202	1241	267	4	646	245	389
Ludlow	12865	79647	69095	59172	12940	1770	571	4	970	455	701
Makee	9085	69178	53610	34690	3595	1611	633	5	972	405	355
Paint Creek	7136	54658	47710	32117	870	2410	416	3	918	752	702
Post	8213	32895	58950	25260	3018	2902	516	10	1102	529	940
Taylor	6400	46751	37725	20541	180	946	406	2	757	244	597
Union City	4525	36205	50590	14055	620	375	282		749	155	1040
Un'n Pra'rie	7878	65143	64875	39116	8426	1466	443	2	879	308	1284
Waterloo	6037	55634	45490	21963	1534	653	314	9	808	233	816
Total	114118	814531	798166	418793	43034	23749	6897	114	14686	5697	11027

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS OF 1875.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS	No. of Acres Im- proved Land.	Bushels of Wheat Harvested in 1874	Bushels of Corn Harvested in 1874.	Bushels of Oats Harvested in 1874.	Bushels of Barley Harvested in 1874.	Bushels of Potatoes Harvested in 1874.	Pounds of Wool Shorn in 1874.	Horses.	Mules.	Meat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Acres of Natural Timber.	Acres of Planted Timber
Center.....	8816	85067	34385	26265	175	6663	1130	422	21	1590	279	786	1269	..
Fairview.....	2305	8851	22530	3749	45	6977	125	180	..	488	49	239	6128	..
Franklin.....	5743	23587	45465	13707	121	7885	860	372	11	876	204	811	7080	..
French Creek.....	6968	57096	43770	19213	625	5699	942	432	..	1297	241	1341	618	..
Hanover.....	4247	20206	40040	16645	350	4540	551	206	4	694	174	428	70	..
Iowa.....	2414	13189	37860	3129	...	3620	1816	277	2	897	384	438	1508	306
Jefferson.....	10244	60333	59227	89492	2443	7590	2323	518	4	938	454	1142	6944	..
Lafayette.....	8361	73431	62022	20800	340	8723	611	518	4	1161	917	1333	5439	..
Lansing.....	6771	63813	50094	24795	570	8202	720	514	8	1273	182	920	5707	..
Linton.....	4602	22706	36765	13333	60	12494	1066	289	2	1074	542	771	3963	..
Ludlow.....	14783	85515	90792	65571	7072	7293	2500	823	2	1449	411	2032	2525	..
Makee.....	9526	86575	55069	36757	2283	9424	2271	652	2	996	478	1166	315	..
Paint Creek.....	9670	70086	50186	36728	1237	10604	2703	401	9	1724	837	2106	7724	6
Post.....	10213	45122	75439	27823	981	7311	1293	605	9	1551	191	1563	4503	..
Taylor.....	6911	52112	44829	21335	130	8787	1177	323	..	1042	363	1010	1756	20
Union City.....	4734	35565	55490	11948	...	3830	1036	244	..	832	191	998	1806	..
Union Prairie.....	10744	74420	56330	39904	4141	9539	927	430	..	852	1079	1331	1329	..
Waterloo.....	6921	62824	46286	21927	1742	4923	1758	354	8	909	396	1135	2663	..
Total.....	124973	946098	906620	443129	22315	134119	23809	7610	86	19652	7372	19770	61856	326

In 1880 the amount exempt from taxation in Allamakee County on account of fruit and forest trees planted was \$7,250.

LIVE STOCK IN ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle	Sheep.	Swine.
1867.....	4864	15132	11657	*24956
1873.....	6897	14686	5697	†11027
1875.....	7610	19652	7372	19770
1880.....	7921	16408	4055	22939
1882.....	7365	17708	4774	17760

*All ages. †Over six months old.

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS OF ALLAMAKEE COUNTY FOR 1875—
MANUFACTURES.

Number of engines.....	7
Horse power.....	156
Number of wheels.....	16
Horse power.....	240
Average number of hands employed in 1874.....	199
Tons of pig and scrap iron consumed.....	250
Cubic feet of wood consumed.....	3,539,274
Pounds of Wool.....	27,020
Pounds of leather.....	8,000
Bushels of wheat.....	280,000
Bushels of corn.....	10,400
Bushels of barley.....	7,000
Value of goods made in 1874.....	\$745,072

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Agreeable to a notice signed by Geo. C. Shattuck, John Raymond, D. H. Gilbert, John A. Townsend, Thos. A. Minard and Robert Isted, a meeting was held at Waukon, on the 7th day of June, 1853, of which John Raymond was President and Joel Baker Secretary, and which resulted in the formation of the "Allamakee County Agricultural and Mechanical Society." The first officers of the society were:

President—John A. Wakefield.

Vice Presidents—Robert Isted, John Laughlin, Wm. C. Thompson.

Recording Secretary—J. J. Shaw.

Corresponding Secretary—John Haney, Jr.

Treasurer—A. J. Hersey.

The original roll showed a membership of eighteen persons, as follows:

John Raymond, John S. Clark, Robert Isted, M. B. Lyons, John A. Wakefield, Reuben Smith, C. W. Cutler, Absalom Thornburg, L. S. Pratt, M. Lashman, G. C. Shattuck, D. H. Gilbert, J. M. Cushing, Ezra Reed, A. J. Hersey, Scott Shattuck, Austin Smith, John Haney, Jr.

We quote from Judge Dean:

"June 23d at a meeting of the directors it was voted that there be a County Fair at Waukon on the 13th of November. At this Fair Ezra Reed and G. C. Shattuck took premiums on sheep. Robert Isted, John M. Cushing, and Shattuck, took premiums on swine. Patrick Keenan, John Raymond, D. H. Gilbert, Robert Isted, and Abraham Bush, took premiums on cattle. Jehial Johnson, J. B. Cutler, Moses Shaft, G. C. Shattuck, took premiums on vegetables. L. Abbott took premium on wheat. Moses Shaft on corn. John A. Wakefield on best ten acres of corn. Benjamin Beard, L. Abbott, Mrs. L. T. Woodcock, Mrs. J. A. Townsend, Mrs. J. M. Cushing, and Mrs. Prescott, took premiums on household products. This was the first Agricultural Society or Fair ever held in the County, and for those early days was a grand success, although held on the open prairie."

The following year D. W. Adams was elected President of the society. Although we have no record of the old society at hand to refer to, we know that for several years quite successful Fairs were held, for those days.

At the suggestion of Mr. Adams and John Plank, Sr., a meeting was held at Waukon Jan. 8th, 1868, for the purpose of reorganizing a County Agricultural Society, which was successfully accomplished, and this organization has held a County Fair each year since then, nearly all of which have been successful ones, and the society is prosperous. At that meeting the following officers were elected:

President, John Haney, Jr.; Vice President, John Plank, Sr.; Secretary, D. W. Adams; Treasurer, Charles Paulk.

Directors—Center township, John Stillman; Fairview, D. F. Spaulding; Franklin, Selden Candee; French Creek, Porter Bel-
lows; Hanover, Hans G. Hanson; Iowa, A. B. Hays; Jefferson, C. D. Beeman; Lafayette, W. Smith; Lansing, G. Kerndt; Lin-
ton, Harvey Miner; Ludlow, Thos. Feely; Makee, C. O. Howard; Paint Creek, John Smeby; Post, W. H. Carithers; Taylor, James Carrigan; Union City, Benj. Ratcliffe; Union Prairie, A. L. Grip-
pen; Waterloo, W. Robinson.

It was decided to purchase grounds adjoining Waukon, and each director was made an agent for the sale of life and annual membership tickets to accomplish this.

The present fair grounds, comprising seventeen acres, admirably adapted to the purpose, were purchased and paid for, inclosed by an eight foot tight board fence, and a half mile track made within the inclosure, at the following cost:

Cost of grounds.....	\$ 800 00
Labor and material.....	634 60
Lumber, etc.....	684 88
Total cost.....	<u>\$2,129 48</u>

On which, after paying all the premiums of the first fair in full, there was at the annual meeting in January, 1869, a remaining debt of only \$483.58 unprovided for.

In the autumn of 1869 the society erected a new hall, 39 by 60 feet, and made considerable other improvements, at an expense of \$560, and still further reduced its debt. The society has continued to make improvements upon its grounds from time to time, including an addition to the exhibition hall in 1881. It is now almost entirely out of debt, and is one of the most flourishing societies of its kind in a wide region around.

The present officers of the society are:

President—W. C. Earle.

Vice-President—H. G. Grattan.

Treasurer—A. E. Robbins.

Secretary—H. A. Rodgers.

Directors—John Johnson, Center; Eugene Perry, Fairview; C. F. Newell, Franklin; J. Dougherty, French Creek; H. G. Hanson, Hanover; A. B. Hays, Iowa; T. B. Wiley, Jefferson; Andrew Sandry, Lansing; E. D. Tisdale, Lafayette; Robt. Henderson, Linton; Simon Opfer, Sr., Ludlow; J. A. Townsend, Makee; R. Sencebaugh, Paint Creek; W. H. Carithers, Post; Robert Banks, Taylor; B. Ratcliffe, Union City; T. W. David, Union Prairie; A. P. Dille, Waterloo.

CHAPTER III.

General History; the Aborigines; Archæology; Advent of the Whites; Early Settlements; County Organization; First County Officers; Taxable Property in 1849; Sketch of Father Lowrey; Indian Missions; The Painted Rock; County Seat Elections; Sodom and Gomorrah.

The great Dakota or Sioux family of American Indians, whose proper domain is the vast central prairies between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, from east to west, and stretching from the Saskatchewan on the north to the Red River, of Texas, occupied the territory in which Allamakee county is included, when the white man first set foot on Iowa soil, in 1673. They are remotely allied, in language, to the Wyandotte-Iroquois family of the East.

At the time of the advent of the white man, the Winnebagoes ("Puans" of the Canadians), a division of this powerful Dakota family, formed their eastern outpost, and lived on the western shore of Lake Michigan, and about the waters of Winnebago

Lake and Green Bay, Wisconsin. This tribe was the parent stock of the Omahas, Iowas, Kansas, Quappas, or Arkansas, and Osages. They took up arms with the French in the Franco-English wars, and with the English in the Revolution and war of 1812.

The Sacs and Foxes, originally separate tribes, were at one time neighbors of the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, but had united their numbers in one band, and removed to and occupied a large portion of Illinois, and the eastern part of Iowa, south of the upper Iowa river. By the treaty of 1825 this river was made the dividing line between the Sioux on the north and the Sacs and Foxes (now considered as one tribe) on the south. But owing to frequent collisions between these tribes, in their hunting expeditions, the favorite hunting grounds being a bone of contention, the Government, in 1830, assembled them in council and established "the neutral ground," a strip of territory forty miles in width from north to south, with the upper Iowa as its center, extending westwardly from the Mississippi to the upper valley of the Des Moines river. Thus nearly the whole of what is now Allamakee county was included in the neutral ground, which was considered one of the very best of hunting grounds, and upon which either tribe was permitted to hunt at pleasure, without interference from the other.

At the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, in which the Winnebagoes took no active part, but were rather friendly to the whites, a treaty was made whereby this neutral ground was to become their reservation, and in consideration of the surrender of their lands in Wisconsin they were to be allowed large annuities from the government, which also undertook to supply them with agricultural implements and teach them the art of tilling the soil, hoping to induce them thereby to abandon their wild and idle ways and become civilized; a hope which proved fallacious. This treaty, (or another made near that time,) was proclaimed Feb. 13, 1833, and by its terms—as recently found by A. M. May in a volume of Indian treaties in the library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society—defined the boundaries of the reservation as follows: Beginning at a point on the west bank of the Mississippi river, twenty miles above the mouth of the Upper Iowa, thence west to Red Cedar Creek (the head-waters of the Cedar River), thence south forty miles, thence east to the Mississippi, thence north to place of beginning. This grant was to take effect June 1st, 1833, provided that by that time they should leave their old reservation and settle upon this. The eastern portion of this neutral ground was soon occupied, and a mission school and farm was established by the government on the north side of the Yellow River in 1834, of which we shall have more to say further along.

By another treaty proclaimed June 16, 1838, the Indians relinquished their right to occupy the eastern portion of this tract

of land, except for hunting, and agreed to move, in eight months after the ratification of said treaty, to the western part of the neutral ground, which was done in 1839 or '40. This was the occasion of the abandonment of the Yellow River mission, and the establishment, in 1840, of the Fort Atkinson mission on the Turkey River in Winneshiek County.

By a treaty made Oct. 13, 1846, and proclaimed Feb. 4, 1847, the Winnebagoes ceded and sold to the United States all their right, title, and interest in this neutral ground; and in June, 1848, they were removed to the upper Mississippi, north of the St. Peter's (or Minnesota) River. By a series of treaties they have since been removed no less than four times, occupying reservations in various parts of Minnesota and Dakota, and now live upon the Omaha reservation in Nebraska, where they are said to be prospering. The love for their old haunts, however, was hard to overcome, and year after year they returned in small parties to their old hunting grounds on the banks of the Mississippi. And although time and again were these scattered parties gathered together by squads of U. S. troops and taken to their reservation, there are still quite a number who continue to inhabit the islands of the river along our county border, subsisting upon fish and game.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The banks of some of our streams bear the marks of having been the home of a numerous people many centuries in the past, but of what race they were is a mystery hard to solve. Especially are there in the valley of the Upper Iowa numerous mounds, but of the acts and scenes which were taking place in this beautiful valley in the age in which they were constructed we may imagine, though probably never know. That it is an interesting subject for investigation is felt by all; and the following extracts from an account of explorations made in 1875, are worthy of a place here. The article was written by Dr. W. W. Ranney, of Lansing, who was accompanied in his investigations by Judge Murdock, of Garnavillo, and others of Lansing:

"The mound in which our excavations were made is situated on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township one hundred, range five, west of principal meridian (or the southeast corner of Union City township), or about one hundred feet above the Iowa River bottom. It is not in the form of the burial mounds, or tumuli, but forms a circle, the circumference of which is seven hundred feet. The ridge, or elevation, averages about twenty-five feet in width, leaving a circular inclosure 210 feet in diameter. The height of the ridge or mound is about three to four feet from the surface of the ground.

"On opening it we discovered pieces of broken pottery made of a bluish clay and partially pulverized mussel shells; stones, show-

ing evidence of having been used for hearths, or supports for the earthen vessels while being used for cooking food; collections of fish scales, bones of buffalo, deer, badger, bear, fish and birds, but no evidence whatever of human bones. The long, or marrow bones of all animals were found broken or split, supposed to have been done for the purpose of extracting the marrow for food, which circumstance is also noted in the Kjøkkommoddings, or kitchen middings, of Denmark. One peculiarity noticed by Mr. Hemenway was that each of us digging in different localities found the ornamentation of the pottery dissimilar. For instance, all Mr. Haney found was ornamented with horizontal circular rings; all the Judge found was ornamented with zig-zag lines with dots in the angles. All that we found had perpendicular lines like a muskmelon, etc. This was finally accounted for by the supposition that each family had its own particular method of ornamentation, by which they recognized their property.

"These vessels were quite capacious, the diameter of one having been fourteen inches at the mouth, (or as large as a ten pound tobacco pail). About one and three-quarter inches below the mouth they abruptly widened out about six inches all around, making the largest diameter twenty six inches.

"Taking occasion to remark to the Judge that we had found no bottoms to the vessels, set him to thinking, and the result was that he decided that the bottoms had been rounded in such a manner that they never tipped over, but let them be set down as they might they oscillated till they finally, when still, sit in an upright position. For the purpose of handling, the vessels were provided with handles on two opposite sides similar to our jug handles.

"Besides the before-mentioned articles, Col. Johnston found a thin strip of copper two inches long by three-quarters wide, and we found an ornament of the same material, triangular in form, one inch wide at the base, and one and one-half inches from base to apex, the form being the same as the face of a flat iron, the center being perforated to attach some additional ornament, and the apex also, to attach a string to fasten in the ear.

"Now the question arises, when, how and for what purpose was this mound built. Was it a burial ground, a fort or a village? At first the Judge thought the former, Mr. James Haney the second, and we took the last proposition. To say when, is impossible; the time has been long, long ago, as we have evidence by the decay of the bones and shells. Why it was built? We think it the remains of a village. That the huts or wigwams were built in a circle, and the piles of burnt stone we unearthed each represented a hearth in a hut, on which the pottery set while cooking, and around each of which a separate family warmed and fed themselves. We think with Mr. H. that each family had a separate distinct mark on their vessels by which they were known from their neighbors in the next hut or wigwam.

"We think that the bones found show no evidence of human bones, and consequently it could not be used for a burial ground. Another evidence lies in the fact that all the bones are broken to obtain the marrow. The scales and bones of fish and animals, the charcoal, ashes and burnt hearth-stones all point conclusively to the fact that this was their abode. The central enclosure was used for their games, dancing and pleasure, or perhaps in case of attack from wild beasts or their fellow men, as a place for the aged, the young and the women to flee to while the warrior met their encroachments outside the circle of dwellings. Add to this the fact forty rods south of this village we find some eighty-three burial mounds or tumuli, out of which we procured parts of human skeletons, and nothing else, with the long bones entire, and we are convinced of the fact that this was once a town filled with people, enjoying the pleasures of families and all knit together as one tribe of people."

Commenting on the above, Mr. J. G. Ratcliffe, for many years a resident of that valley, and a close observer of those mounds, wrote in 1875:

"These remains extend up the Iowa River, from near New Albin, for a distance of at least twenty miles, and consist of sites of ancient villages or forts; tumuli or burial grounds; lookout or signal stations on the tops of the bluffs; and rude hieroglyphics; these last consisting of men on horseback, buffalos, peculiar circular figures, etc., being now mostly obliterated through the agency of the weather, the friable nature of the rock (potsdam sandstone) and rude boys.

"Of the village or forts: these consist of circular (in one case only triangular) enclosures or embankments of earth and stone. They were located generally at intervals of a couple of miles apart on the benches or second bottoms of the valley, but sometimes (as was the case with one on a farm formerly owned by me) were down on the river flat. The enclosures were generally from seventy-five to one hundred yards in diameter. The embankments being now about twenty-five to thirty feet in width and two or three in height, were originally, I think, much higher, and probably built of sods, serving the purposes of a modern stockade as a means of defence against enemies, and high enough for a support for one end of their tent poles, while at the base on the inside were their kitchen hearths, whereon was cooked the spoils of the chase, the embankment warding off the inclement storms to which the climate is subject.

"In exploring these embankments we found (in addition to the pottery, bones, fish scales, etc., mentioned as found by Judge Murdock and party) large stone mortars and pestles, for grinding corn, two or three kinds of stone axes, celts, etc.; also numerous flint and chert arrow heads, and skinning instruments. These mortars are about fourteen inches in diameter and about five

inches in thickness, hollowed out like a soup plate, hand made, from a hard syenite stone, but sometimes from a common sandstone. The pestles are of three kinds and the most common kind are about the size of, and almost identical in shape with a large sized biscuit, being about three and a half inches in diameter by one and three quarter inches in depth, can be readily clutched in the hand, and are worn off very smooth by constant abrasion; these are quite numerous. Another kind is similar to a common potato masher, except that the handle is a little larger and shorter, the whole instrument being eight or nine inches in length. Also one of a shape between these two with grooves for the fingers. This kind is very scarce. I have never known of but one being found here.

"The stone axes, celts, etc, are crude instruments when compared with ours; and yet they are crude in material more than in workmanship. There is a symmetry of form and a proportion of materials to the work to be done which invites our admiration, and suggests the question 'whether the civilized men of the present day placed in the same situation and with the same materials and tools could or would do any better'. The stone ax is much the size and shape of one of our axes with the steel worn away and blunted. Instead of an eye there is a groove cut around the head of the ax, around which the handle was withed. The Sioux Indians of the present day with their handles on in this manner with strips of green rawhide, which on drying makes a firm and elastic handle. The material with which these axes were made is a very tough kind of porphyritic granite or green stone and is not found nearer than the Lake Superior region and the Canadas.

"Mr. John Haney informed me sometime since that many years ago, when he and his brothers first started their mill, that they very successfully used one of these wedges or celts of this material for a mill pick for dressing the buhr stones. The stone celts and skinning instruments are similar to the axes except that with the same cutting edge they have the top part rounded off to grasp with the hand or sink into a club. Some of these are quite diminutive; I have some specimens that are not over two and a half inches in length, while others are as large as a blacksmith's sledge. Another specie of skinning instrument is a large flat stake; one of these found on the Iowa is about six inches in length by four and one-half in breadth, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and resembles very much one described in Harper's Magazine for September, 1875.

"A year or two ago a band of wandering Winnebagoes happened along the Iowa, fishing and begging as is their wont. The attention of one of the old men was called to an old village site and he was asked what it was. He replied an Indian garden. His knowledge of this subject was coextensive with that of one of the same tribe to whom I showed a large mastodon bone, which was ex-

homed near New Albin in grading the railroad. On asking him to what animal it belonged he answered "buffalo," that being the largest animal of which he had any knowledge.

"Before leaving the subject of these forts or village sites, I would say in this connection that on a trip over on the Kickapoo River in Wisconsin, last year, I found them quite numerous, and of peculiar shape. The engineer of the Narrow Gauge Railroad there surveyed and platted some of them, when to his surprise he found them take the shapes of a bear, birds and other animals, showing artistic design in their construction."

THE ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN.

The first permanent settlement within the boundaries of Allamakee County of which we have any record was at the old Government Indian Mission in Fairview township, which was opened in 1835 with Rev. David Lowrey and Col. Thomas in charge. The building was erected the previous year; and as early as 1828 a detail of men from Ft. Crawford (Prairie du Chien, which place was settled by Indian traders more than a century before) had built a saw mill on the Yellow River a short distance below this point to get out lumber for building purposes at the Fort. Indeed, it would have been strange if this region had not been well traversed by white hunters and trappers for many years previous to this time; and it is said that somewhere along our river border a white man had established his home as early as 1818, but had after a time abandoned it. Of this the writer has nothing authentic, however, and the earliest individual or private settlement of which we have knowledge was by one Henry Johnson, at the mouth of Paint Creek, about the year 1837—and this was the origin of "Johnsonport."

The third settlement was made by Mr. Joel Post and his wife, Zerniah, in 1841, they establishing a half way house of entertainment on the military road, between Ft. Crawford and Ft. Atkinson. Their place was in the extreme southwest corner of the county, and is now the thriving town of Postville. Mrs. Post is still living in that place, and her memory register preserves the names of many distinguished guests who have enjoyed the hospitality of her home. Among these may be mentioned Capt. N. Lyon, Lt. Alfred Pleasanton, Gen. Sumner, and other officers who afterwards became noted.

From this time on there seem to have been no other settlements made until the Indians were removed in 1848, although portions of the county were explored in 1847. When Reuben Smith located on Yellow River, in June, 1849, he reports that there were seven or eight settlers then near Mr. Post's.

In 1848 Patrick Keenan and Richard Cassiday settled in Makee township, and William Garrison and John Haney at Lausing.

In 1849 there were many new settlements made in various parts of the county, including those of Geo. C. Shattuck at Waukon, W. C. Thompson in Lafayette, some parties along Yellow River and others to the north of the Iowa, so that in the latter part of this year the population was enumerated and reported at 277. When Mr. Shattuck located at Waukon his nearest post office was Monona, just over the line in Clayton County. The only one in this county at that time was at Postville, established in January of that year.

From an interesting sketch of the early settlement of the county, prepared by G. M. Dean and read before the Early Settlers' Association, of Makee township, in January, 1880, we make the following extract, as showing very clearly the condition of things in those days:

"In 1834 the United States, through its military authorities at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, built on what is now section 19, township 96, range 3, called Fairview township, in this county, a mission school and farm. At this time Col. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States, commanded the post, and Jefferson Davis, since President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, was on duty there as Lieutenant. General Street was Indian agent; all the agents at that time being army officers, and the Indians being under the control of the Secretary of War. The mission was for the purpose of civilizing and christianizing the Indians, and was opened in the spring of 1835 with the Rev. David Lowrey, a Presbyterian in faith, as school teacher, and Col. Thomas as farmer. But the effort to make good farmers, scholars or christians out of these wandering tribes proved abortive, and poor 'Lo' remained as before, 'a child of nature,' content to dress in breech-clout and leggins, lay around the sloughs and streams, and make the squaws provide for the family.

"After their removal, the government having no more use for the Mission, put it on the market and sold it to Thomas C. Linton, who occupied it as a farm a few years and sold it to Ira Perry, and on the death of Mr. Perry in 1868 it became the property of his son, Eugene Perry, the present owner. The building is a large two-story stone house, the chimney of which was taken for a 'witness tree' when the Government survey of public lands was made at a later day. It is still standing in a good state of preservation, and has sheltered the families of its respective owners up to this date.

"This house has become historic in many respects. It is one of the very prominent land-marks in the history of the development of Allamakee County, and we earnestly hope its owners will let it stand as long as grass grows or water runs, and thus preserve to those who may come after us at least *one* thing that may be considered venerable.

"In the fall and winter of 1849 there were only three dwelling houses in the valley of the Yellow River. The Old Mission, called at this time the Linton House, the house of Mr. John S. Clark, on section fourteen in Franklin township, and the house of Reuben Smith on section eleven in Post township.

"It is a very difficult matter for us, who live in Allamakee County to-day, to conceive of the condition of things in the Mississippi Valley when this old Mission was first built in 1834, and it is still more difficult for the writer to convey a clear idea of it.

"There was at that time no Allamakee County, no Clayton County, no Winneshiek County, and in fact no Territory organization, but simply a wilderness waste. In 1836, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was taken from Michigan and made 'Wisconsin Territory', and Iowa soon after divided all of her territory lying west of the Mississippi River into two counties, to-wit: Dubuque County and Des Moines County, the dividing lines being at the foot of Rock Island.

"The Indian tribes roamed over this whole region, and Jefferson Barracks, a military post about eight miles below St. Louis, Missouri, was headquarters for the military operations of the Mississippi Valley. Just think of it! This valley knew no railroads, no telegraphs and a very large per cent. of its present inhabitants were not then born. The military post at Prairie du Chien had been established and when they wanted to utilize the resources of this wild region about them, they detailed soldiers for the work, and in 1828, being in want of lumber, they sent a part of the garrison over to Yellow River, and built a saw mill about two miles below what is now the old Mission House, the remains of which was burned down in 1839.

"In 1840, one Jesse Danley built a saw mill on the river about one mile below the Mission, but the floods came and took the dam away, and the proprietor meeting with one mishap after another, finally abandoned it, and in time it was torn down.

"The town of Johnsonsport, at the mouth of Paint Creek, was named after a soldier who served out his time at the Prairie, and was discharged and paid off in 1837. Now this man, Johnson being fond of Indian women, took several of them for wives, and spent his time between hanging around the post and living among the tribes, and finally settled near the river bank, somewhere between what is now Harper's Ferry and North McGregor. Some of our old residents still remember him and speak of him as Squaw Johnson, but he has been dead several years, and the writer has no knowledge of his descendants, if he left any.

"In 1839, Hiram Francis and family came from Prairie du Chien to the old Mission in the employ of the Government, and remained there until it ceased to be a Mission, and from him we learn that

his duties were to issue daily rations to such Indians as were fed at that place, and that in November, 1840, the last of them were removed to the Turkey River, and the school closed.

"In 1841, there lived at the Mission Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ryner-son, and there was born unto them a son, and this was thought to be the first white child born in the county.

"The earliest settlers in what is now Makee and Union Prairie townships, came in overland from the south, through Clayton County, there being no town then where Lansing is now. In conversation with the late Elias Topliff, when he was a citizen among us, he related to me that while living in Clayton County he, with several others, started out to hunt land on which to make a home; that they followed an Indian trail north across the Yellow River and on to the Iowa River somewhere, where the party camped over night and caught and cooked a splendid mess of speckled trout. He thought they traveled across what is now the prairie on which Waukon stands, but could not positively identify their old route, for at that time the country traveled over was in a state of nature, and there was not a white man to be seen on the trip after leaving the settlements of Clayton County. In the morning they retraced their steps and returned to Clayton county again, not finding a single foot of land that suited them. My recollection now is that the Judge located this trip in 1847.

"The first white settlers in Makee township were Patrick Keenan and his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Cassiday. They lived together, and in October, 1848 settled on Makee Ridge, where they grubbed out and broke up about three acres of land, built a log cabin, and in 1849 abandoned it and made themselves farms in Jefferson township, where they lived until they passed on to "the better country." Mr. Keenan was the first man in the county, of his nationality, ever made an American citizen through the naturalization law, the court at the time being held at Columbus, on the Mifsis-ippi river.* He died in March, 1878, leaving a large and respectable family and a handsome property, and was buried at Cherry Mound. Mr. Cassiday died in 1879 and was buried at the same place.

"In the spring of 1849 there was born to Mr. and Mrs. Cassiday a daughter, Margaret, now Mrs. Murphy, living in McGregor, and she was the first white child born in Jefferson township."

"In 1850 there was a small pair of buhrs near Decorah for grinding, but no bolt attached, and our settlers from this locality with their ox teams hauled their little grists up there; but soon after (summer of 1850) one Ellis put in a small pair of buhrs, without bolt, on Paint Creek, just around the bend below where Waterville now stands. The remains of this first mill in the county still stand in that place. * * * *

*We think Mr. Dean slightly in error here, as the date of this transaction was July, 1849, when there was no settlement at Columbus.

"In the winter of 1848 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of the county, and appointed Thomas C. Linton, who owned the old mission property, as organizing sheriff; and as this county then belonged to Clayton County it required him to appear at her county seat, file his bond, take the oath of office, and make due returns of his doings thereto. We have been unable to find any written record of that organizing election, and after much inquiry by correspondence and otherwise have through the kindness of Mr. J. S. Deremo of Fairview township, obtained the particulars as he gathered them the past week from Mr. Moses Van Sickle, one of the participants in that election. It was held under the call of Mr. Linton, at his house, in August, 1849, about fifteen votes being cast, and resulted in the election of the following persons:

"County Commissioners—Thomas Van Sickle, Daniel G. Beck, Thos. B. Twiford.

"County Clerk—James Haney.

"Recorder—Stephen Holcomb.

"School Fund Commissioner—Moses Van Sickle.

"Treasurer—Elias Topliff.

"Sheriff—Lester W. Hays.

"Thomas Van Sickle died in Nebraska about 1878. Daniel G. Beck died in Missouri about 1866. Thos. B. Twiford moved to Minnesota and was the founder of the town of Chatfield. James Haney lives at this time in Wisconsin. Stephen Holcomb died at the Mission about 1851. Moses Van Sickle is living at this date in Fairview township. Elias Topliff died in Waukon in 1860. Thomas C. Linton lives in Oregon.

"Lester W. Hays was for several years before his death a county charge, living sometimes at the county farm, and sometimes in Fairview township where he had a little log hut hardly high enough to stand erect in, nor large enough to afford room for many visitors; and being about eighty years old and too infirm to labor, he was allowed from the poor fund the pittance of one dollar per week, and this with the charity of kind neighbors kept life in the old man until last Christmas night, the coldest night of the year, when the mercury ran down to thirty-three degrees below zero, he perished. The next morning some of the neighbors went to the hut and found the old man lying on his rude cot, with legs and arms frozen. The county furnished a coffin, and poor Hays is no more.

'Rattle his bones over the stones,
For he's but a pauper whom nobody owns.'

"This election gave the County a legal and working existence. In 1849 she had two hundred and seventy-seven white inhabitants, men, women and children.

"The county records of those early times as left by the commissioners, are either lost, mislaid, or were made in so transient a

manner as to preclude their being handed down to posterity, and so much as we have gathered has been obtained from other official records, the personal recollection of our early settlers, and has taken much time and labor, and as the years roll on these items of early history are more and more difficult to obtain in consequence of the death, removal or incapacity through age or infirmity of the parties participating in them.

"From Elias Topliff I learned that the first tax list was put into his hands for collection; that the gross amount of it was about ninety dollars; that he traveled all through the eastern part of the county to collect, and that after doing his best, collecting about one half of the list and making his returns to the Commissioners, they charged up to him the uncollected portion and took it from his compensation as Treasurer."

In a carefully preserved copy of the *North Iowa Journal*, published at Waukon, in the summer of 1860, we find a sketch of the previous history of the county, from which we shall find occasion to make a few extracts. In regard to the County organization we find:

The county was organized by an act of the Legislature, approved January 15, 1849, and taking effect March 6th, 1849.

Thomas C. Linton was appointed organizing Sheriff; the first election being held by the order of the Sheriff on the first Wednesday of April, 1849. The officers elected were:

County Commissioners—James M. Sumner and Joseph W. Holmes.

Sheriff—Lester W. Hays.

Clerk Commissioners' Court—D. G. Beck.

Clerk of District Court—Stephen Holcomb.

The officers elect qualified at the house of Thomas C. Linton, April 10th, 1849.

The second election was held the first Monday of August, 1849, and the following officers were elected:

County Commissioners—James M. Sumner, Thomas A. Van-Sickle and Daniel G. Beck.

Clerk of Commissioners' Court—G. A. Warner.

Sheriff—L. W. Hays.

Treasurer and Recorder and Collector—Elias Topliff.

County Surveyor—James M. Sumner.

Judge of Probate Court—Stephen Holcomb.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—G. A. Warner.

Coroner—C. P. Williams.

It will be seen that there is a discrepancy between this account and that in Judge Dean's paper, as regard the time of the first election and the lists of officers elected thereat. We are inclined to take the *Journal* account to be authoritative, for the reason that it was published week after week for several months in succession, apparently without question, and that at a time only elev-

en years after the events narrated; and further, we have reason to believe that the facts there stated were gleaned at the time from a sketch of the county history, prepared by Mr. Dean while County Judge in 1859, a copy of which was deposited in the corner stone of the Waukon Court House after being read to the people there assembled to witness that ceremony. The original has been missing for many a year, as Mr. Dean tells us. On the other hand, the account as it appears in his later narrative is based largely upon the recollections of individuals, after a lapse of over thirty years, and no matter how honest their intentions are, it is quite likely they have erred by means of the incidents of two or more elections becoming intermingled in their memory.

The sketch we last quoted then continues:

"On the first Monday of August, 1851, Elias Topliff was elected County Judge, succeeding the County Commissioners; he served as Judge until August 25, 1857, when George M. Dean was elected. In 1859, J. A. Townsend was elected, and is now acting Judge.

"James M. Sumner was elected Recorder and Treasurer in 1851. Since then the following gentlemen have served the county in that capacity: T. C. Linton, J. J. Shaw, L. O. Hatch and Elias Topliff, the present officer.

"In August, 1851, Leonard B. Hodges was elected Clerk of the District Court. Lewis Hersey and C. J. White has since served. C. J. White is the present Clerk. At the same election Wm. C. Thompson was chosen Sheriff. John Laughlin succeeded him and John A. Townsend next served for two successive terms in that office. Wm. C. Thompson was again elected in 1859, and is now the acting Sheriff.

"In August, 1856, James Bryson was elected as a Representative to the Legislature.

"In 1857, G. W. Gray was chosen a member of the Legislature, J. B. Suttor, County Assessor; G. W. Gray, Drainage Commissioner; W. W. Hungerford, Surveyor; M. F. Luark, Coroner, and G. W. Camp, Prosecuting Attorney.

"In 1858, J. W. Merrill was chosen Drainage Commissioner; C. J. White, Clerk of the District Court; F. W. Nottingham, Coroner, and J. W. Flint, Superintendent of Common Schools.

"In 1859, Charles Paulk was chosen a member of the Legislature; G. L. Miller, Drainage Commissioner; John Ryan, Surveyor; J. W. Granger, Coroner, and R. C. Armstrong, Superintendent of Common Schools.

"The above list comprises the principal officers since the organization of the county. The records previous to 1856 are very incomplete, and we were unable to learn the dates of the elections of the various officers.

"The total amount of taxable property in the county was: In 1849, \$1,729; in 1851, \$8,299; in 1854, \$700,794; in 1857, \$1,827,766; in 1859, \$1,967,899.

We have said that when the Indian Mission was established on Yellow River, it was placed in charge of Father Lowrey, a man exceedingly well adapted to the duties pertaining thereto. He was well known many years after in this part of the country and greatly admired.

David Lowrey, D. D., was born in Logan County, Kentucky, January 20, 1796. His parents were worthy members of the Presbyterian Church, but, like many other good people, were entrusted with little of this world's treasury. The widowed mother died when he was only a little over two years old, leaving him a penniless and friendless orphan. He was bound out to a family that, in course of time became very reckless and intemperate; but at a Cumberland Presbyterian camp meeting, held near his residence, he solemnly consecrated his heart and his life to God. This event happened when he was eighteen years of age. Shortly after his conversion he became a candidate for the ministry, under the care of Logan Presbytery, and his proficiency and usefulness were so great that he was soon licensed and ordained to the work of the ministry. On the 16th of December, 1830, he began the publication in Princeton, Kentucky, of the "*Religious and Literary Intelligencer*." It was a weekly journal, ably edited, and was the first paper published under the auspices of that church. To him, therefore, belongs the honor of being the father of Cumberland Presbyterian journalism. Some years afterward he was editor of the "*Cumberland Presbyterian*," then published in Nashville, Tennessee. In addition to his editorial duties he had the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Nashville, which was then in its infancy; and for his year's labor he received, as compensation, the astonishing sum of *one wagon load of corn in the shuck!*

In the year, 1832, under the administration of his friend, President Jackson, he received the appointment of teacher to the Winnebago Indians. He arrived at Prairie du Chien with his family in the month of November, of the above year. Shortly after his arrival he organized a "Military Church," and here was spread the first communion table in the Northwest.

Early in the spring of 1833, a council of Winnebago chiefs was called for the purpose of deliberating in reference to Mr. Lowrey's work. He made a brief statement of his object and plans, and then called for expressions from the various chiefs who were present. After brief speeches from others, Waukon rose up, and thus delivered his sentiments: "The Winnebagoes are asleep, and it will be wrong to awake them; they are red men and all the white man's soap and water cannot make them white." The result of the council, however, was favorable, and Mr. Lowrey entered on his work.

In 1840 the Yellow River mission was abandoned and the property sold by the government to Thos. C. Linton. At this time the Fort Atkinson mission was established and the Indians who

had heretofore received their annuities at Yellow River were thenceforth paid off at this post until they were removed to Minnesota in 1848. Besides the attempt to teach the red men how to till the soil successfully, their children were taught to read and write (or *some* of them were who would *learn*), and the girls were also instructed in sewing, cutting garments, etc. Rev. Lowrey was transferred to this Fort Atkinson charge (as was also farmer Thomas), and remained with the Winnebagoes the greater part of the time, until about 1861 or 1862, when the tribe was moved west of the Missouri River. At the close of the late civil war he removed from St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he was then living, to Clayton County, Iowa, near the scene of his early labors with the Indians. Some years prior to his death he removed to Pierce City, Mo., where he died in January, 1877, leaving an aged wife. He had two sons, both of whom he outlived.

As before stated, the Old Mission became the property of T. C. Linton about 1840; but we find it was transferred to the school lands from the government, and then contracted from the school fund by Mr. Linton in 1854. He sold it to Ira Perry in 1855. John Linton, a native of Kentucky, came to the mission in 1837 and remained some time. He died at Garnavillo in 1878.

Before the territory of Iowa was organized, the Legislature of Wisconsin passed an act, in December, 1837, establishing Clayton County, which was then attached to Dubuque County for judicial purposes. In the following spring the Governor of Wisconsin territory appointed the first sheriff of Clayton County, and the first term of court was held, and the first election. For judicial and election purposes this region of country, as well as all of what is now the state of Minnesota, was at that time attached to Clayton.

In 1838—June 3d—all of Iowa and most of Minnesota was formed into the Territory of Iowa. And on December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as the 29th State of the United States.

During the first session of the General Assembly of Iowa, in the winter of 1846-47, an act was passed defining the boundaries of several counties, among them Allamakee, which placed it within its present limits. Previous to this time the northern boundary of Clayton county was identical with the southern line of the neutral ground of 1830—a line that begun on the bank of the Mississippi twenty miles below the mouth of the Iowa, and extended in a west-southwest direction something over twenty miles; thence southerly about nine miles to the Turkey river; thence westerly again. On Newhall's map of Iowa, published in 1841, and apparently gotten up with the utmost care, this line is distinctly laid down as the northern boundary of Clayton and Fayette counties.

And this brings us to the question of the "Painted Rock," on Section 3, in Fairview township. On the face of a bold cliff, facing the river, and some half way up the bluff, was at some time

painted the figure of an animal and the word "Tiger," with some names and other symbols. Judge Murdock said the painting was there in 1843, and looked ancient at that time; and, as far as we have been able to ascertain, the question of when or why it was put there, or by whom, has ever been a matter of speculation without a satisfactory answer. From various facts it is very evident that this was the point at which the southern boundary line of the "neutral ground" of 1830 touched the river, one of the proofs of which is as follows: At the session of the County Commissioners of Clayton County, held April 4th, 1844, the boundaries of various election precincts were defined, and one precinct was established as follows: "Yellow River precinct (No. 4), commencing at the Painted Rock on the Mississippi River; thence down said river to the corner of township ninety-five, range three, west of the fifth principal meridian; thence down said river two miles, thence due west on section line west side of township ninety-five, range four, west; thence north to the neutral line; thence following said line to the place of commencing, at Painted Rock." This fact being established, what more reasonable to suppose than that the authorities at Prairie du Chien should cause this prominent cliff—this natural "bulletin-board" as it were—to be so plainly marked as to designate the boundary line in a manner not to be mistaken by the natives; and what more natural than that the subordinates who performed the duty should decorate the rock with representations of wild animals and strange figures, the more readily to attract the attention of the Sioux hunting expeditions as they descended the river in their canoes and warn them that they had reached the limit of the hunting grounds permitted to them. Neither is it strange that they should take the opportunity of placing their own names where they might become famous, though they have long since become illegible. The only wonder is that some enterprising patent nostrum vendor was not on the spot to make his words immortal.

In the election precinct above described, "the house of Thomas C. Linton, on Yellow River", was designated as the place for holding the elections. So that undoubtedly the first election in the present boundaries of this county was held at that place long before the organizing election of 1849. From this it will be seen, too, that the Old Mission was not established within the boundary line of the Winnebago reservation, but a couple of miles to the south of that boundary, and in Dubuque County—after 1837 in Clayton County.

In the second General Assembly an act was passed organizing the county of Allamakee, and approved by Gov. Ansel Briggs—the first state governor—Jan. 15, 1849. Under this act the first election was held—as heretofore stated. Commissioners were also appointed to locate the county seat of said county. And they

performed their duty by selecting a location in Jefferson township, about a mile and a half northwest of the present village of Rossville, on the road from there to Waukon, near the Pettit place. It has ever since been known as "The Old Stake."

In April, 1851, the people of Allamakee County voted upon the following three points for the county seat, viz: Vailsville, on Paint Rock Prairie (now Harper's Ferry), "Smith's Place, sec. 12," in Post township, and Columbus, at the mouth of Village Creek in Lansing township. As neither point received a majority another vote was taken on the first Monday in May following, between Columbus and Smith's Mill, resulting in a small majority—14 it is said—for Columbus. We have no means of ascertaining the number of votes cast; neither do we know how many polling places there were in the county at that time; but if we are not mistaken Reuben Smith's place (one of the contesting points) was one of these. He stated in the fall of 1877 that a county seat election in '51 was held in a log cabin of his, and that voters came there from a distance of many miles, of whom he remembered Shattuck and Bush from what is now Makee, among others.

Since that time no less than nine more county seat elections have been held, which will be spoken of more at length in their appropriate chapter.

To return to some of the earlier incidents of the county's settlement and history. About 1840 or '41 a trading post was established near what is now Monona, just off the reservation, by one Jones, who sought to replenish his treasury by supplying the Indians with "fire water." Another individual by name of Thorn instituted a like concern near by, and by a happy application of the eternal fitness of things these institutions were called "Sodom" and "Gomorrah" in the vernacular of those days. One of the results of their establishment was probably the first murder in our county, the particulars of which we find in the Decorah Republican, in 1875, substantially as follows: A party of Indians were living on a tributary of the Yellow River (thought to be Hickory Creek) four or five miles from Monona. An old Indian visited Jones' den at Sodom, and as many a pale face has done since then traded all his worldly effects for whisky, even to the blanket from his shoulders. On his way to his lodge he died from exposure and cold. The next morning his son found his body naked and frozen in the snow. Thirsting for vengeance, he visited the whisky den at Gomorrah and shot the first white man he saw, it happening to be an inoffensive man named Riley. The young Indian was captured by a detachment of troops under Judge D. S. Wilson of Dubuque, then a Lieutenant at Ft. Atkinson, but before the time for his trial he escaped and was never recaptured.

CHAPTER IV.

First Entries of Government Lands; First Importation of Lumber; First Grist Mill; First Postoffice; Interesting Reminiscences; First Official Seal; First Terms of Court and List of Grand Jurors; First Party Organization; Systems of County Management; List of County Officers; State Senatorship and Representatives from Date of Organization to Present Time; the Circuit Court.

Although the Indian title was extinguished, and the county was open to settlement in 1848, the lands were not put upon the market until about the first of October, 1850. The earliest entry of Government land we have found upon the records is that of the southeast quarter southeast quarter section 19, and three forties in section 30, all in Paint Creek Township, to Geo. Watkins, October, 7, 1850.

In 1851 or '52, Porter Bellows located in the valley of the Upper Iowa, and a few years later erected a grist mill near the mouth of French Creek, known as the McMillan Mill.

In June, 1851, G. W. Carver came to Lansing with a stock of lumber, the first in the County. He furnished the lumber for the first buildings erected on Makee Ridge. We believe he became the pioneer settler on Portland Prairie, north of the Iowa, in May, 1852. He made large claims of school lands under the State laws, and held the same until it reverted to the Government, as the Commissioner had selected too much land for school purposes. His claims were in litigation from 1858 until 1872, when by special act of the Legislature he was awarded \$3,000 damages.

Wm. Werhan came into the county in 1851, and in company with P. M. Gilson erected a grist mill on the Yellow River, in Franklin township, in 1854.

The first postoffice is thought to have been the one established at Postville in January, '49. A postoffice was established at Lansing in the summer of 1849.

A postoffice was early established at the Eells place, but the date of establishment is unknown. This was on the road from Lansing to Decorah, and a popular stopping place for travelers between these points.

The first physician in the central portion of the county was J. W. Flint, who located on Makee Ridge in '52 or '53.

From some interesting reminiscences contributed to the *Waukon Standard*, in 1877, by D. B. Raymond, we make some quotations that here find their appropriate place.

"Standing on the Lansing Ridge about six or eight miles out from the river and looking over the valley of Village Creek and

to the north where the ridges and ravines with their rippling streams are lost in the view, toward the Upper Iowa River, I think it is as romantic as any view ever beheld by the writer; the more so, as my first view was when not a living white man had a house in this region save what I call to mind in these papers. I believe that I am correct when I say that Mr. John A. Wakefield was the first who put up a dwelling on the ridge out from Lansing; at least we found him ensconced in a good house with some improvements at our first advent there (1852). He was a man of considerable avoirdupois and went by the title of Colonel or Major. He had a great desire for prominence and office, and was subject to many hard hits from competitors. As he often gloried in his valorous deeds in the war with Blackhawk; the keen, cutting sarcasm of J. W. Remine, the Lansing lawyer, and some others, drove the old Colonel almost to frenzy on some occasions. As he was indeed a pioneer, he sold out and moved to Nebraska in the summer of 1854. He was quite enterprising in improvements, and had a water-ram in operation several rods below his house to force the water from a nice spring to his dwelling, which was considered a great luxury on the ridge; as every one reading these lines that knows Lansing Ridge will bear me witness that it is a dry expanse, the elevation carrying the traveler many feet above some good springs on either side. Thus my memory reverts to the many draughts of cool water from the pipe at the Colonel's place and can only think of him as a true benefactor.

"The next dwelling out from Col. Wakefield's was, I think, Mr. Judson Hersey's, where we found this true Yankee behind a counter selling goods to the passing emigrants. The first impression of this man was lasting, and can only think of him as a genial gentleman with genuine enterprise. I regard him as the pioneer merchant of Makee and all the country west from Lansing at that time.

"The settlement formed in 1852 by the Herseys and Pratts at the western termination of Lansing Ridge was at that time a prominent place, as it was characterized by great enterprise, but when the commissioners drove the stake for the future county seat, the enterprising residents of Makee, like a flock of sheep, followed the bell weather to Waukon and became pioneers in building up this beautiful village within plain view of the first scenes of their labors.

"As we approached the level country eighteen or twenty miles west from the river—I say level because near the river the bluffs and ravines were so unlike what I was used to in Ohio that the country at the head of the streams running back from the river was to my mind level, although it was all rolling and interspersed with miniature ridges and ravines—when we reached Union Prairie after traveling through two or more miles of "openings" from Hersey's store, what a beautiful scene was presented to view! The

open prairie gently rolling like waves of the sea, all covered with grass, apparently as even as a floor; the frequent flutter of prairie chickens as they rose from the wagon path; and the bright crimson waves of the sun towards evening glittering over the waving grass; such a sight can never be seen again in the same place and under the same circumstances. In my mind I can see it now; but years have wrought many changes."

Mr. Raymond was of the opinion that the name of Village Creek was taken from the great number of Indian villages at one time located along its beautiful valley. .

In the year 1853 Jesse M. Rose built, probably, the first grist mill, with bolt, in Allamakee and Winneshiek counties. It was located on Village Creek, where the village of that name now is, in the western edge of Lafayette township. Farmers brought their grists to this mill from Winneshiek County and from over the line in Minnesota; and it is said even from Clayton County. It did a large business, running day and night, only being delayed in order to make repairs. Azee Pratt and other Makee carpenters assisted in its construction. Mr. Rose went west about 1875.

The first newspaper published in the county was the *Intelligencer*, at Lansing, by Wm. H. Sumner. The first number was issued Nov. 23, 1852.

The first seal used by the county court is now in the possession of J. A. Townsend. Mr. Dean describes it as follows: Instead of the convenient and handsome seal of the present day, it was a piece of brass with the proper inscription cut thereon, and was used by making a rail fast at one end to something solid, then placing the seal upon the paper on a desk at the proper distance; then the rail was laid across the seal and the County Judge got his leg over the other end of the rail and soused it down a few times and the impression was made on the paper."

The first term of District Court for the county was opened at Columbus, then the county seat, on Monday, July 12, 1852. Hon. Thos. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Judge; Leonard B. Hodges, Clerk, and Wm. C. Thompson, Sheriff. The following named persons were empaneled as the First Grand Jury: Wm. H. Morrison, Foreman; Edward Eells, John Clark, H. R. Ellis, R. Woodward, Jesse M. Rose, W. W. Willson, Darius Bennett, G. A. Warner, Hedry Botsford, Tremain Stoddard, Wm. Smith, A. J. Ellis, Jeremiah Clark, T. A. Winsted. The Petit Jury consisted of Reuben Smith, A. W. Hoag, B. D. Clark, David Miller, John Stull, Charles R. Hoag, A. L. Barron, Thos. Cosgrove, and H. M. Willson.

The first term held in Waukon was set for Monday, June 6, 1853; but we find from the record that "The presiding Judge in order to give time for the preparation of a suitable place at Waukon, the newly selected county seat, by written order, directed the court to be adjourned till to-morrow." June 7th, there was

no business, and the court was again adjourned one day. W. C. Thompson was Sheriff, and R. Ottman, Deputy Clerk, acted in the absence of his superior, L. B. Hodges. Much delay in the business of the court was occasioned by the fact of jurors and witnesses having been summoned to appear at Columbus.

On the 8th, "the Sheriff returned into court with the Grand Jury," and the court was opened, Judge Thos. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, presiding. From old files of the *Lansing Intelligencer*, we find that he arrived at Lansing on the 7th, on the steamer, West Point, and on the following morning (Wednesday) formally opened the term at the Court House, in Waukon (then spelled Wawkon invariably). That building is described as being a "new log cabin, small and rather inconvenient, but, considering that the official whose duty it was to provide suitable accommodations (evidently referring to Judge Topliff) for the transaction of public business had refused to do so, and that the structure was erected by private enterprise, as good as could be expected." This difficulty arose from the unwillingness of Judge Topliff and Hodges, who were interested in the town site of Columbus, to surrender the county seat from that place, and the matter was brought into court at that term, as will be narrated in the chapter of county seat matters.

L. B. Hodges, Clerk of the County Court and acting Clerk of the District Court, not appearing at his post, the Sheriff was dispatched in pursuit of him, and he was brought into court. He immediately resigned his office, and no action was had in reference to him, as the resignation was considered satisfactory. L. W. Hersey was appointed County Clerk in his stead. The court was adjourned, after disposing of some forty-five cases, to the 8th of October.

The county lots at Waukon were offered for sale by County Judge Topliff, on the 6th of September. Each had been appraised and the price fixed. One-fourth of the purchase money was required in hand, the balance in twelve months. The county gave a bond for deed, the property being "school lands."

At an election held on the first day of August, 1853, the several townships cast the following ballots:

Lansing	46
Lafayette	44
Makee	47
Union Prairie	36
Jefferson	19
Post	36
Ludlow	22
Linton	32
Paint Creek	25
Franklin	21
Union City	8
Taylor	15

It will be seen that but two-thirds of the eventual number of townships then possessed an organization, and the dates of organizing some of these it is now impossible to ascertain.

The first record we find of a formal organization in this county of the followers of a designated political faith bears date, December 10, 1853, when the following notice was circulated.

To the Democratic Voters of Allamakee County.—Fellow Citizens:

You are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at Waukon on Saturday, Dec 24, 1853, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of an immediate organization of the Democratic party in our county. Also for the further purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, etc.

W. C. THOMPSON, }
JAS. W. FLINT, } Com., etc.
M. B. LYONS, }

At this meeting Edward Eells was chosen Chairman and C. J. White, Secretary, and it was

“Resolved, That the Democrats of the county of Allamakee ought to and hereby do organize themselves into a regular political party, according to the time-honored usages of the same, both in the State and nation, and as auxiliary thereto.”

The central committee consisted of Archa Whaley, Reuben Sencebaugh, Wm. H. Morrison, Edward Eells and A. J. Hersey.

The township committees were—

Union City—Geo. Spence, Wm. Dennison, G. W. Carver.

Lansing—Richard Luckins, A. J. Tillotson, Jas. P. Hughes.

Lafayette—W. C. Thompson, R. Ottman, O. S. Conkey.

Makee—C. Paulk, T. Minard, Aug. Hersey.

Union Prairie—J. E. S. Morgan, Lorin Eells, George Merrill.

Ludlow—E. Reed, Luther Howes, Henry Beaver.

Jefferson—W. S. Ross, Henry Coffman, H. Burgess.

Paint Creek—Andrew Mitchell, Thos. Anderson, Geo. Watkins.

Taylor—David Harper, Michael Dignan, Otto Langfield.

Linton—Allen Scott, L. W. Hays, Henry Johnson.

Franklin—John Brisco, Austin Smith, John S. Clark.

Post—James Arnold, Reuben Smith.

Wm. H. Morrison, S. A. Tupper and J. W. Flint were appointed delegates to the State Convention.

The convention thereupon “resolved” to authorize the central committee to fix the ratio of representation; “that we have undiminished confidence in the administration of the general government, and will continue to give our undivided support;” the state government “merits our approbation and continued confidence;” our senators, “for their uniform attachment to Democratic principles, are entitled to the cordial support of every true Democrat,” and the “gratitude, influence and support of every true friend of western interest,” etc.

In view of the heated political events of after days, we reprint, in full, the comments of the editor of the Mirror upon the foregoing record. He wrote:

"We have more than once expressed our views in regard to party organizations in this new country. We consider them impolitic, and with this view we must condemn the one noticed above, and we believe the majority of the people will coincide with us. And in making these remarks we do not infringe upon the strict line of neutrality we have adopted. These objections we should apply to the organization of any party here."

COUNTY OFFICERS, ETC.

From the organization of the county, in the spring of 1849, to August, 1851, the management of county affairs was vested in a board of three commissioners, chosen by the people, and recognized as the Board of County Commissioners. The system of county management originated in Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, was, moreover, consonant with their recollections or traditions of the dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in their descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. This system spread from Virginia through the South, and into some of the northern states.

In 1851 a County Court was created (see Code of Iowa, 1851, chap. 15). The act creating this Court gave the County Judge jurisdiction of probate affairs, and clothed him with all the powers previously exercised by the Board of County Commissioners. In short, it legislated the Commissioners out of existence.

On the 22d of March, 1860, the Legislature passed an act "creating a Board of Supervisors, and defining their duties." (Rev. of Iowa, p. 48). This law went into effect July 4, 1860, and provided for the election of one Supervisor from each civil township. When assembled together for the transaction of county business, these town representatives were known as the Board of County Supervisors. The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and date backs to 1635. The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas, "particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town," therefore "the freemen of every town, or the major part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and wards, with all the appurtenances of said towns, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, and not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the General Court." They might also impose fines of not more

than twenty shillings, and "choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highway, and the like." Evidently this enactment relieved the General Court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the powers of that body in controlling general measures of public policy. Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization became universal throughout New England, and came westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and other western states. There being a large New England element among the population of Iowa, it is fair to presume that their influence secured the adoption of this system in Iowa, as created in the act already quoted.

It seems, however, that the township system did not continue in general favor with the people of the State. Objections were made that the body was unwieldy and expensive, and that the thinly populated townships, wielded an undue proportion of power in the Board compared with their actual voting strength, and in 1871, the system was so modified as to vest the powers of the former Board in a body to be composed of three or five Supervisors (Code, Title IV, Chapter 2). From the time of this law going into effect, the affairs of this county have been under the control of a Board of Supervisors consisting of three members, one of whom is elected annually, at the general election, for a term of three years.

With these preliminary remarks we present as complete a list of our county officers, from the organization of the county to the present time, as it is possible to produce at this day, it being borne in mind that the early records are very incomplete and unsatisfactory in this point:

County Commissioners—James M. Sumner, Joseph W. Holmes, 1849 (April election). August election, 1849, James M. Sumner, Thomas A. Van Sickle, Daniel G. Beck. Whether any others served as Commissioners before the system gave way to that of a County Judge in 1851, we have been unable to ascertain.

Clerk of Commissioners' Court—Daniel G. Beck, 1849; Grove A. Warner, '49 to '51.

Clerk of District Court—Stephen Holcomb, 1849-50; Thos. B. Twiford, 1850-51; Leonard B. Hodges, 1851-53; Lewis W. Hersey, 1853-56; C. J. White, 1856-64; J. G. Orr, 1864-66; Giles P. Ellis, 1866-68; John W. Pratt, 1868-74; H. O. Dayton, 1874-80; L. M. Bearce, 1880-82.

Sheriff—Lester W. Hays, 1849-51; William C. Thompson, 1851-53; John Laughlin, 1853-55; John A. Townsend, 1855-59; W. C. Thompson again, 1859-61; James Palmer, 1861-65; J. A.

Townsend again, 1865-67; Robert Bathan, 1867-71; Jas. Palmer again, 1871-73; Geo. Hewit, 1873-81; Chris. A. Leithold, 1881-82, and present incumbent.

Recorder and Treasurer—Elias Topliff, 1849-51; James M. Sumner, 1851-52; James Bell, 1852-53; Thos. C. Linton, 1853; John J. Shaw, 1853-55; L. O. Hatch, 1855-57; Elias Topliff, 1857-60; A. H. Houghton, 1860-61; L. H. Howe, 1861—died summer of '63; James Duffy, appointed to fill vacancy, 1863; Michael Healy elected 1863-65.

Judge of Probate Court—Stephen Holcomb, 1849—.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—G. A. Warner, 1849—; in January session of Board of Supervisors, 1863, on motion, L. H. Howe was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures for Allamakee County.

Coroner—C. P. Williams, 1849—; M. F. Luark, 1857-58; F. W. Nottingham, 1858-59. J. W. Granger, 1859-61; John Ryan, 1861-63; John Farrell, 1863-65; David Harper, 1865-66; Fred Bartheld, 1866-67; J. Farrell, 1867-69; A. G. Collins, 1869-71; L. B. Adams, 1871-73; W. D. Morgan, 1873-75; John Farrell, 1875-77; D. H. Bowen, 1877-81; W. D. Morgan, 1881-2, present incumbent.

Surveyor—James M. Sumner, 1849. Between this date and 1857, L. B. Hodges, S. P. Hicks, John M. Cushing, Joel Dayton, and H. O. Dayton. W. W. Hungerford, 1857-59; John Ryan, 1859-61; H. O. Dayton, 1861-65; Henry Dayton, 1865-69; John G. Ratcliffe, 1869-71; H. O. Dayton again, 1871-74; James McAnaney, 1874-77; A. R. Prescott, 1877-79; Harvey B. Miner, 1879-82, and present incumbent.

Prosecuting Attorney.—John W. Remine appointed in November, 1851, to "serve until his successor be duly qualified after the April election of 1852;" Sewell Goodridge, 1852-54; John T. Clark, 1854, resigned June 30, 1857; Geo. W. Camp, appointed July 2, 1857, and elected that fall.

School Fund Commissioner.—Wm. F. Ross, 1851, until the office was discontinued in 1858.

County Judge.—Elias Topliff, 1851 to 1857; Geo. M. Dean, 1857-59; John A. Townsend, 1859-61; O. S. Conkey, 1861-67; M. B. Hendrick, 1867 to '68, when the office of County Judge was discontinued and Judge Hendrick became ex-officio Auditor until the close of his term, December 31, 1869.

Drainage Commissioner.—A. J. Hersey, 1853—; G. W. Gray, 1857-58; J. W. Merrill, 1858-59; Geo. L. Miller, 1859-69.

Superintendent of Schools.—This office was established in 1858, and J. W. Flint was elected that year. In 1859 R. C. Armstrong was elected, and served until he departed in 1861; J. Loughran appointed 1861; A. H. Houghton in 1861-62; John O. Havens, 1863; T. C. Ransom, 1863-65; Theo. Nachtwey, 1865-69; Lenthel Eells, 1869-71; Thos. F. Healy, 1871-73, died May 31st, and the Board

of Supervisors appointed John W. Hinchon, who was elected at the following election, October, 1873, and served until September 23, 1876, when he resigned and L. Eells was appointed, elected at the next election to fill vacancy; J. Loughran elected 1877-79; Amos Row, 1879-81; Lenthel, Eells again elected in 1881, and the present incumbent.

Treasurer.—M. Healy, 1865-67; H. H. Stilwell, 1867-69; James Duffy, 1869-73; John Ryan, 1873-77; George H. Bryant, 1877-82, and present incumbent.

Recorder.—Patrick Ryder, 1865-68; D. W. Reed, 1868-78; Ed. D. Purdy, 1878-82.

Auditor.—The office of County Auditor was created by act of Legislature at its session of 1868, and the duties of the office began January 1st, 1869, and were performed by the ex-County Judge the first year; M. B. Hendrick, 1869-71; W. C. Thompson, 1871-79; Samuel R. Thompson, 1879-82, and present incumbent.

County Supervisors—The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors convened at Waukon on January 7, 1861. In accordance with the new system the following persons were elected as Supervisors from the respective townships:

Center, W. Bacon; Fairview, P. O'Malley; Franklin, Selden Candee; French Creek, Hugh Riley; Hanover, Erick Ellefson; Iowa, Martin Moore; Jefferson, Geo. N. Burger; Lafayette, James Duncan; Lansing, G. Kerndt; Linton, Wm. Mosher; Ludlow, Isaac Greer; Makee, Moses Hancock; Paint Creek, James Bryson; Post, Wm. H. Carithers; Taylor, Michael Healy; Union City, J. Everett; Union Prairie, John Goodykoontz; Waterloo, A. Schwartzhoff. Moses Hancock was elected chairman.

During the existence of this system of township representation, which continued until December 31, 1870, the townships were represented as shown by the following record:

Center—W. Bacon, 1861; F. B. Hale, 1862-64; Adam Cavers, 1864-67; P. Soderstrom, 1867-70.

Fairview—Peter O'Malley, 1861-65; Nicholas Drumm, 1866-67; J. S. Deremo, 1868-69; P. O'Malley, 1870.

Franklin—Selden Candee, 1861-66; D. W. Lyons, 1867-68, D. Dickerson, 1869; S. Candee, 1870.

French Creek—Hugh Riley, 1861-66; Porter Bellows, 1867-68; Hugh Riley, 1869-70.

Hanover—Erick Ellefson, 1861-66; John C. Barr (appointed), 1866; Oscar F. Ferris, 1867-68; Hans G. Hanson, 1869; W. H. Reid, 1869-70.

Iowa—Martin Moore, 1861-63; William Cox (appointed), 1863-65; Michael Gabbett, 1866-69; Martin Moore, 1870.

Jefferson—Geo. N. Burger, 1861-65; Robert Bathen, 1866-67; H. S. Cooper, 1868; James Bryson, 1869-70.

Lafayette—James Duncan, 1861-65; Philip Byrne, 1866; H. O. Dayton, 1867; P. Farley, 1868-70.

Lansing—Gustav Kerndt, 1861-64; C. J. White, 1865-66; G. Kerndt, 1867-69; John Haney, Jr., 1870.

Linton—Wm. Moshier, 1861; John B. Sutter, 1862-64; N. Davis, 1865; H. H. Stilwell, 1865-67; Jeremiah Leas, 1868-70.

Ludlow—Isaac Greer, 1861-63; P. G. Wright, 1864-65; Thomas Feeley, 1866-68; Jas. C. Smith, 1868-69; Wm. J. Jones, 1870.

Makee—Moses Hancock, 1861-62; Sidney Burlingame, 1863; L. M. Bearce (appointed), 1863-64; Richard Wilber (appointed), 1865-66; D. W. Adams (appointed upon Wilber's resignation, September), 1866-69; H. H. Stilwell, 1870.

Paint Creek—James Bryson, 1861; James Duffey, 1862-63; Reuben Sencebaugh (appointed), 1863; Wm. S. Cooke, 1864; T. M. Van Horn (appointed), 1864-65; James R. Conway, 1865-67; Hans Smeby, 1868-70.

Post—Wm. H. Carithers, 1861-63; S. McArthur, 1864; E. Higby, 1865; Wm. H. Carithers (appointed), 1865-67; S. F. Goodykoontz, 1868-70.

Taylor—Michael Healey, 1861-63; John Ryan (appointed), 1864-66; Bernard Finegan, 1867-68; Michael Barry, 1869-70.

Union City—Josiah Everett, 1861-62; Wm. Yeoman, 1863-64; Josiah Everett, Jr., 1866; John Gilchrist (appointed), 1866; Wm. Yeoman, 1867-70.

Union Prairie—John Goodykoontz, 1861-63; G. P. Eells, 1864-66; A. L. Grippen, 1867; John Goodykoontz, 1868; A. J. Eells, 1869; G. P. Eells, 1870.

Waterloo—A. Schwartzhoff, 1861-62; T. C. Smith, 1863-66; S. H. Haines (appointed), 1866-70.

During the existence of this system the following named members were each president of the body, in this order:

Moses Hancock, Makee, 1861. Michael Healy, Taylor, 1862 and '63. P. G. Wright, Ludlow, 1864 and '65. C. J. White, Lansing, 1866. D. W. Adams, Makee, 1867, '68 and '69. G. P. Eells, Union Prairie, 1870.

By the change of system in 1870 to that of three supervisors, now in vogue, the new Board was to organize in January, 1871, since when it has been composed of the following:

1871—Thomas H. Barnes, Chairman, Gustav Kerndt, Selden Candee.

1872—T. H. Barnes, Chairman, G. Kerndt, T. C. Smith. In June Mr. Kerndt tendered his resignation on account of poor health, and Abner Wood was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1873—T. H. Barnes, Chairman, T. C. Smith, Martin Moore.

1874—T. C. Smith, Chairman, H. S. Cooper, Martin Moore.

1875—Martin Moore, Chairman, H. S. Cooper, Henry Bensch.

1876—H. S. Cooper, Chairman, Henry Bensch, Robt. Crawford.

1877—Henry Bensch, Chairman, Robert Crawford, Joseph Schwartzhoff.

1878—Robert Crawford, Chairman, Joseph Schwartzhoff, Gilbert Satrang.

1879—Joseph Schwartzoff, Chairman, Gilbert Satrang, N. J. Beedy.

1880—Gilbert Satrang, Chairman, N. J. Beedy, E. A. Blum.

1881—N. J. Beedy, Chairman, E. A. Blum, Gilbert Satrang.

1882—E. A. Blum, Chairman, G. Satrang, N. J. Beedy.

STATE LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

In the Third General Assembly of the State Legislature, which convened at Iowa City, December 2, 1850, and adjourned Feb. 5, 1851, Dubuque, Clayton, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Winneshiek and Allamakee, forming one Senatorial District, were represented by John G. Shields and Warner Lewis, of whom the latter was elected in 1850 for four years.

In the Senate of the Fourth General Assembly, 1852-3, Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Grundy, Butler, Bremer, Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd, and Chickasaw, were represented by John G. Shields, Warner Lewis, and Maturin L. Fisher.

Fifth General Assembly, 1854-5, the district was composed of the same counties, represented by Wm. W. Hamilton, Maturin L. Fisher, and John G. Shields.

1856-7, Sixth General Assembly, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Floyd, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, Bancroft, and Kossuth, composed the Thirty-Fourth Senatorial District, whose Senator was Jeremiah T. Atkins, of Winneshiek.

1858-9, the same.

1860-2, Allamakee and Winneshiek composed the 39th Senatorial District, and were represented in that body by George W. Gray, the first State Senator from this county, during the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies.

1864—Jan. 11 to March 8—Tenth General Assembly, Allamakee was the 40th District, Senator Geo. W. Gray.

1866—Jan. 8 to April 3, Eleventh General Assembly, this was the 41st District, Charles Paulk, elected to fill the vacancy.

1867 to 1871—12th and 13th General Assemblies, L. E. Fellows.

1871 to 1879—14th, 15th, 16th and 17th General Assemblies, Samuel H. Kinne.

1879-82—18th and 19th General Assemblies, H. Nielander, the present incumbent.

HOUSE.

In the Third General Assembly, 1850-51, Clayton, Fayette, Winneshiek and Allamakee were represented by Eliphalet Price.

In the Fourth General Assembly, 1852--53, Clayton, Fayette, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd and Chickasaw, were represented by Edwin Montgomery and John Garber.

In the Fifth General Assembly, 1854--56, first district, composed of Allamakee and Winneshiek, James D. McKay, of the latter county.

In 1856--7, Sixth General Assembly, Allamakee was the forty-fifth district, represented by James Bryson, the first member of the House from this county.

In 1858, January 11th to March 23, Seventh General Assembly, this was the First District again, and our member Geo. W. Gray.

In 1860--61, two sessions Eighth General Assembly, Allamakee, Fifty-sixth District, Chas. Paulk.

In 1862, two sessions Ninth General Assembly, Allamakee the Fifty-first District, represented by Joseph Burton.

In 1864, January 11th to March 29th, Tenth General Assembly, the Fiftieth District, Chas. Paulk again.

In 1866, January 8th to April 3d, Eleventh General Assembly, two representatives, P. G. Wright and L. E. Fellows.

In 1868, Twelfth General Assembly, Pierce G. Wright and Geo. R. Miller.

1870—Thirteenth—Allamakee, 52d District, P. G. Wright and D. Dickerson.

1872—Fourteenth General Assembly, Henry Dayton and Andrew Landry.

1874—Fifteenth—Allamakee, the 60th District, Henry Dayton.

1876—Sixteenth—Luther Brown.

1878—Seventeenth—Benjamin Ratcliffe.

1880—Eighteenth—Allamakee, the 64th District, Thos. H. Barnes.

1882—Nineteenth General Assembly, W. C. Earle.

DISTRICT COURT.

Judges—1847 to 1882—Second Judicial District, State of Iowa, after this county was added in 1847, comprised the counties of Buchanan, Cedar, Clayton, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Jackson, Jones, Muscatine, Scott, Allamakee and Winneshiek. Judge James Grant, commissioned November 15, 1847, to May 8, 1852, when Judge Thomas S. Wilson qualified, who remained Judge of this District till after Allamakee was withdrawn to help form the—

Tenth Judicial District, created in 1855, comprised Allamakee, Cerro Gerdo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, 1855 to 1858. With the exception of Cerro Gerdo and Worth, and the addition of Bremer and Butler, this territory became the Tenth Judicial District under the present constitution in 1858. In 1858 Elias H. Williams, of Clayton county, was

elected Judge, and served until Milo McGlathery, of Fayette county was elected in 1866. The counties of Bremer, Butler, Floyd and Mitchell were detached in 1864, but remained connected with this district (except for election purposes) until January, 1865. Judge McGlathery served from 1867 to 1874 inclusive. Judge Reuben Noble 1875 to November, 1879, when he resigned and the Governor appointed in his stead Ezekiel E. Cooley, who was elected at the general election in 1880, and is still upon the bench.

District Attorneys, 1858 to 1882.—At the October election, 1858, Milo McGlathery was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Tenth Judicial District, and re-elected in 1862. In 1866 L. O. Hatch was elected to this position, but resigned in 1868, and Charles T. Granger was appointed his successor. At the general election in 1869 Mr. Granger was chosen to continue in the position, to fill out the unexpired portion of the term until the close of 1870, and at the election of that year he was re-elected. In 1872 he was elected Circuit Judge, thus creating a vacancy in the office of District Attorney, which was filled by the appointment of Orlando J. Clark, and the appointment was ratified at the next general election, in 1873. In 1874 Mr. Clark was re-elected for the full term, and at the close of the year 1878 was succeeded by the present incumbent, Cyrus Wellington.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court was established by act of Legislature in 1868. Each Judicial District in the State was by the act divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election in November, 1868, a Circuit Judge was elected for four years. In this, the First Circuit of the Tenth Judicial District, comprising Allamakee, Winneskiek and Howard, Martin V. Burdick was elected Judge; and in the Second Circuit Benjamin T. Hunt. The division into two circuits was found unnecessary, and the two were consolidated. The Circuit Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court, except as to criminal business, and has exclusive jurisdiction as to probate matters. In 1872 Charles T. Granger was elected to succeed Judge Burdick, and by re-election in 1876 and again in 1880 is the present incumbent.

CHAPTER V.

Earliest County Record; First Marriage Record; First Records of County Court; First County Warrants; First Statement of Treasurer and Collector's Accounts; Miscellaneous Orders and Warrants; Court House Contracts; Ferry Licenses; Township Organizations; History of Paint Creek Township.

As we have said, there remains not the scratch of a pen relating to the official acts of the old County Commissioners of this county, and there is no election record previous to the year 1856. In view of these facts it will be seen that the task was no easy one to prepare the foregoing list of officers, and a great deal of time and labor have been given to it. Taking one fact (of no importance in itself) from one source and another, and so on, and combining or comparing them, we can form very accurate conclusions in many cases, and we believe this list will be found quite useful for future reference.

The very earliest record we have been able to find in the county offices is in a book of naturalization of aliens, and is as follows:

"STATE OF IOWA, *Allamakee County*:

"Be it remembered that on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1849, Patrick Keenan, an alien, has this day filed in this office his declaration to become a bona fide citizen of the United States, took and subscribed an oath required by law.

STEPHEN HOLCOMB.

Clerk of the District Court.

There is nothing whatever to indicate in what part of the county the office of the clerk was situated, but it is supposed to have been at the old mission, or in that vicinity.

The first marriage record is as follows:

"Be it remembered that upon the 23d day of November, A. D. 1849, that a license was issued from this office authorizing any person qualified by law to solemnize a marriage between Elias J. Topliff and Anna Reed.

STEPHEN HOLCOMB,

"Clerk of the District Court."

"This certifies that on the 6th day of December, A. D., 1849, I, Grove A. Warner, a Justice of the Peace, united the above named Elias J. Topliff, aged 22 years, and Anna Reed, aged 18 years, in the holy bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand at Allamakee county this 6th day of December, A. D. 1849.

GROVE A. WARNER,

Justice of the Peace.

After these early specimens there appears nothing of interest, except similar documents, until we come down to the time of the establishment of the County Court, in 1851, the very first records of which we find to be the following:

"Minutes of the County Court commenced and held in the town of Columbus, the 18th of September, 1851, by Elias Topliff, County Judge.

"It appearing to the Court that no tax has been levied for the year 1851, it is therefore ordered by the Court that the following tax be levied and collected to-wit:

"For State revenue 3 mills on a dollar, and for poll tax 50 cents; for county tax, 6 mills on a dollar; for tax for support of schools, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills; road poll tax, \$2; road property tax, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills."

At the October term, 1851, an order was made for a special election, to take place Nov. 18, to decide whether a tax be levied to raise \$250 for the purchase of suitable books for the use of the county, and a county seal. At such special election all vacancies in the several township offices were to be filled. But no civil townships had been organized at that date, as near as we can ascertain.

At the November term, on motion of A. J. Ellis, W. C. Thompson was appointed a commissioner to view the location of "Road No. 2," proposed to be established from near Thompson's place in Lafayette southwesterly, "crossing Paint Creek at Riley Ellis' grist mill, thence southward to W. F. Rosses on the divide between Paint Creek and Yellow River, thence on the nearest and most practical route to Esquire Sutter's, south of said Yellow River, thence southward to county line between Allamakee and Clayton counties," and report to the Court. Mr. Thompson reported unfavorably at the following January term, and another route was eventually adopted. It was while on this prospecting tour, and not expecting to meet any white inhabitants except at the points mentioned, that Mr. Thompson ran across Reuben Sencebaugh, who had erected a log hut and was hard at work making a "clearing" in the heavy timber. He staid over night with him, and tried to persuade his host to abandon his attempt to make a farm in the woods and take a claim on the prairie where there was an immense "clearing" already prepared by nature. but Mr. Sencebaugh was too used to a woody country to act upon his advice. He also discovered J. C. Smith, over in the Yellow River valley; and relates how pleasant it was to meet a white man in those days when the settlements were so scattered.

At the December term, 1851, Thos. B. Twiford was appointed to view proposed road No. 3, "from Columbus up the valley of Village Creek to Geo. C. Shattuck's, and thence to the Winneshek County line, near James Cutler's."

Ezra Reid was appointed to view a proposed road from a point at or near where the State road from Paint Rock to Fort Atkin-

son crossed the west line of the county, to school house in Ezra Reid's district, thence northerly to intersect the Lansing road.

County warrant No. 1 was issued December 2, 1851, in favor of Lester W. Hayes, for services as sheriff in summoning Grand and Petit Jury.

Warrant No. 2 was issued to Wm. M. and Jas. C. Smith for laying out a road "from opposite Monona to the old county seat, in June 18 0," and "two days clerk of election in Franklin Township on the first Monday in May, 1851."

O. S. Conkey gave bond as deputy sheriff under L. W. Hayes.

At the January term, 1852, the county officers presented their accounts and were allowed pay as follows:

E. Topliff, County Judge, to January 1, 1852.....	\$58 77
Jas. M. Summer, Recorder.....	58 77
Thos. B. Twiford, District Clerk (for seven months).....	64 92
J. W. Remine, Prosecuting Attorney.....	15 00
Jas M. Summer, account as County Commissioner.....	15 00

Jas. M. Sumner produced a statement of his accounts as Treasurer and Collector as follows:

Whole Amount Charged.

State tax.....	\$195 23
County tax.....	497 96
School tax.....	97 61
Road tax.....	527 61

Amount Collected to this Time.

State	\$ 97 21
County.....	232 43
School.....	48 60
Road.....	96 60

Report filed for thorough examination at the next March term.

At the April (1852) term, we find a warrant was issued to O. S. Conkey for services as Deputy County Recorder. D. W. Low resigned as Deputy Assessor May 7th; John Sutter appointed Deputy Assessor by Sheriff Hayes.

June term, ordered that Columbus town lots be advertised for sale, on the terms, one-third down, balance in one year, and the proceeds be applied to the erection of suitable county buildings at that place, then the county seat.

At the July term the county officials, it appears, found themselves entitled to a small increase of back pay, as follows:

"It appearing from the census returns of 1851 which have recently been produced by the Sheriff that the population of this county on the first day of August, 1851, was 1117, it was adjudged by this Court that the salaried county officers were entitled to receive \$200 per annum instead of \$150 as had been hitherto supposed; consequently it is ordered that they be permitted to draw upon the county for as much as will bring their salaries to the legal allowance of \$200 per annum.

At the August term T. B. Twiford was appointed deputy Assessor by Sheriff Thompson. Who was the County Assessor at this time we have been unable to ascertain. We find several references to a deputy Assessor, and at the July term, 1853, "Assessors all present but those of Taylor, Fayette, and Paint Creek townships." In the election register we find that John B. Sutter was elected County Assessor at the April election, 1857; but this is the only record in any shape, of such an election.

September 14th, 1852, "petitions were presented by P. P. Cady, John S. Clark, Benjamin Clark and Thos. B. Twiford, asking to be discharged from their liability on the official bond of James M. Sumner, as Recorder and Treasurer of Allamakee County, and the Court being satisfied that the petitioners had good ground of apprehension, ordered that a notice be served on the said James M. Sumner requiring him to file new bonds by the 25th day of Sept. inst., or his office would be declared vacated." What these grounds of apprehension were will sufficiently appear from the fact that one of the very first indictments found by the first grand jury, at the first term of District Court, at Columbus, July 12th, 1852, was against Jas. M. Sumner, for wilfully neglecting and refusing to make report, etc., and it was ordered that process issue against defendant, returnable at next term of court.

On the 23d of September Sumner saw fit to resign his office, and the vacancy was shortly after filled by the appointment of James Bell, who held the office but a few months and at a later year went to Tennessee, and has not been heard from since the war that we know of.

On the 26th day of November, 1852, an order was made that notices should be issued as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that a contract for building a court house on the County square of Allamakee county, in the village of Columbus, in said county, will be let to the lowest bidder on the fifteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock, at my office in said village. Approved securities will be required for the faithful performance of said contract. Sealed proposals will be received until that day. Any person wishing said contract will be furnished with a plan and specifications of said building by calling at my office.

"Given under my hand this 26th day of November, A. D., 1852.

[Signed]

ELIAS TOPLIFF,
County Judge."

On the day specified the contract was let to Thos. B. Twiford, with W. C. Thompson and J. M. Rose as security, his being the lowest bid with security. The amount of the contract is not stated.

The following spring the county seat was located at Waukon, as elsewhere narrated, and to accommodate the District Court, which was to sit in June, the residents of that place put up a

temporary court house in the shape of a small log cabin, in which the court was held. And at the September term of the County Court for that year a contract was made for a new court house, as follows:

"On this 6th day of September, A. D. 1853, being the day (by previous arrangement) for entering into a contract for putting up a county building, the proposition of William Ramsdall being the lowest bid, it was ordered by the court (by said Ramsdall giving sufficient security) that the said William Ramsdall should have the contract, which contract was entered into for the amount of three hundred and twenty-five dollars."

This was the first of the two small frame buildings on the east side of Allamakee street, the second of which was built alongside of it in 1857. About this time the town lots of Waukon were offered for sale.

At this term a license was granted to Wm. C. Thompson to establish and run a ferry between a point on the west side of the Mississippi river, generally known as the "Red House Landing," (in the south part of Section 22, Fairview township), and the east side of said river, at or near Prairie du Chien.

October 2d a license was granted to Jas. Brookman to ferry across the Iowa river on the southeast quarter of section 15, township 100, range 4.

TOWNSHIPS.

The county records are very incomplete as to the organization of the civil townships, and in some instances further light is thrown on the subject by consulting the township records. The substance of all we have been able to ascertain in the limited time at our disposal will be found as follows:

Post Township was organized in 1851.

At the February—1852—term of the County Court, Judge Topliff, a petition was presented praying for the organization of the township of *Lansing* and defining its boundaries.

At the March term, 1852, a petition was presented for the organization of the township of *Makee*, and in accordance therewith a commission was issued to Israel Devine to call an organizing election on the first Monday in April following.

At the same term a commission was issued to Ezra Reid to call an election for the organization of *Ludlow* township.

Also a commission to call an election on the first day in April *Union Prairie* township for its organization. The court record fails to give the name of the party to whom the commission was issued, but by those who recollect the circumstances it is said to have been Geo. Merrill.

A commission was issued to Ensign Chilson to organize *Union City* township, by an election on the first Monday in April.

Lafayette township was bounded and commission issued L. W. Low, to call an organizing election at the house of Thos. B. Twiford on the first Monday in April.

At the April term, 1852, a petition for the organization of township 96, range 4, was rejected "for reasons too numerous to mention."

The course of Paint Creek was officially recognized as the division line between Linton and Taylor. A petition for the division of Linton township was rejected.

In the record of the July term there appears a beginning of an entry as follows: "Bunker Hill Township." No township of that name was ever organized, but the uncompleted entry suggests that an attempt was made to organize Linton under that name.

At the December term, 1853, we find that boundaries were established for the following townships: Linton, Taylor, Paint Creek, Jefferson, Franklin and Post. All these townships had held elections previous to this date however, as we have returns from each of the twelve so far mentioned, at the county election of Aug. 1st, 1853, but no account of election of township officers.

At the March term, 1855, the boundaries of *Hanover* township were defined, and a warrant issued to Marshall Cass to organize.

Fairview bounded and ordered to be organized, same term.

Iowa township the same, and warrant issued.

May 7, 1855, the name of Paint Creek township was changed to Waterville; but two years later, March 2, 1857, it was again changed to Paint Creek, upon petition of its citizens.

At the March, 1856, term of county court an order was issued for the organization of what is now *Center* township, under the name of *Village Creek*. O. Deremo was the organizing officer, and "the first election was held at the house of Eric Sund, 8th of April, 1856. Officers chosen as follows: Trustees, E. Sund, C. J. Drake, Thomas Gordan; Clerk, A. Drake; Assessor, O. Deremo. Justices of the Peace, Thomas Smith, A. Drake."

According to Mr. Deremo, who has taken pains to investigate and look up these matters, the following are some of the "first things" of *Center* township:

"The first funeral was that of Jos. Reynolds, a soldier of the war of 1812. The sermon was preached by Mr. Howard. He entered the N. W. and S. W. sec. 33, and was buried thereon.

"The first church was built by the Lutherans; it was commenced in 1857 and finished some years later, and stood where the east church now stands.

"The first school meeting was held at the house of E. Howard, May 14th, 1855, J. Reed, was secretary.

"The first school was taught in the winter of 1855-56 by Miss L. Stillman. The school-house was a log building situated in what is now sub-district No. 4.



Samuel M. Edwards

"The first frame house was built by a man named Streeter, on the farm now owned by P. Swenson, in 1850 or 1851."

French Creek and *Waterloo* townships were also ordered to be organized during the March term of 1856; and these make up the list of the eighteen townships in Allamakee county.

HISTORY OF PAINT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The following history of Paint Creek township, prepared by John S. Bryson, will be of interest in this connection, and it is to be regretted that no similar sketches of the other townships have ever been written.

"On the morning of the 8th of May, 1850, James Bryson and family arrived at what was then called McGregor's landing, now the city of McGregor, with teams and baggage, and at once started for Garnavillo, the county seat of Clayton county, seeking a home. After resting here two days they, in company with part of Robert Moore's family, who had made a claim on Paint Creek, started for Allamakee county, following the trail via what is now Monona, then called Sodom in consequence of its whisky trade with the Indians, then down Hickory creek to Clark's ford, on the Yellow river, then north to the "old stake" in Jefferson township, now the farm owned by Elias Pettit and a short distance east of his house, and down on to Paint creek, where they camped May 11th, 1850.

"Mr. Bryson located on Sections 17 and 18 where Thomas and Robert Moore and John Ghraim had made claims about nine months previous, while the Indians were yet camped there for their winter's hunt, this being a favorite hunting and camping place for them. They were gone when the Bryson family came in, but the skeletons of their wigwams remained, and the brands and ashes of their camp fires showed that the new settlers occupied as they departed.

"Five of the wigwams or teepees stood close by the finest spring on Paint Creek. This spring was covered with a blanket of moss from two to six inches thick, showing that it had been a camping spot for a long time, and the wild deer dare not come to eat the moss, but they did the winter following. We cleared the moss off the head of the springs and the water boiled up from ten to twelve inches, flowing over the beautiful green moss as clear as crystal and as cold as if it came through a mountain of ice.

"We found here many flint arrow heads, two tomahawks or hatchets, one dead Indian pony and many buffalo and elk horns.

"The Indians had for years dug up the wild sod in the valley in patches and raised a crop of what might be called 'squaw corn', but we broke the first sod on what is now Paint Creek, on the 15th of May, 1850.

"The Government put the land into market at one dollar and a quarter per acre about the first of October following, and found us with more claimed than we had money to pay for, but Mr. Wm. H. Morrison, who lived near the mouth of the creek, having been appointed as agent to select a portion of the 500,000 acres granted by the General Government to Iowa for school purposes, came around and we entered our claim as school land; this helped us as well as many more poor settlers by giving us time to get the money and make our payments without submitting to the extortions of the land sharks as the settlers called those who speculated in land and reaped a rich harvest, at the expense of the hard working pioneer.

"In the summer of 1850, a large number of Norwegians came in from Wisconsin and settled on the prairie north of the creek among whom were Swen Enderson Hesla, Ole O. Storla, Ole Grimsgaart, Thomas Anderson, Lars Knudtson, Nels Tolfson, Ole Severson, Bennett Harmonson, who lived in their canvas covered wagons until they could build something to get into, and the most of these families are well-to-do farmers in Paint Creek to-day.

Theodore and William Moose and Wm. McCoy came in about the same time. James R. Conway, Reuben Sencebaugh, and others came in very soon after and settled on the south side of the creek. In the summer of 1850 a family named Ellis, from Linn County, Iowa, came in and selected mill sites on the creek at what is now Beumer's mill, and one of them, Riley Ellis, located a mill site just around the bend below Waterville, known as Peter Iverson's mill, when he put a pair of two foot French buhr millstone on a few logs built over the creek, which were kept running all winter cracking corn for all who came. The buhrs stood out of doors all winter and the next spring—1852—they were inclosed and a small bolt made of book muslin was attached for making buckwheat flour. Then we lived sumptuously, substituting buckwheat cakes and wild honey for our former diet of pork and corn dodger, and people came from all quarters with their little grists, and in all sorts of conveyances, some from what is now Waukon, some from the Iowa River. It was here I first saw Scott Shattuck, late from California, and when I first saw him he held in one hand a piece of raw pickled pork and corn dodger, and in the other hand a large knife with which he was cutting alternate slices of each for his luncheon. This was the first grist mill ever built in the county, if it had capacity enough to be called a mill. I run this mill the most of the time the first eight months. Not long after this Nathaniel Beebe commenced getting out timber for what is now known as the Waterville mill, and later Colonel Spooner and Mr. Carpenter came in and joined him, and the mill was built and started in the winter of 1854 and 1855. They also opened a store in the spring of 1855 near the mill. In

the spring of 1851, Thomas B. Twiford, of county seat notoriety, and Wm. McCoy, built the Thomas Ellis saw mill above where Beumer's mill now stands, and it did a good business until 1860.

"By this time many settlers had come in, the Norwegians generally settling on the north side of the creek, the Irish on the south side, with a few Americans and other nationalities sprinkled in and among them, but the large per cent. of settlers were of foreign birth.

"The county records fail to show when the township was organized by the election of township officers, but there is an entry in them, dated December term, 1853, as follows: 'Paint Creek Township was organized so as to conform to the congressional township of town ninety-seven, range four. The Trustees gave the township its present name, and the township records show the first election to be held in Riley Ellis' mill, where the corn cracker was, August, 1852, James Bryson, George Watkins, and Reuben Sencebaugh being judges of election. and William McCoy and Thomas G. Ellis were the clerks. The Trustees appointed William McCoy, Township Clerk. These are the earliest dates our records show.

"The first election was held on the first Tuesday in November, 1852, and was the presidential election. The third election was on the fourth of April, 1853, and is the first record I find of the election of township officers, being for Trustees: James Bryson, Andrew Mitchell and Reuben Sencebaugh; for Township Clerk, Wm. McCoy; for Assessor, James Bryson; for Constables, John Bryson and John Stull; for Justices of the Peace, James Bryson and Reuben Sencebaugh. At this election there were cast for county seat, fifty-eight votes, of which Columbus had forty-nine and Waukon nine. The trustees held two meetings in the winter of 1852-3, one to appraise and divide section sixteen, and the other to divide the township into road districts, doing this work so well that the district remains the same to this date.

"In 1856 Mr. James Beebe built a large frame hotel in Waterville, capable of accommodating all the guests that a town of one thousand inhabitants would furnish, but it failed for want of patronage, and its builder is now in New Mexico. In 1857 was organized in this hotel the Prairie du Chien & Mankato Railroad Company, with the Hon John T. Clark, now of Postville, for President. The object of this company was to build a railroad from the Mississippi at Johnsonsport, connecting there with the railroad from Prairie du Chien, and running up the creek to Waukon, thence west to Calmar and on to Austin and Mankato, Minnesota. Engineer Wm. W. Hungerford was the active man in the enterprise, and devoted considerable time to it, making surveys and locating the line from the starting point on the river to the State line in Howard County. Most of the resident right-

of-way on the entire line was secured, and about forty thousand dollars in subscriptions and donations to the capital stock, the design being to donate this to the railroad company running into Prairie du Chien if they would extend their line across the river and cover the route. The enterprise failed, the extension being made via Bloody Run and Monona, in Clayton County.

"In the spring of 1857, Spooner and Beebe started at Waterville the first tannery ever built in the county. They purchased a recipe for tanning with japonica, using it with hot liquor, thus tanning the hides in a few days so that they could put them on the market and get returns very much quicker than by the old way of tan-bark and cold water. They run their business about two years, but not proving profitable they abandoned it."

CHAPTER VI.

The Villages of Allamakee County; Lybrand, Lansing, Winfield, Waukon, Columbus, Hardin. Smithfield, Postrille, Milton, Village Creek, Ion, Rossville, Volney, Cleveland, Johnsonsport, Allamakee, Nezekaw, Chantry, Alton, Buckland, Manchester, New Albin, Myron. Dorchester, Lafayette. Paint Rock. Waterville, New Galena, Wexford, Union City.

Lybrand.—The first platted town in the county, was founded by Jacob Lybrand, who came from West Union in the spring of 1850 or 1851. It is located on section 15, Post Township, and was platted May 3, 1851, from a survey made April 1st by S. P. Hicks, Deputy County Surveyor. Hiram Jones and Jacob Lybrand were the owners of the land, and their acknowledgment was taken before Elias Topliff, Justice of the Peace. Being on the main traveled road between McGregor's Landing and Decorah, it soon became a place of considerable importance for those days. Mr. Lybrand opened a store, and a post office was established there in 1851, but was discontinued a few years later. The old "double trail" to the Indian "Decorah village" ran through this settlement from "Hickory Creek" at Hardin, and crossed the Yellow River at what was called "the dry sink," from near which one of the mainly traveled branches diverged towards the north, passing west of Waukon and extending to two Indian villages in the Iowa valley near the mouth of French Creek. Mr. Lybrand was a bachelor, of somewhat eccentric habits, and was widely known as a remarkably honest and conscientious man. He remained here

a few years when he removed to Minnesota and located a town which he named St. Nicholas, on Lake Albert Lea. The town of Albert Lea got the start of his place, however, for county seat, and he went to Alexandria, that state, from which he was driven by the Indian outbreak of 1862, and returned to Allamakee and Fayette counties for a couple of years. Again going to Minnesota, he located the town of Red Wood Falls, but finally returned to Alexandria, where he died Jan. 21, 1875, upwards of seventy years of age.

Lansing—Was the second village surveyed and platted, in 1851, John Haney and Horace H. Houghton proprietors. The records declare that the plat was filed Jan 7, 1852, and acknowledged not until Dec. 30, 1852, but this is generally conceded to be an error, and that the latter date should be '51.

Winfield—This name passed out of existence about the year '60, it being changed to Harper's Ferry, by an act of the Legislature. It was platted May 8, 1852, by Wm. H. Hall and Dreden W. H. Howard, before W. F. Ross, Justice of the Peace. This was one of the places voted on for county seat in 1851, under the name of Vailsville. At one time it promised to become a place of no little importance, a secondary channel of the Mississippi, or large slough—Harper's Slough—permitting large steamers to land there except in very low water. The site is one of the finest along the river, being a level plateau above high water mark, extending back nearly a mile to the foot of the bluffs and three miles up and down the river. It is still a good village, to-day, with a population of about a hundred and fifty.

Waukon—The original town plat was filed for record December 3, 1853, by the county, as the county seat—which it is to-day.

Columbus—The next in order, was also formerly an important town in prospective, and enjoyed the distinction of being the county seat about two years, from 1851 to 1853. A few little old buildings, out of repair, comprise all that remains of its original glory. Its location is on the south side of the mouth of Village Creek, and there is but little room for a town. It is sometimes called Capoli. Leonard B. Hodges, Thomas B. Twiford, and Aaron Chesebro, had it surveyed and platted June 30, 1852. Elias Topliff also had a proprietary interest in the place at one time. North Capoli is on the north of the creek and adjoins South Lansing. It was platted April 16, 1860, by Elias Topliff and J. M. Rose, "Trustees of the Columbus Land Company No. 1." Twiford and Jones, Alex McGregor, and others of McGregor's Landing, we believe, were the original locators of this village site and landing. L. B. Hodges and a man by name of Carpenter opened a land office here at an early day. Hodges is now (or was recently) Commissioner of Forestry of the State of Minnesota, and has also, we believe, had charge of the setting out of trees along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. Twiford went to Min-

nesota, where he located and laid out the town of Chatfield, and became quite well to do, but lost his wealth in the crisis of 1857, and is now in Kansas.

Hardin.—Is located (the original plat) partly in this county and partly in Clayton. The owners at the time of platting—January 9, 1854—were Leonard B. Hodges, in Allamakee, and Joseph and Almirah Collins, over the line. This was a point of some note for a number of years prior to this date, it being one of the four post offices in Allamakee County in 1851, the others being Postville, Lansing and Tom Corwin (later Johnsonsport). The postmaster at that date was L. B. Hodges. Additions were platted in 1856, Hardin Center; in 1857, East Hardin, and in 1859; but were mostly vacated, and the village is no larger now than thirty years ago. There was at one time a large steam grist mill here, located on the Clayton side of the line.

Smithfield.—N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 24, in Franklin township. Platted February 11, 1854; acknowledged before John R. Wilson, J. P., by Wm. M. and Sarah Smith, and Austin and Harriet Smith. This is the site of one of the many excellent mills along the course of Yellow river.

Postville.—Was not platted until June 1, 1853, although its settlement dates from 1841, as before stated. The proprietors of the town plat were Mrs. Zeruah and George S. Hayward.

Milton.—On Section 18, Lafayette township, was laid out by Jesse M. Rose, December 7, 1854. He it was who here built the first flouring mill in the county, in 1853. Afterwards, in March, 1857, Mr. Rose had another tract of land, lying to the east of Milton, divided into lots and blocks, and named it after the stream—Village Creek. In the latter year, also, September 7, Eldridge and Marilda Howard (Mr. Howard was a Methodist divine) platted a tract of land adjoining the original town plat of Milton on the north, and called it Howard Center. All three surveys are now spoken of as one town, *Village Creek*, which was the name of the postoffice when established there about 1857. An effort was made to have it called Milton, but there was already an office of that name in the State. Hon. L. E. Fellows, now of Lansing, was the first postmaster. Its population in 1880 was only 167, but it is an important manufacturing community, possessing several flouring mills and a woolen mill, which will be alluded to under the head of manufactures.

Ion.—In Linton township, was surveyed and platted by D. W. Adams, January 1, 1855, for Sewall Goodridge, Chas. W. Cutter and Abram J. Kennison. Population in 1880 was fifty-five. This place was sometimes called Bunker Hill.

Rossville.—The first settlement here was made in 1850 or 1851 by Wm. F. Ross. It was laid out May 31, 1855, by David and Catherine E. Skinner, Wm. F. and Sarah I. Ross, Elias and Mary A. Hatfield, in accordance with survey made by Joel Dayton,

county surveyor, May 15, and acknowledged before Jackson Mitchell, J. P. This village was at one time an aspirant for county seat honors, but failing therein its prospects were blighted. A steam saw-mill was among its notable features in the early days. There are now three church buildings—Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist,—a good school-house, hotel, and two stores.

Volney—On the eastern line of Franklin township was laid out by Samuel and Margaret Biggs, February 12th, 1856, in accordance with a survey made the previous October. Thos. Crawford, J. P., took the acknowledgment. We have not been able to ascertain the date of its first settlement. The Volney flouring mills have always been among the best in the county. Population in 1880, 93.

Cleveland.—In the extreme southeastern corner of Post township, is one of the places that existed only in prospective, though the land was laid out in town lots March 3, 1856, by James M. and Marie Ann Arnold, who settled there about 1850, or '51. It is near Reuben Smith's location of '49. John Laughlin was the Justice before whom they acknowledged.

Johnsonsport—At the mouth of Paint Creek, was the earliest steamboat landing in the county and is supposed to be the place of the first permanent settlement outside of the Old Mission, the circumstances of which have been related in another place. Of course it was an important point in the early days, though but few houses were ever erected there. In 1851 there was a postoffice at this point called "Tom Corwin," with Armstrong Glover as postmaster. It was laid out as a town April 3, 1856, by Henry and Mary Johnson, Armstrong and Emily Glover, Geo. L. and Ann Miller, Wm. F. and S. I. Ross, Michael and Mary Clark, and M. Rafter. Geo. L. Miller, J. P. This was on the N. fr $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15, Fairview township, and was surveyed by Joel Dayton, County Surveyor.

Allamakee—Lay to the north of and adjoining Johnsonsport, on fractions 5 and 6, section 10, and was platted in February, 1858, by Wm. W. Hungerford, County Surveyor. The later postoffice of Allamakee was some two miles further down the river. After the settlement of Lansing, Columbus and Harper's Ferry, this point dwindled into insignificance, and with the exception of a time when it was brought to notice as the river end of the mythical Prairie du Chien and Mankato Railroad, remained in that condition until the construction of the Waukon and Mississippi Railroad, in 1877, again brought it into prominence, but its original names are now lost in the postoffice of "Waukon Junction."

Nezekau—Is one of those mythical towns whose very site is utterly unknown to a majority of our inhabitants, and whose name is almost forgotten except when discovered on the map. It existed (only on paper) to the south of the mouth of the Yellow River, on fractions 3 and 4, section 34, Fairview Township. It was laid

out December 12, 1856, by Chester N. Case, I. N. Bull, Lawrence Case, F. I. Miller, H. L. Dousman, B. W. Brisbois, Preston Lodwick, and F. C. Miller.

Chantry—Is another of the old town sites that have almost faded from the memory of all except those who are familiar with the records. It was laid out by Augustus French, Aug. 24, 1857, on the northeast fraction of section 12, Lafayette Township, five or six miles below Lansing, and doubtless had hopes of one time becoming a useful and perhaps important river point.

Alton—Is still another of the hopeful young villages of the fifties, which are nearly forgotten. Its situation was in the Iowa valley, on section 1 in French Creek Township, near the mouth of the stream of that name. It was platted Jan. 5, 1858, by W. W. and Nancy Woodmansee.

Buckland—Is the site of Buckland Mills, and is located on the Yellow River, very near the center of Linton Township. Laid out April 28, 1858, by Austin and Harriet L. Smith, John and Lucy Davis, and Asa and Cordelia Candee; acknowledged before James H. Stafford, J. P. The town plat was vacated May 10th, 1881.

Manchester—Is known as Manchester Mills, in the northwest corner of Franklin Township, on the south half, northwest quarter, southwest quarter section 6, and is so near to Cleveland that the names are used interchangeably. The plat bears date of May 10, 1859; surveyed by Joel Dayton in '56; and is acknowledged by Peter M. and Judith Gilson, before Trumbull Granger, Justice of the Peace.

New Albin.—The youngest town in the county, had a population in 1880 of 423. Its location, on the banks of a large slough just south of the Minnesota State line, is well adapted for a large town, being high and level ground, and only its distance from the main channel of the river prevented its becoming such, as it has a large section of fertile farming and dairy lands, through the northern portion of the county, naturally tributary to its market. It owes its origin to the building of the Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, in 1872, being laid off into blocks and lots in November of that year by J. A. Rhomberg, J. K. Graves, S. H. Kinne, Hily Ross, and administratrix of John Ross.

The *New Albin Herald*, a six-column folio sheet, was established about June 1st, 1873, by Dr. J. I. Taylor, who placed his son, James E. Taylor, in immediate charge of it as a publisher. The following year it was discontinued, and the *Spectator*, an eight page paper, was established by E. S. Kilbourne, who continued its publication until May, 1879, when he removed his office material to a new town in the West.

Myron.—Is situated on the Yellow River, in Post Township, near the north line, and dates its platted existence only from May 8, 1873, although it is an old-time settlement and far more en-

titled to be styled a village than many of the mythical towns so-called. It has possessed a large and excellent flouring mill for many years; also a store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, etc.

Dorchester.—The site of Haines' Mill, on Waterloo Creek, in the eastern part of Waterloo township, was settled early in the fifties, but was not platted until November 27, 1873, the proprietors being S. H. and Elsie T. Haines. It is quite a business-like community, with a population of 101, according to the last census.

Lafayette.—Was a settlement on the river, in the township of that name, a short distance above Chantry. The first comer was one Gordon, in 1850. It was a good boat landing, and at one time possessed two stores and a large steam saw-mill; but if the land was laid off into lots it was never platted. In 1857 the saw-mill was changed to a grist-mill by Kinyon & Amsden, and in 1859, we believe, was called Foot's Mills. At this date no settlement to amount to anything exists there.

Paint Rock.—Was another river point that "was to be," on Harper's Channel, in Fairview township, section 3, near the Taylor line. At an early day (probably in 1850) Wm. H. Morrison, at one time School Fund Commissioner, brought a small stock of goods and the inevitable barrel of whisky to this point, where he built a small house and started a store. His building has disappeared, and there is but one house there at this time. Mr. Morrison afterward went to California, where he died insane.

Waterville.—A thriving village of 75 or 100 inhabitants, on Paint Creek, fourteen miles from Waukon and nine from the river. The first settlements in the neighborhood were made in 1850. In 1854 the Waterville mill was erected by Nathaniel Beebe, and the same year Col. J. Spooner came and bought land, and the following winter or spring purchased a part interest in the mill, which was then completed and put into operation. Col. Spooner returned to the East in the fall of 1854, but in May, 1855, came on again with a stock of goods and started a store, in which he was joined by Daniel P. Carpenter. In 1856 James Beebe built a large frame hotel, the outlook at that time being very promising for the future growth of the place, possessing, as it does, three of as good water-powers as can be found anywhere in the valley. Here was organized the old "Prairie du Chien & Mankato Railroad Company." After the collapse of this enterprise the many natural advantages of this village site were lost sight of, until its growth was renewed upon the construction of the W. & M. Railroad in 1877, since when there have been several substantial stores and a grain warehouse erected, and it is now a live little market town, the only railroad station between Waukon and the Junction. Although laid off into lots and streets at an early day, it has never been platted.

New Galena.—The old village of this name was situated on the north side of the Iowa River, in Hanover Township, at the mouth

of Waterloo Creek, and nearly opposite the mouth of Mineral Creek, which comes in from the south, through what was at one time supposed to be a rich lead region; hence the name of the creek and settlement. The land in which it was situated was bought of the government by Peter Lander, July 1, 1852, who sold it to Phineas Weston, of South Bend, Ind., June 22, 1853. In 1856 one A. C. Tichenor discovered what he supposed to be paying quantities of lead, in the valley of Mineral Creek, and not having sufficient means of his own to carry out his plans, went to New York City to get men of capital interested, stopping in Indiana to see Phineas Weston, the owner of the land, with whom it is supposed he made satisfactory arrangements for opening a mine. In New York he succeeded almost immediately in interesting one Jas. T. Moulton, who laid the matter before another party of some means, Aug. F. Lee, and together they proceeded to act in the matter. Mr. Lee came on with Tichenor, looked over the ground, procured specimens of the ore and had it tested, and everything proving satisfactory Moulton and his son Arthur came on with all the necessary materials and laborers and proceeded to erect buildings. Among others, they built a large store, which was filled with a huge stock of goods purchased in New York by F. M. Clark, who had accompanied Tichenor east for that purpose, and who clerked for Moulton & Lee until the following January. At one time the company had as many as a hundred men in their employ. The village site was laid off into lots and streets, and some of the lots were sold at good round prices; but it was never platted. The village at its best comprised some eight or ten houses, but they have disappeared, and at this time the land where the town stood is one of the best farms in the Iowa valley, and is owned by Levi Green, who purchased it from the creditors of the lead mining company. Some of the buildings were moved off, and others left to fall to pieces. Among the latter was a large stone barn which stood until a couple years ago or so, a monument of the New Galena folly.

But to return to the mining operations. The company penetrated the side of the bluffs on Mineral Creek and took out ore in such quantities that they felt warranted in erecting a smelting furnace, which was done some fifteen rods south of the bridge which was built at a later day, and smelted a considerable quantity of ore—how much we cannot tell—but it did not pay. The ore was mostly in the shape of floats, but they kept on, hoping to strike a paying "lead." In this they were disappointed however, as no well defined lead was developed, and the store part of the venture was the only thing about it that paid. In the spring of 1857, Tichenor had run through what little means he had invested in the concern, and Moulton and Lee, disappointed in their bright expectations, were inclined to blame him for the result of the enterprise, and so cast him off. The elder Moulton took to

drink; and sometime in the course of a year the whole thing collapsed under the stress of circumstances. The creditors got what they could out of the property, and we believe Moulton and Lee returned to the east. Tichenor, it seems, could not give up the idea of getting riches out of a mine, and sought the mines of the west. Only a year or two ago he was heard of in connection with a fraudulent mining concern, shares of stock in which he had sold to the extent of \$20,000 or \$30,000, and having been discovered in his game, had skipped out.

Among our county records we find the "Articles of Association of the New Galena Lead Mining and Real Estate Company," entered into on the 18th day of August, 1857, and to continue twenty years with the right of renewal.

"James Thorington, James T. Moulton, J. Arthur Moulton, Aug. F. Lee, Wm. L. Easton, Leonard Standring, Warren Ballou, James I. Gilbert, Grant Telford, Milo C. Fuller, Alanson H. Barnes, D. B. Defendorf, L. B. Defendorf, S. H. Kerfoot, James L. McLean, Robt. L. McClelland, Horatio Hill, Solomon Goodrich, E. E. Cooley, and their associates, and such persons as may hereafter become stockholders in the Company by these articles incorporated," formed themselves into a body corporate under the name and style above mentioned, "for the purpose," the document goes on to say, "of mining, smelting, and manufacturing lead, and for the purpose of acquiring, by purchase or otherwise, any lands in the State of Iowa, or any other State or Territory in the United States; and for laying out such lands into towns or villages, additions to town or villages, and disposing of the same at private or public sale; and also for engaging in internal improvements, manufactures, agriculture and commerce, and in any or all financial or monied operations not inconsistent with the laws of the State of Iowa," etc., etc. The document further provides that the capital stock shall consist of \$200,000, of \$20 a share, with power to increase to not exceed \$500,000. The principal place of business was to be the village of New Galena; and "the directors shall cause semi-annual dividends to be declared out of the profits of the Company." About how many dividends *were* declared may be readily imagined. We believe this company did continue to operate the diggings for a time, but they were finally abandoned entirely. The diggings mentioned by Prof. Hall as located on the southwest quarter of Sec. 13, 99, 6, were doubtless the ones operated by this Company; the land is now owned by the Fitzgeralds. The first lead taken out was probably near by the smelting furnace.

Wexford—By right of priority of settlement, this community, situated in the southern portion of Lafayette Township, some three miles from the Mississippi, on Priest Cooley (or creek), should have been mentioned earlier in the list of villages, having been settled in 1851. In the spring of that year Father Thomas

Hare, the first Catholic Missionary in the county, came here direct from Ireland, and with material said to have been brought from Dubuque, erected a frame church, supposed to have been the first church built in the county, and called the place Wexford. This church, we understand, was built at Father Hare's own expense. In earlier life he had been a missionary in Virginia, but had returned to Ireland. He was independent of the Bishop, and operated on his own responsibility. His field of operations reached over a wide extent of country. He was a genial and influential man, and drew to this county a large immigration of his countrymen, who settled around him at this point.

Union City—Is the name of a settlement on the north side of the Iowa, above the mouth of French Creek, which was to have been platted as a village and so gave its name to the township in which it is located. It was never laid out, or, if it was it was never platted and entered on record.

CHAPTER VII.

History of Post Township; Location; Early Settlements; Villages; War Record, Miscellaneous Incidents and Reminiscences.

BY A. R. PRESCOTT.

"Our fathers to their graves have gone,
Their strife is past—their triumph won,
But sterner trials wait the race
Which rises in their honored place."

—Whittier.

Post Township occupies Congressional Township No. 96 north, range 6, west of 5th principal meridian: is the southwest corner township of Allamakee County, Iowa, and contains 22,491 acres.

The surface is undulating, and in the northern part, bluffy. Yellow River runs easterly through the entire township, somewhat north of the middle sections, and is formed from two branches, one coming from the northwest through sections 6 and 7, the other from the southwest through section 18, meeting on the southwest corner of section 8, and almost immediately disappearing in the loose limestone formation of its bed, running underground for about two miles, then suddenly gushing out at the foot of the bluff, in one huge spring, on the northwest quarter of section 3. Thence onward, the river is rapid, clear, and in its descent affording numerous mill sites, and from the influx of other

large springs, very characteristic of this valley, scarcely freezes in winter. The south bank is skirted by a belt of heavy forest, extending completely through and beyond the township lines, in width about one and a half to two miles. On the river bluffs pine was found in considerable quantities, though long since converted into early buildings. The belt of forest on the south of the river consists of the best varieties of oak, walnut, butternut, ash, hickory, maple, with basswood and poplar, and though more than thirty years have passed since the white man's ax began its destruction, the same forest still furnishes its regular supply of fire wood and building materials, and in much greater quantities as time passes, than at the first settlement of the country. The north bank of the river affords but little forest in this township; local groves of small timber and scattering oaks and hickory trees, with the heaviest portion on section 8, constituting the amount on the north side.

The soil on the north is a stiff yellow or light clay subsoil, with a top of thin—but very rich—black loam, which has produced the best specimens of spring wheat grown in the west. Considerable alluvial bottom lands lie along the river of excessive richness, producing the largest crops of all kinds raised in this latitude, including sweet potatoes.

One species of the old forestry seems nearly annihilated—the bee tree. In early days so frequently was this variety felled, that every settler, up to about 1853, of common enterprise had his barrel of honey as a part of his winter food supply, and as many as two hundred pounds were frequently taken from one tree in Yellow River woods. The sugar tree still yields its crop as of yore—in considerable quantities.

In these woods, bears, wolves, panthers and wild cats were numerous in the early days, and red deer fairly flocked on the prairies up to about 1857, when in that winter a deep snow and thick crust prevented them from traveling, and they fell easy victims to the hunter. This snow and crust prevailing over the entire northwest, deer were almost totally annihilated, as but very few have been seen since.

Bear hunting was a favorite pastime up to about 1854, when the last town hunt, in October, culminated in a law suit against some outsiders who happened to be "in at the death" of a wounded bear, and who had the bear skinned and the 400 pounds of meat divided and quietly taken away before the regular hunters arrived on the ground to dispatch him. The cause was tried before John Laughlin, J. P. Hon. John T. Clark, attorney, for plaintiffs (the regular hunters), and James & J. D. McKay for defendants. Carried to District Court, then to State Supreme Court, and finally decided adverse to plaintiffs.

The settlement of Post township, by permanent white people, was begun by Joel Post, a millwright from Caughnawauga, Cat-

taraugus county, New York, who obtained permission to occupy the government "log shanty" or "half-way house," built by the United State troops half-way between Fort Crawford, Wisconsin, and Fort Atkinson, Iowa. The document has been preserved, and reads as follows:

"Joel Post is hereby granted the privilege of occupying the house and stable, belonging to the public, on the military road from Fort Crawford to Turkey River (I. T.) during the pleasure of Gen. Brooke, or the commanding officer at Fort Crawford.

"The said Joel Post has permission to make such additions to house and stable as he thinks proper, and the use of the buildings are to be always open, free of charge to the use of the public; a supply of wood for the use of one fire is also to be furnished free of charge. The said Post will also be required to take charge of and be responsible for all public property placed under his charge at that place.

"The privilege of cutting a sufficient supply of hay for the use of the public, at the nearest point at that place, is reserved; and the said Post has the privilege of cutting what wood and timber, for building and fuel, as he may find necessary for his own use and travelers. He has also the privilege of breaking ground and planting, and is always to be subject to the orders of the commanding officers at Fort Crawford.

"It is hereby further contracted by the said Post that he is not to keep spirituous liquors in his house, on any pretense whatever; neither is he to sell liquors, either directly or indirectly, to Indians or United States soldiers, under the penalty of being immediately removed; and, farther, that he is not to trade with the Indians, unless by permission from the Indian Agent. It is also stated that the said Post may build nearer to the spring, as being more convenient, but at the same time must be responsible for the public buildings now erected, and also all other public property placed under his charge.

"GEORGE M. BROOKE,

"Brev. Brig.-Gen. Com'g 1st Dept. W. Div.

"FORT CRAWFORD, January 12th, 1841.

"I, Joel Post, do hereby bind myself to observe the above order, in all respects, under all the penalties prescribed.

JOEL POST."

FORT CRAWFORD, January 12th, 1841.

Witness: John Robertson, Thos. Buyber.

Note.—The power reserved by the commanding officer of Fort Crawford, in the above instrument, is also to be held by the commanding officer at Turkey River, when a senior officer to that at Fort Crawford.

The document is not a model in grammar or punctuation, but is given above precisely as written and punctuated.

The "shanty" then consisted of a log house, 16x20 feet, and a log stable somewhat larger, and was located about sixty rods east from the one-fourth post, on north side of Section 33. The occupation of the family was a kind of hotel keeping, and the promise of good business in this line was the chief inducement for Mr. Post to risk himself so far from civilization. But the business grew, and proved both profitable and pleasant, and increased so fast that in the next winter Mr. Post and one Richard Only built a more commodious and hotel-like house, which on completion afforded comfortable quarters for Government and military officers, Government teamsters, etc., and proved quite remunerative for about two years, when these teamsters, who were mostly from Illinois, planned a scheme to cheat Mr. Post out of their unpaid bills; it being the custom for them to pay their bills on their return from Fort Atkinson, where they were paid for their services.

They did this by constructing a new road, or route, which could be traveled by unloaded teams, across the bend of the road; beginning near the southwest corner of Section 33, and keeping near the county line. They could thus pass by the "half way" unseen, avoiding the "north bend" and the hotel bill at once. This new "cut off" received the name of "Sucker Chute," these new developments led to a removal of the "Half Way House" to the west end of "Sucker Chute" by special permission of the commanding officer of the military department, then Major Edwin V. Sumner, in June, 1843. This house proved a nucleus, around which settlements were made, and travelers found a quiet home and resting place, and Postville, a local habitation, and a name. A number of the men who have since become famous in the civil and military history of the country, were accustomed to visit this house and partake of its cheer, among whom are the names of H. M. Rice of Minnesota; Dousman and Bisbois; of Wisconsin; the late John Haney, and son John, Jr., of Lansing, Iowa; Capt. Nathaniel Lyon E. V. Sumner, Patterson; Capts. Miller, Schuyler, Hamilton and Lieut. Alfred Pleasanton, all since Generals, high in command and fame in the military history of our country. A story is told by Mrs. Post of the first appearance of Lieutenant Pleasanton at her house in 1844 or 1845. She describes him as a very pleasant young man, of a keen sharp eye, restless when not employed, always driving his own business with great energy. Coming to the Half Way House in a horse and buggy, he said to the hostler, "give the horse his rations which you will find in the buggy." Quite a goodly number of people at dinner were surprised by the appearance of the son of Erin, of the barn, with: "*If yes plaze, Misther Liftenant, will I bees after fading yer nag wid the banes, or the pork or thim square crackers first?*"

The Commissary instead of Quartermaster had put up the Lieutenant's rations, and feed for man instead of horse. The Lieutenant explained and the company enjoyed a smile with him.

Settlements of a permanent nature began as soon as the lands were surveyed and the Indians removed, which took place in the fall of 1847. The first one was 'Squire Crossly, from Galena, Ill., who settled on section 32, half a mile west of Mr. Post's, in June; the next one, Josiah Reed, from Ohio, half a mile west of Crossly, in October; John Reed, on section 30; Thomas Newberry, northwest quarter of section 28, all in 1847. A number had also settled over the line in Clayton County, so that in the summer of 1848 a school was started with twenty scholars in one of the chamber rooms at Mr. Post's by a Mrs. Quinn.

The first religious services were also held at Mr. Post's, by Rev. Eldridge Howard, a M. E. preacher, in June, 1848, and later by one Stevens, a Presbyterian.

The principal settlers of 1848 were Henry Noble and Elias Topliff, both locating in October or November on section 30.

A school was taught at Mr. Post's in the winter of 1848 and '49 by a Mr. Bliss.

On New Year's day, 1849, was held the first social party in the new settlement, at the "Half Way House," by Mr. Post. Having spent eight years in frontier life with few neighbors, the time had come when all should meet and learn the names and ways of men and women, who were to build up the new community with him. It is related that every settler within eight miles was present, the most of them bringing their wives, and in not a few cases the whole family appeared at the New Years feast. Several uniforms were present, and the repast was spoken of as one of luxury and bountiful to excess. The festivities were kept up by the few youngsters to a late hour, and at that gathering an engagement was made which resulted in the first wedding ever celebrated in Allamakee County, viz: Elias J. Topliff and Anna Reed, married December 6th, 1849, by Grove A. Warner, Justice of the Peace.

A postoffice was established in the same month of January, called Postville, and Joel Post appointed postmaster. He, however, dying on the 24th of the same month, never knew of the appointment, as it did not arrive for some days after his decease.

Several settlers arrived in 1849 whose names and locations are as follows: James H. Penny, a soldier just discharged, on section 16; Reuben Smith, section 11; Thomas Newberry, on section 28; Constantine Hughes, section 12; William Callender, section 9; Hiram Jones, section 15; Moses Hostetler, also on section 15; Anderson Amos, section 14. In 1850 came David W. Lyons, a Presbyterian clergyman, to section 16; Alexander J. Breedlove and Thomas Saucer on section 25; John Minert to section 21; James Mather, section 16; Wm. Fewell and Charles Bowman, on section 23; Jeremiah Prescott and Truman Stoddard, on section 36; also S. P. Hicks, L. R. Herrick, John Clark, Anderson Fewell, on section 34; David Jemison on section 28; Wm. H. Carith-

ers on section 10; P. F. Schwartz, on section 3; Jacob Lybrand, on section 10; In 1851 came P. P. Cady to section 36; Asa Chudle to section 10; John Laughlin to section 27; Sylvester Dennis bought M. Hostetler, on section 15. In 1852 came N. J. Beedy, to section 35; Samuel Dobson, section 22; and many others.

Post Township was organized by the county board in 1851, according to the memory of the oldest settlers, but there are no records of officers elected that year. The election in April, 1852, was held in a blacksmith shop near the house of Chas. Bowman. Thirty-one votes were cast, and Reuben Smith, Chas. Bowman, and A. J. Breedlove were chosen trustees; Jas. C. Thompson, township clerk; John Laughlin, Justice of the Peace; Anderson Amos, constable.

The next record is that of November 4, 1856, when ninety-four votes were polled. The records from this election are perfect. P. P. Cady was township clerk, and procured a book at his own expense, hunting over all the papers of the several officers, in vain for complete records. Much that is valuable, is lost to the compiler from the absence of such important items, compelling us to rely upon the memory of the few early settlers left among us, and whose memory, at the lapse of thirty years, will disagree, thus rendering all attempts at exactness abortive.

At the November election, 1860, W. H. Carithers was chosen as first township supervisor on the county Board; Timothy Stiles, Township Clerk; P. P. Cady and Emery Higbey, Justices; James Patterson and Stephen Thibodo, Constables.

The year 1861 was eventful as changing the future prospects of so many families in our land, and was felt largely in Post Township, when, with a population entirely rural, it furnished more than forty men to the Union Army, distributed and named as follows:

Company K, 1st Iowa Cavalry—Charles T. Prescott 1st (enlistment in the township), Moses A. Bollman, Moses Early, Benton Bowman, Ed. Hanan, John S. Post, Stephen Harris, David M. Minert, Wm. H. Saucer.

Company I, 9th Iowa Infantry—John S. Mather, 'Squire Mather, Geo. S. Rice.

Company B, 12th Iowa Infantry—Wm. Maynard, Elias Repp, Chas. Russell, Stephen Thibodo.

Company B, 13th Iowa Infantry—Jesse P. Prescott, Elza Sanders, David Vickery, Julian D. Miller.

Company B, 21st Iowa Infantry—Wm. T. Hays.

Company A, 27th Iowa Infantry—Caleb I. Bishop, Daniel Cole, Warren Clough, Elisha Curry, Saul Dobson, Theodore Granger, C. C. Marston, Darius C. Mather, Meredith McGee, Calvin McMullen, Hiram Hawkins, Andrew J. Patterson, James Patterson, Warren R. Reed, Truman Stoddard, Geo. W. Topliff, John Pixler, A. L. Stiles, Alonzo Thornton.

Company —, 38th Iowa Infantry—John L. Johnson.

Co. I, Engineer Regt. Mo. Vols.—A. R. Prescott, William R. Johnson, John F. Jones, George W. Wheeler, William Harris.

Co. B, 18th Mo. Infantry.—Dennis A. Harden.

Fifteen of these perished on the field of battle or hospital, and but few of the others are whole and sound. They returned to their homes to begin where they left off—at the plow, bench, store or shop.

POSTVILLE VILLAGE.

General A. C. Dodge, when Senator of Iowa, recommended that a postoffice be established at the “half-way house,” on the Military road in Clayton county, Iowa, to be called Postville, and that Joel Post be appointed the postmaster; dated January 19th, 1849. Elijah Stevenson, however, was the first postmaster, as Joel Post died January 24th, 1849. A store was opened in 1851 by Josiah D. Reed & Co. The village plat consisted of four blocks of eight lots each, 4x8 rods, and was laid out at the crossing of the Military road, with the west line of section 33, by S. P. Hicks, county surveyor, in June, 1853.

A blacksmith shop was started by one Draper, in 1851, but business did not increase till 1855. A few dwellings had been built, when James Roll succeeded Draper in the “smithy,” and also built a small frame hotel. Samuel J. Russell succeeded Reed & Co. in the store in 1856. The new and commodious “National Hotel” was completed by Mrs. Post in 1857. H. B. Hazelton put in a stock of goods in 1859. Webster & Stevenson succeeded S. J. Russell in 1863. Several dwellings and trade shops had been built on the main street (*i. e.*, the old military road.) Stores had been enlarged and repaired.

Business received a fresh impetus by the building of the McGregor Western Railway, and its completion to this place, the first arrival of a train taking place on the 8th day of August, 1864. The landing of freight and mails began on the first day of September, 1864. At once the place put on new airs. An addition of 100 acres was laid out in lots by Mrs. Post, John Lawler, Joe Reynolds and J. T. Stoneman. A station house was soon erected, and John S. Grohe, agent, began business for the railroad. A large and commodious grain elevator was built by Lawler & Reynolds at a cost of \$26,000, 50x90 feet, with seventeen bins; whole capacity, 51,000 bushels. Boiler and engine room, 16x24; boiler, 20-horse power. Aggregate pay roll of employes, \$500 per month. Finished about September 15th, 1864. E. D. Holton and Hall Roberts put in an extensive stock of merchandise near the elevator. Other merchants and trades people who located in Postville since that time, may be mentioned, as C. VanHooser, National Hotel; James Perry and Leithold & Poesch, merchants; A. W. McDonald, harness maker, in 1865.

Passing over the events of a few years, which were prosperous ones for the township, we mention that in 1871 the assessed value of the total amount of property was \$255,026. The village had increased to correspond with the rural districts.

The Northeastern Iowa Agricultural Society, was organized here in March, 1871, embracing four counties, banded together for the mutual improvement of all branches of industry.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company began business on the Milwaukee division of their road in Postville, about September 5, 1872, James Perry, agent.

The village was incorporated March 11, 1873—John S. Mott, Mayor; A. P. Abbott, C. P. Darling, J. N. Leithold, J. H. Sanders, Trustees; D. T. Smithwest, Recorder.

Hall Roberts purchased one-third of the Lawler & Reynolds elevator in 1875. The company (known as Hall Roberts & Co.) handled one hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels of grain the same year. W. S. and Hall Roberts started the Postville Bank also this year.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

The township has built thirteen school houses, distributed on the several sections, as follows: The first, on the east side of Section 36, was built of oak logs, 16x22, in the fall of 1849, mainly by the efforts of Leonard B. Hodges, of Hardin, who also taught the first school there. The last school in the house was taught by Wm Larrabee, of Clermont.

Second, also of oak logs, was built in 1852, near the southeast corner of Section 28.

Third, called "West Grove," was the first frame school house in the township, built in 1854, near the northeast corner of Section 22, and was removed in 1860 to Section 24.

Fourth, "Postville Sub. District," a frame, built in the southwest corner of Section 33, in 1858.

Fifth, "Lybrand," a frame built in 1860, on the north side of the northwest quarter of Section 15.

Sixth, "Minert," a frame, built in 1862, near the southeast corner of Section 3, to replace the log house, No. 2.

Seventh, a frame built in 1864, on the west side of Section 20.

Eighth, a frame built in 1865, near the center of Section 35.

Ninth, frame built in 1865, on Section 31.

Tenth, frame on south line of Section 5.

Eleventh, "Myron," frame, built on a lot in village in 1870.

Twelfth, frame, built in 1873, at the east end of Reuben Smith's bridge, across Yellow River, near the northeast corner of Section 11.

Thirteenth, "Postville High School," built of brick, is two stories high, with basement, rooms for five grades. The district has lately purchased the Baptist church property, which gives ad-

ditional room, and better facilities for teaching the large and steadily increasing number of scholars which it is necessary to provide for.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The first Sunday-school of Post Township was organized in the first log school-house of the township, in the Hardin district, in 1852, and the school was kept up as "Hardin Union Sabbath School," with a few winter omissions to 1872, when it was divided among the several religious societies in Hardin village.

The second was organized in the old log house of the Postville school district in 1854, by J. C. Marston, who was first superintendent. This school was also kept up with a few omissions in winter, to the year 1869, in Postville, when, becoming very large, it was also divided by Congregational, Methodist and Free Will Baptist Societies, October 9, 1869.

They have been conducted with great success by the two societies first mentioned, the two schools numbering three hundred in the village in 1882.

A large and interesting Sunday-school is also held at the U. B., or Bethel Church, organized in 1869.

CHURCHES.

As before stated, the first religious services ever held in Post township were held in June, 1848, by the Methodists, who organized a class in December, 1850, at the house of Henry Noble, who was class leader. Meetings were held by the class in the house of John Minert in 1852-53, known as the West Grove appointment. Meetings were also held with other classes, which were organized as settlers' houses offered opportunity, until school-houses were built. In 1856 a class was formed at the house of F. Higby, Esq., in Postville, where meetings were held with little intermission till 1858, when the class occupied the new school house, with regular preaching, alternating with the Congregational Society. The pastors were: Mann, Asbaugh, Bronson, Bishop, Newton, Churchill, Stout, F. K. Miller, Wm. Lease. This pastor began regular service in Postville, October, 1859, to October, 1861; B. Holcomb, two years; B. C. Barnes, two years. During this term a parsonage was built, and Postville became the head of the circuit, with appointments at Frankville, Castalia and Red School house. Rev. Wm. Young, 1865-66; then B. F. Taylor, J. E. Fitch, two years; Rev. G. L. Garrison, three years. During this pastorate a church edifice was built. The corner stone was laid with elaborate ceremony July 4th, 1872, was completed, furnished and dedicated February 16th, 1873; cost \$4,500. Church membership, 58; on probation, 9. Condition of the church at this time was spiritually low; prayer and class meetings neglected. Rev. Jason L. Paine took charge in October, 1873, and soon after increased interest.

was manifest in the society. Rev. John Dolph in charge from September 1875 to 1878. During this term a revival occurred in the community, and twenty-nine members were added to the church. Rev. Geo. W. Pratt served as pastor three years, and thirty-eight members were received in 1879. Present pastor, 1882, Rev. H. E. Warner.

The First Congregational Church of Postville was organized April 5, 1856, by Samuel Russell and Lucy P. Russell, of Second Congregational Church, Rockford, Ill. John Moir and Deborah, his wife, and Geo. Kerr, of the Congregational Church, of Roscoe, Ill., with Mrs. Anna Orr, of the Presbyterian Church of Tyrone, N. Y. John Moir was chosen deacon and S. J. Russell, scribe. Rev. D. B. Davidson, of Monona, Iowa, was engaged to preach alternate Sundays, and the Lord's Supper was celebrated. Afterward, worship was held in the old Post dwelling, the house of Mr. Russell, the school house at Springfield, and the school house in the village as soon as completed, which was in 1858—members were received from time to time, and on March 9, 1865, preliminary steps were taken to build a house of worship. An association was formed and incorporated, the trustees being John Moir, S. J. Russell, D. W. C. Rowley, Oliver Mackey and Geo. Kerr. At a meeting held June 9, 1865, it was resolved to build a frame edifice 36x48 feet, on lots 1 and 2, block 23, in Postville. Among the subscribers to the building fund are noticed the names of Geo. G. Greene, Wm. Green, S. Conover, E. D. Holton, Hall and W. S. Roberts, John Lawler, F. F. Elmen-dorff, John T. Stoneman, Samuel Merrill (since Governor of Iowa), Wm. B. Strong, J. N. Gilchrist, J. L. Dearborn, ex-Governor Wm. Bross, of Chicago, Illinois. The church was finished and dedicated on September 12, 1867. Rev. C. R. French was supply, but the association being somewhat crippled in the expense of building, the house was rented to the M. E. Society, to April, 1868, when Mr. J. L. Atkinson, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, began regular services. Church membership thirty-eight. The pastors were in succession, Rev. Wm. H. Barrows, Rev. Geo. F. Bronson, Rev. C. A. Marshall, Rev. J. A. Hoyt, Rev. L. P. Matthews. During this pastorate a revival occurred, and twenty-five members were received. Rev. Horace H. Robbins, of Muscatine, Iowa, filled the pulpit from July 1, 1878, to May 1, 1880. During this pastor's term thirty-three members were added—the house of worship repaired, a lecture room built, grounds fenced and other improvements made. Rev. A. S. Houston, of Denmark, Iowa, a vacation term of four months—Rev. C. S. Newhall, to June 25, 1882. Rev. A. F. Loomis, of Dixon, Illinois, present supply.

The Free-Will Baptist Society was organized in 1865. A house of worship was built in 1866; dedicated in 1867. The principal workers were Martin Boardman, H. B. Hazelton, Jonathan Ellis and Geo. W. Hanks. Rev. N. R. George was first pastor.

Services were kept up, with some omissions, to 1880, and after some efforts to recuperate, it was decided to sell the property with the house of worship to the school district of Postville, which was accomplished in May, 1882.

United Brethren.—A society of United Brethren was organized in 1868, and a house of worship built in 1869 at the center of the northwest quarter of section 23, of wood frame, well finished, called "Bethel Church." Services are held continually; membership not large.

German Lutheran.—This society was formed in the spring of 1872, and a house of worship built by subscription in the same year. The principal workers were Conrad Thoma, Jacob Leni, E. Rucktas-sel, Fred. Thoma, Carl Schultz, Leithod Bros. and Carl Knodt. The first pastor was Andrew Johnson, a German. Services have been held irregularly, and a school in German kept by some of the pastors. The society was incorporated January 16th, 1880; R. A. T. Meyer, secretary. Membership in 1880: Church, 25; Association, 48; total, 73. Membership in 1882: Church, 67; Association, 57; total, 124.

Catholic.—A house of worship was built in 1872 at a cost of \$2,500; size, 34x60 feet; wood. It is but little used.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Postville Review was established, as its first number indicates, March 19th, 1873, by F. M. McCormack, a typo of Decorah, Iowa. The paper took good rank from the start; Republican in politics, with an independent turn. It was sold to W. N. Burdick, late of the *Cresco (Iowa) Times*. The *Review* has a large and wide circulation, and seems a permanent fixture in Postville.

The District Post is the title of a new paper started August 17, 1882, by M. C. Mead, late of the *Holland Gazette*, (Grundy County, Iowa,) and is devoted to the interest of the Greenbackers.

LAWYERS.

T. C. Ransom, a native of Hartland, Conn., removed from Hardin, Iowa, where he had practiced some years, to Postville, and opened his office May 9th, 1868. Removed to Forest City, Iowa, in October, in 1870.

Simeon S. Powers, a native of Chautauqua County, New York, also removed his office here from Hardin, Iowa, and formed a partnership with T. C. Ransom in May, 1870. He still continues business; has built up an extensive practice, has lately taken his son, L. M. Powers, as a partner, who with a copy clerk are all busily employed.

Burling & Stowe. Fred S. Burling and Herman A. Stowe came from West Union, Iowa, locating in Postville, July 10th, 1872. They have succeeded in building a fair practice on a good foundation.

Hon. John T. Clark, one of Allamakee County's war horses in law, established an office in Postville in 1880. Does a good business, and is the principal Justice of the Peace in this locality.

PHYSICIANS.

Luther Brown, a hospital steward of the regular army and, graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ills., located in Postville in May, 1866. He has a large and lucrative practice. Was a member of the lower house of the 16th General Assembly, Ia., in 1876.

John S. Green came from Hardin, Iowa, where he had practiced since 1854, locating in Postville in March, 1867. Has a large practice. His son, J. E. Green, graduate of Iowa Medical College has lately began business in company with the father.

[John Shepherd, an apothecary of training in Scotland, graduate of Iowa City Medical College, began practice in Postville——Still practices.

Others of the profession have temporarily practiced in Postville. Mention might be made of the names of some: S. Riddle, in 1858 to '62; Linert, 1864-65; W. Y. Boughton, 1874; B. E. Brockhansen, 1873 and '74; J. Hanson, 1880-'81.

OTHER VILLAGES IN THE TOWNSHIP.

Lybrand.—This place was originally settled by Jacob Lybrand, and a plat of a few acres laid out, and a post office established in 1851, and was in 1853 quite a village. Mr. Lybrand kept a good stock of goods, as did Hiram Jones in 1853 and '54. There were milliner stores, boot and shoe stores. John D. Cooper came in 1854, and started to build a hotel of stone, of large proportions, which was but half finished, when sold to Elisha Harris in the fall of 1854, who made a farm of the whole Lybrand property; completely absorbing the last in 1856. Since then shops and stores have become barns and sheds, for produce and farm stock. The "Great Hotel" finished by Mr. Harris, was totally destroyed by a tornado, Sept. 21st, 1881.

Myron.—The village of Myron, so named for F. Myron Swartz, son of P. F. Swartz, the first settler, was begun at the time of the removal of the Lybrand postoffice, when Elisha Harris resigned as postmaster. It was then removed to Mr. Swartz's house and P. F. Swartz appointed postmaster of Myron, in 1869. R. T. Burnham moved his flouring mill from Hardin to Myron in 1865. S. F. Goodykoontz, of Waukon, purchased half the property in 1866, and had a plat laid out near the center of section 3. D. D. Hendricks started a store in 1867. Some building was done, a few dwellings put up, but the trade is dull, the mill only doing any business. The excellent water-power here should be an inducement to further enterprise.

Cleveland was started in 1856, near the southeast corner of section 1, but lived only a few years. Jas. Arnold and P. M. Gilson were the original proprietors.

CORNET BAND.

This band was organized in May, 1873. The instruments were purchased by a subscription of citizens and distributed to members as follows:

James Perry, leader, E. *b.* cornet; Joseph B. Reed, 2d E. *b.* cornet; S. S. Powers, B. *b.* cornet; J. V. Allen, 2d Bb cornet; H. E. Babcock, E. *b.* alto; A. W. McDoneld, 2d E. *b.* alto; H. P. Dawes, B. *b.* tenor; E. D. Stiles, 2d B. *b.* tenor; A. R. Prescott, baritone; T. H. Symms, tuba; J. W. Sheehy, snare drum; Joe C. Dow, bass drum and cymbals.

In the course of a few years many changes had taken place, by removals mostly, and in 1880 a re-organization was necessary. The present *esprit du corps* may be mentioned as:

D. E. Harrington, E. *b.* cornet and leader; E. H. Putnam, 2d E. *b.* cornet; L. M. Powers, B. *b.* cornet; Stephen Spoo, 2d B. *b.* cornet; J. A. Enke, E. *b.* alto solo; P. Deitzler, E. *b.* alto; Joe Bencher, 2d E. *b.* alto; A. C. Tatro, B. *b.* tenor; Jacob Meyer, 2d B. *b.* tenor; Joseph Nicholai, baritone; G. Staadt, tuba; J. W. Sheehy, snare drum; J. K. Phillips, bass drum.

They are well uniformed, and are prepared to compete with any band in the State.

MILITARY.

Company D, 4th Regiment I. N. G. was enrolled March 16th, 1880. Mustered into service by Capt. E. B. Bascomb, of Lansing, Iowa, the same day. An election for officers was immediately held, and James Perry elected Captain; A. R. Prescott, 1st Lieut; Joseph B. Reed, 2d Lieut.

H. P. Dawes was 1st Sergt.; Loren M. Powers, 2d Sergt; J. J. Beedy, 3d Sergt.; Arthur F. Marston, 4th Sergt.; *Ed. H. Putman, 5th Sergt.; Wm. F. Owen, 1st Corporal; Frank Orr, 2d Corporal; Elbert D. Stiles, 3d Corporal; D. Henry Laughlin, 4th Corporal.

Musicians—*Dennis Hardin, Jas. Sheehy.

Privates—Joseph Anderson, George Bellows, C. J. Bishop, J. Cole, Edgar Clough, James Doyle, Chas. Gordon, John H. Griffin, Ben. S. Gulic, Fred E. Haines, James Hogan, John McGhee, James McGhee, Chas. T. Makepeace, George McWilliams, Dennis Murphy, Lyman Newton, John O'Brien, Darius Orr, Ellison Orr, Lyman Patterson, John K. Phillips, Timothy Perry, Fred Rathman, John Redhead, Lincoln Redhead, Henry J. Reusch, John S. Roll, James T. Shepherd, Wm. Shepherd, Stephen Spoo, *Alonzo L. Stiles, Lamotte Taylor, Otis Van Velzer, Hugh Wheeler, N. E. Wells, Geo. W. White, Henry Wells.

*Veterans.

POSTMASTERS.

Elijah Stevenson, '49 to '51. James Stevenson '51 to '53. Josiah D. Reed, '53 to '56. Emery Higbey, '56 to '59. H. B. Hazelton, '59 to '63. G. F. Webster, '63 to '65. Warren Stiles, Sept. 2, '65, to June 30, '66. John Moir, Jr., July 1st, '66, to Dec. 31, '77. A. R. Prescott from Jan. 1, 1878. Money order office since 1870.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.—Lodge designated "Brotherly Love", No. 204; Chartered in June, 1866. First W. M., G. F. Webster. Present W. M., S. S. Powers. Membership, 43.

I. O. O. F.—Lodge designated "Postville," No. 266. Instituted December, 1873. H. P. Dawes first N. G. Present N. G., Jacob Meyer. Membership, 39.

A. O. U. W.—Chartered and designated "Noble," No. 51, of Iowa. Present M. W., T. B. Easton. Membership, 28.

Eclipse No. 96, Iowa Legion of Honor.—Chartered 1879. Present membership, 25, Hall Roberts, president.

Post Collegium, No. 52, V. A. S. Fraternity.—Instituted May 1882. H. A. Stowe, rector. Membership, 33. James Perry, scribe.

POSTVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 1882.

Mayor, Norman J. Beedy; Recorder, B. F. Taylor.

Attorneys: Burling & Stowe, John T. Clark, S. S. Powers.

Insurance Agents: F. S. Burling, H. Dawes, O. E. Omley, S. S. Powers.

Postmaster, Alva R. Prescott.

Agent C., M. & St. P. R. R., James F. Wilson.

Agent B., C. R. & N. R. R., James Perry.

Newspapers, *Postville Review*, *District Post*.

Jewelers—J. H. Gray, J. Glines

Lumber—J. S. Mott.

Hardware and tinware—Matthew Beucher, Mott & McAdam, H. Stone.

Drugs, medicines and books—Bayless, Douglass & Co., Anton Staadt.

Restaurants—Edward Sheehy, John Thoma.

Wagon makers—Meyer & Hecker.

Agricultural implements—C. A. Leithold, Kemmerer, Lamb & Co.

Pumps and windmills—A. F. Marston.

Carpenters—C. P. Darling, H. P. Dawes, T. M. Miller, J. W. Sheehy, H. B. Taylor, E. E. Wilson.

Hotels—"Commercial," J. M. Lisher; "Burlington," Burhans Bros.

Painters—J. B. Reed, E. H. Putnam, Tayler, Phillip Deitzler.

Photographer—B. F. Taylor.

Cornet Band—D'Estaing Harrington, Leader; Gottfried, Staadt, Secretary.

General merchandise—John A. Finney, Luhman & Sanders, F. W. Roberts, Skelton & McEwen, Ward & Meyer.

Clothing—D. Osterdock.

Fruit and confectionery—Peter Miller, John Moir, Jr.

Bakery—Peter Miller.

Blacksmiths—Myer & Hecker, E. Parsons, G. W. Stafford.

Shoemakers—Wm. Grans, J. B. Schmidt, A. Stockman.

Cabinet makers and furniture dealers—T. B. Easton, August Koevening, A. W. McDaneld.

Machine and repair shop—Dresser & Fairchild.

Harness makers—J. A. Euke, H. W. Meyer.

Milliners and dressmakers—Canfield & Jones, Duff & Cross, Viola Hunter.

Barber—J. K. Phillips.

Company D, 4th Regiment, I. N. G.—James Perry, Captain.

CHAPTER VIII.

Criminal Episodes; The Gorman Robbery; "Borrowing" Horses; Assassination of Cunningham; Murder of Barney Leavy; The Minert Murder; "Shoving the Queer;" An Uncle Murders His Nephew; a Postville Burglary; Fatal Stabbing Affray; A Defaulting Postmaster; Shooting of Matt. Beuscher; Other Fatal Affrays, Burglaries, Assaults, etc.

We have already stated that the first term of District Court held in this county was at Columbus in July, 1852, Judge Wilson presiding, though we have reason to believe that Judge Grant appeared and tried cases in vacation prior to that date, in 1850, or '51. Previous to 1849 we were attached to Clayton County for judicial purposes. At the November term, 1853, at Waukon, numerous bills were found by the grand jury against parties for assault and battery, gambling and betting, keeping gambling house, selling liquor, etc. In nearly every case the defendant was ordered to be arrested and held in \$200 bonds; and at a later term they were nearly, or quite all of them discharged.

Nov. 9, 1853, Elias Topliff was indicted for official misdemeanor in the exercise of his official duties, as County Judge, arising, it is presumed, from the county seat controversy. He took a change of venue to Winneshiek County, and the case was dismissed.

The first criminal action brought to trial was on the 9th of November, 1853, "The State of Iowa vs. Grove A. Warner and

James A. Davis," upon an indictment for robbery. The defendants lived at or near Merrian's Ford (now Myron), and Warner had served as clerk of the old "Commissioners' Court," was a Justice of the Peace, and we believe a shoemaker by trade. It seems that Thos. and Jerry Gorman came into possession of some \$600 or \$700, and in considering where to place it for safety against the time they should have occasion to use it, one of them consulted Justice Warner. That night—or some night shortly after—the Gormans were robbed of all they had about them, which happened to be only about \$60, they having found a depository for the main portion of their funds. Warner skipped out, and two years later his bondsmen were mulcted in default of his appearance. Davis stood trial, was convicted of "robbery in the first degree," and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. S. Goodridge was prosecuting attorney, and John Laughlin, of Post, Sheriff.

Since that day our county has been cursed with her share of criminals, though it has never been her lot to witness an execution. It is impossible to give anything like a full list of the crimes that have been brought to public notice within our borders; but a brief reference to the worst and more prominent of them seems called for in a work of this character.

There was at one time a great demand in this western country for "borrowed" horses; and so great was the apparent demand that it was found necessary in this county, as well as in many others, to sometimes send out armed patrols to search the country for those who did the borrowing, that is in cases, of course, where it was done without leave. We cannot say that actual lynching was ever practiced, but certain it is that some parties were badly scared; and it is also certain that more than one desperate character was arrested and brought to justice by them, and others informed that another part of the country would doubtless prove more conducive to their health. We regret that we have not the data from which to cite instances, but there are doubtless those still living who might write an interesting chapter on this subject.

The first case of horse stealing we have run across in our researches is that of David Clark, examined in Lansing in December, 1858, and committed to the Decorah jail. His plan was said to be, after stealing an animal, to run him off and sell him, and then lie about until he got a chance to poison the horse to destroy the evidence. The grand jury found a bill against him May 25, 1859, but before he could be brought to trial he escaped from jail by nearly killing the jailer, and was never recaptured.

A remarkable case was that of Wm. Presho, a most desperate character, who was arrested for stealing horses from the livery in Waukon, we believe, in the spring of 1865. His trial came off at Lansing in June following, and on the 17th of that month he was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the Fort Madison

penitentiary. Sheriff Palmer started down river with him aboard a stern wheel steamer, taking along one Dr. Hall, a man well known and highly respected, as an assistant. Late one evening Hall accompanied Prescho to the stern of the boat, and both disappeared. As soon as they were missed a search was made, but neither was found, and the theory received credence for several years that both were drowned, as it was supposed that Prescho had attempted to drown his guard and had gone down with him, being handcuffed at the time. Prescho afterward turned up alive and sound, and his version of the affair is said to be, that after knocking Hall insensible and throwing him into the river (Hall was rather slight, while the prisoner was powerful and an excellent swimmer) he jumped over and supported himself upon a board close by the wheel, where he was concealed by a projection above and escaped discovery in the darkness when the search was made, and when the boat made her next landing he dropped into the water and got safely to the shore. Be that as it may, he escaped, and was again at his old tricks. Stealing a valuable horse somewhere in the central part of the State, he run the animal off into Minnesota and entered it in a race. The owner followed in search, passing through Waukon, and it is said discovered his horse just as it was coming victorious from the race course, having won the purse. Seeking the pretended owner, he demanded how he came by the animal, and Prescho answered that he had a bill of sale which he would produce if he would accompany him to his hotel. The man did so, accompanying Prescho to his room, where the latter went coolly to his trunk and taking a revolver in each hand confronted the rightful owner of the horse, declaring "there is my bill of sale, d—— you!" He then cleared out, but was pursued, and swam the Minnesota river, while several shots were fired at him from the shore he had just left. He was never apprehended, we believe, but has been seen several times since then; and it is said he ran a stock farm for several years in Nebraska or Kansas.

One of the earliest murders in the county, of which we have any account, occurred in Linton township in 1863 or 1864, the particulars being substantially as follows. It appears that a difficulty of long standing existed between one Girard Riley and a neighbor named Cunningham, and finally Riley *assassinated* him, lying in wait in a wood, as he passed by. The murderer had made due preparations for the awful deed, loading his gun and firing on the unsuspecting man from the rear, at a time when he least of all expected to meet his deadly enemy. He had carefully saddled a horse, and as soon as the deed was committed made good his escape from the county, and was never heard of afterward until in the winter of 1874 and 1875, when Sheriff Hewitt received a letter from one John O'Toole, at Lexington, Ky., to the effect that if he would come to Lexington he (O'Toole) would point out to him a man named Girard Riley, who committed a murder in Lin-

ton township some eleven years previous. Acting upon the request of O'Toole, the Sheriff procured from Gov. Carpenter, of this State, a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky, armed with which he started for Lexington, and was soon in communication with the writer of the letter. Judge of the indignation and astonishment of the official, when O'Toole doggedly refused to point out the whereabouts of the man, or to give any information whatever about him, unless Mr. Hewitt would pay him in cash \$300. His claims were based upon a statement to the effect that he had been Riley's neighbor and friend; that he was perfectly familiar with all the circumstances and facts of the tragedy; that he was shortly afterward in communication with the murderer, and finally both settled in Kentucky. There O'Toole loaned Riley \$300 to start in business. This sum he demanded back from Riley, but the fellow coolly informed his benefactor and friend that all his property was in his wife's name; that O'Toole could not make him pay it, and he refused point blank to return the money. Determined to seek revenge, he told Riley that he would yet be even with him; and in due time the letter to Sheriff Hewitt was written, and that official summoned. He stated that Riley was living under an assumed name, and was in good circumstances; that all he (O'Toole) wanted was the borrowed money, and if that was forthcoming he would at once deliver him up. The Sheriff refused to comply with this demand, but consulted with the Sheriff of Lexington County, and put him in possession of all the facts; and with the promise of all the assistance in the power of that official the case still rests.

Perhaps the most foul murder ever perpetrated in the county was that of Barney Leavy by Charles O'Neill, on Lansing Ridge, in 1860, the circumstances being as follows:

Leavy was a teamster between Lansing and Decorah, and much of the time put up at Marsden's, on the Ridge. O'Neill lived not far from there on the same road. One Sunday a young man by the name of Hughes, somewhat intoxicated, was driving back and forth along the road, and stopped with a companion at Mauch's brewery for a glass of beer, where he met Leavy and got into an altercation with him, both being in a mood to indulge in pugilism. One or two Sundays after this occurrence it was being talked over at Mauch's, when Leavy, in the presence of O'Neill, declared he could whip Hughes; whereupon O'Neill, who was an old friend of young Hughes' father, with whom he had chummed in California, resented his language and hot words passed between them. At a later hour, after they had left the brewery, Leavy whipped O'Neill, who then went home and armed himself with a knife and gun, but apparently concluding that the knife would do the work the best, secreted the latter under the fence. He then proceeded to a point on the road where he knew Leavy would pass, and which was darker than elsewhere, the trees at that time

meeting overhead from either side, and lay in wait behind a large stump until his victim had passed, when he sprang upon him from behind and accomplished his work. We may add that Hughes, Sr., father of the young man above alluded to, had also killed a man, in Lansing we believe, some years earlier; but he died of cholera before he was brought to trial.

At the December term of the District Court O'Neill was indicted for murder in the first degree. In June following his trial took place; he was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and on the 23d of that month was sentenced to the penitentiary at Fort Madison for life. He was still living at last accounts, but was completely broken down and failing, having become quite aged and decrepid.

Another horrible murder occurred on Yellow River in September, 1867, but the murderer escaped the gallows, which would in all probability have been his end had he come to trial. The circumstances were these: John Minert and Wm. H. Stafford were neighbors; the former, a well-to-do and respected citizen, owning a mill dam which he was raising and improving. Stafford, a good enough neighbor when sober, was brutal and savage when in liquor, and had threatened Minert should he raise the dam, as it would overflow some of his land. He came upon Minert with an ax, and without a word from either cut his head open, killing him almost instantly. He then fled the country. Sheriff Townsend immediately offered a reward of \$1,000 for his apprehension, and Gov. Merrill afterwards \$500. The Board of Supervisors refused to endorse Townsend's reward and it was withdrawn. At a subsequent session the offer of \$1,000 was made by the Board. A man named Wesley Smith, living near Postville, had been posting himself as to Stafford's whereabouts, and as soon as an amount was offered sufficient to pay him for the risk set to work to bring him to justice. Letters were being received quite freely by Stafford's family, who were still on Yellow River, from Minnesota. It was discovered that these letters were remailed by friends of the family in Minnesota, and by intercepting them his whereabouts was ascertained to be in Arkansas. Smith, with an assistant, went to Arkansas and arrested him, and brought him as far as Memphis, where the prisoner discovered his guard dozing and escaped from the boat. His hands were shackled at the time, but no trace of him was found.

In March, 1862, a press for printing counterfeit money was found in Whaley's mill pond, on Village Creek. It was deposited in the court house at Waukon, where it remained until February, 1868, when it was sold for old iron.

Jas. K. Rinehart and Geo. Rose were arrested for passing counterfeit money in the spring of 1868 and lodged in jail at Waukon. On the morning of May 28th Rinehart was found to have escaped by digging through a number of thick plank and the brick wall

his companion having been bailed out a day or two previous. He was recaptured in August and returned to his quarters. The case against Rose was finally dismissed for want of evidence. If we are not mistaken Rinehart again escaped, but got into the Wisconsin penitentiary where he is said to have died.

In November, 1870, Anderson Amos was convicted, at Dubuque, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to fifteen years. At the same time Douglas was sentenced for eight years, and others had narrow escapes from implication.

In January, 1869, Frank May shot his nephew, Charles May, dead, at their place on the Iowa near New Galena, they having had some dispute as to the division of the crops. The murderer declared it was done in self-defense, but nevertheless took himself out of the country, it was supposed. About the first of October following some unknown person attempted to take the life of James May, brother of the one killed the previous winter, firing at him a charge of buckshot, which, however, did not take effect in a vital part. The assassin was supposed to be the missing uncle who we believe was never apprehended.

On the night of July 30, 1869, a man who gave his name as Fredrick Shaffer, broke into the Kelley House at Postville, but being discovered fired at Mr. Kelley, who returned the fire, breaking Shaffer's thigh, near the body. He was lodged in the county jail; but in November he escaped by digging down and under the foundation wall—"gophered" out—and upon a horse he stole, or which was stolen for him, he rode to near Monona and took the train for Chicago. There he was arrested in December for a burglary committed at Beloit, Wisconsin, the summer before, and recognized as an old offender by name of Frank Leonard with many *aliases*. His career, as narrated in a Chicago paper, included a robbery in Michigan, burglary in Juneau, Wisconsin, a bank robbery at Nashville, Tennessee, and burglary and shooting at Dubuque. In each of these cases he had been arrested, sometimes escaping from custody, and again being released upon revealing the whereabouts of his "swag," or serving his term. He had also engaged in bounty jumping during the war. In his Beloit affair he was arrested but escaped by shooting and wounding two officers. The last heard from he was sent to the Wisconsin penitentiary for five years in March, 1871, for crime in that State.

January 20, 1872, John Martinson fatally stabbed Christian Hanson at a dance in Lansing. Martinson fled the country, but in July of the following year, 1873, he was arrested in Chicago, brought to Lansing for examination, and lodged in the Waukon jail. At the next December term of the District Court he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, but received a pardon about September, 1876.

In December, 1872, F. H. Bartlett plead guilty to the larceny of a horse, and received two years in the penitentiary.

In October, 1873, Chas. Van Hooser, in a misunderstanding at Postville, knocked J. N. Topliff down with a club. In June, 1874, he was convicted of assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, and fined \$200 and costs.

June, 1874, James Gillman plead guilty to larceny and received six months in the penitentiary.

In 1874, were developed the facts of the defalcation of J. G. Orr, of Lansing, who left the country and his whereabouts are not known to this day. It seems that in his official capacity of post master of that place, he had defrauded the Government to the tune of \$3,000—or not far from that sum—and as collector of Lansing City and township had appropriated as much more belonging to the county, and Lansing incorporation, making a grand total sum of \$6,000. The affair created quite a stir at the time, of course, and his bondsmen have good reason to ever bear it in mind, as they were called upon to settle Orr's delinquencies, though we believe the settlement was made as easy for them as possible, the full amount of the deficiencies not being exacted.

On the night of May 17, 1875, at a Turn-fest ball in Postville, a quarrel occurred, during which Matt. Beuscher was shot in the side and not expected to live. D. B. Tapper, a young man, whose parents were in good circumstances and lived near Monona, was arrested, with one Joseph Ingalls, and bail fixed at \$15,000 and \$500 respectively, pending the result of the shooting. Beuscher recovered; Ingalls we believe was discharged from custody; Tapper was brought to trial in December, 1875, convicted of assault with intent to commit great bodily injury and paid a fine of \$200.

In April, 1876, T. C. Smith's store at Dorchester was burglarized, for which one Charles Thompson was arrested at Calmar in Winneshiek County. In June following he was convicted of burglary and sentenced to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Dec. 21, 1876, Andway Torfin, who lived on the Iowa River in Hanover township, while returning home from Decorah with others, got into an altercation near Locust Lane with a party of Winneshiek Norwegians, one of whom gave Torfin a blow upon the head with a sled stake, from the effects of which he died three days later. Three of the party were arrested, only one of whom was held, Helge Nelson by name, and in June following he was convicted of manslaughter.

April 20, 1877, at Lansing, Andrew Soderlin, a Swede, and Mathew Carey, Irish, had a quarrel, during which the latter struck the former, who retaliated with a stake from a wagon, striking such a blow over Carey's head that he died after but a few hours. Soderlin was arrested, and at the June term indicted for manslaughter, but was acquitted on the grounds that the blow was in self-defense.



PATRICK KEENAN

A case of assault occurred in Center township May 7, 1877, which attracted a great deal of attention, the victim being a respectable young lady of that township, who had been engaged to one Olaf T. Engebretson, a young fellow about twenty, but her parents knowing him to be a shiftless, worthless fellow, had induced her to cast him off and refuse his attentions. Monday morning Miss ——— was to commence teaching in the neighborhood, and as she went to her school Engebretson was seen with a shot gun, apparently going to intercept her, but she arrived at the school house before him. Following her up he rapped at the door, there being but a few small children present, and as she appeared in the door-way he grabbed hold of her, declaring that as they were about to part forever he wanted a "farewell kiss," and attempted to bite off her nose, in which he was nearly successful, lacerating that member so as to horribly disfigure her face. He then disappeared, and all efforts of the Sheriff to find him were fruitless, until the following Friday when he put in an appearance at Harper's Ferry, where he was arrested and taken to Waukon. Waiving examination he was released upon \$300 bail to appear at the next term of District Court. Early in July he again invaded Miss ———'s school-room, flourished a revolver and badly frightened both teacher and pupils, but the opportune arrival of a director prevented any mischief. Failing to appear at the November Court, he was re-arrested in April following, and convicted of assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, receiving a sentence of one year in the county jail.

A shooting affray occurred in a Lansing saloon July 5th, 1878, the saloon keeper, Philip Bieber, killing a man named Seiple. Bieber was arrested and gave bail in \$2,000. When his trial came on he plead guilty of assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, and escaped with a judgment of \$50 and costs.

A fatal affray occurred in Waterville October 20, 1878. James G. Savage was an experienced railroad hand and section boss on the narrow gauge. He was an intelligent, well disposed man, and peaceable when sober; but the demon of intemperance had gained the mastery of him, and he was given to indulgence in "regular sprees," at which times he was an ugly customer, as liquor made him wild and quarrelsome. In the few months preceding he had figured prominently in numerous fights and one serious stabbing affray. In company with several congenial spirits, Sunday morning, Savage went down to Johnsonsport by hand-car and procured liquor, returning to Waterville in the afternoon considerably intoxicated. In this condition his party went to the Adams House, a tavern kept by Ed. Neudeck, and called for liquor. They were refused, whereupon Savage proceeded to demolish things generally, throwing bottles, glasses, etc., out of doors, and treating the "boys" all around. They afterwards went

out, and returning about dusk, found the doors locked, and Neudeck warned them to keep away, and that he would shoot them if they forced an entrance. Regardless of this in his drunken bravado, Savage kicked in the door, and as he did so Neudeck fired one barrel of his shot-gun, the charge not taking effect, and immediately fired again as Savage pressed forward to seize the gun, whereupon the unfortunate man fell to the floor, and Neudeck in the excitement slipped away. Neudeck was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability, a miller by trade, who came from Clayton county the preceding fall. The next day he presented himself to the Sheriff at Waukon, and was lodged in jail. At the next November term of the District Court he was acquitted, on the ground of self-defense.

In March, 1880, Daniel McLoud, of Linton township, was arrested upon a charge of rape, the victim being his own daughter, only fourteen years of age. At the May term of court he was convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Early on the morning of August 24, 1879, two burglars went through the office and safe of the mill company—Hemenway, Barclay & Co., at Lansing; first overpowering the night watchman, R. G. Edwards, whom they beat nearly to death and left bound and gagged, and in an insensible condition. They blew the safe open with powder, but for all their trouble obtained scarcely fifty dollars. They then joined their companion who was awaiting them with a skiff, and escaped. At first it was supposed there were four men in the transaction, and a party of that number were arrested below McGregor in a skiff the next day, but proved to be not the ones wanted. Two of the burglars, Charles Wood, *alias* "Pittsburg Kid", and Frank Lucas, were captured at La-Crosse two or three days later, with tools in their possession and checks of the firm. Wood owned up the crime, and tried to exonerate Lucas from any participation in the affair, further than rowing the burglars to the scene and away again, claiming that his companion was one James White, *alias* "Sandy," or "Red;" and this one was arrested at Lansing shortly after. They were all placed in the Decorah jail to await the next term of the district court, our county jail not being sufficiently secure. It was ascertained from Wood, or the "Kid" as he was generally called, that he was one of the parties who burglarized two or three stores in Waukon the previous spring; and it was evident he was a hardened criminal and skillful cracksman, besides being much older in years than his looks would imply. The three had been in the Decorah jail but a short time, when they one night made an unsuccessful attempt to overpower the Sheriff and escape. November 12th following, indictments were filed against them, and the "Kid" at first plead guilty with the view of being sent to the reform school, but the law fixing the age of admission to that institution at under sixteen years, the plea was withdrawn. That night they en-

deavored to gopher out of the county jail, but were discovered and their plans frustrated. The "Kid" had his trial at this term, and received sixteen years in the penitentiary. The cases of the others were continued, and they remanded to the Decorah jail, from which they escaped on the evening of January 22d following, by sawing off a bar to a window. Lucas, and another prisoner by name of Bernard, were re-captured in the Yellow River timber, not far from Myron on the following evening, but White got clear off and has not since been heard of to our knowledge. Lucas, trial came on in May, 1880, when he was convicted and sentenced to twelve years. On an appeal to the Supreme Court, a new trial was granted, which took place in May, 1881, with the same result—a sentence of twelve years, less the time already served.

CHAPTER IX.

County Seat Contests; Selecting the "Old Stake;" The First Election; Second Election, Columbus Carries the Day; Lansing vs. Columbus; a Commission Selects Waukon; Commissioners' Decision Ratified at the Polls; Other Rival Claimants; Waukon Again Ahead; Lansing Once More in the Fight; Waukon Wins; Another Election, and Re-Location of County Seat, this Time at "The Point;" A New Election, and an Appeal to the Courts; Waukon Finally Wins a Conclusive Victory; Interesting and Exciting Episodes.

The county seat contests since the organization of the county form an important feature of its history; but at times they created so much excitement and bitter sectional feeling that it is a delicate matter to treat of them even now in such a manner as would seem to all parties strictly impartial. Of course the location of the seat of county government at any place was considered to be a great advantage, and numerous villages, which can now hardly be called villages, at one time or other each had high hopes of securing a prestige thereby that would establish their prosperity on a permanent basis. They who entertained these hopes were doomed to disappointment, however, and when the contest was narrowed down to the principal towns of the county, the other sections turned in on one side or the other, according as they were moved by feelings of local advantage, public weal, or disappointment and revenge, and the contest between Lansing and Waukon was prolonged and bitter, until repeated decisions by the public voice settled it permanently in favor of the latter place.

In January, 1849, at the time of passing the act for the organization of Allamakee county, the General Assembly appointed three commissioners, viz.: Wm. Linton, John Francis and James Jones, to select a suitable location for the future county seat, and, as we have previously stated, they fixed upon a point in Jefferson township, since known as "The Old Stake." This selection was practically useless, however, as points of more importance were attracting attention. and at the April election of 1851 the question was submitted to a vote of the people, the contesting points being Vailsville (now Harper's Ferry), Reuben Smith's place on the Yellow River, in Post township, and Columbus, on the Mississippi. This election resulted in no choice, neither place receiving a majority of the votes cast, and another was ordered for the first Monday in May. Vailsville being out of the contest at the election, Columbus received a small majority and became the county seat.

About this time there existed a spirit of rivalry between Lansing and Columbus, which developed into a jealousy on the part of Lansing (which had become an aspiring little town) toward her next door neighbor, and induced her to attempt to deprive Columbus of her honors and the advantages accompanying them. Although Columbus had really no natural advantage which would entitle her to the county seat, except that of a boat landing, her proprietors and their friends were too powerful to warrant a direct issue, and so Lansing resorted to strategy, and urged the propriety of a re-location of the county seat at the geographical center of the county. Of course the settlers in the western portion were nothing loth to enter into this movement, and a meeting was held at Ezra Reid's, in Ludlow township, December 4, 1852, to consider the matter. Edward Eells was selected as chairman of the meeting, and John W. Remine, of Lansing, and C. J. White, of Makee, were secretaries. The result was that the General Assembly was petitioned to have another point designated as the future county seat of the county. In January, 1853, the Legislature granted the petition, and for the purpose of selecting such point, appointed a commission consisting of Clement Coffin, of Delaware County, John S. Lewis of Clayton County, and Dennis A. Mahony, of Dubuque. The third section of the act establishing this commission, reads as follows:

"Said commissioners shall locate the county seat of the county aforesaid as near the geographical center as a due regard for the present and prospective interests of the county shall appear to them just and proper; they shall, also, be influenced by the comparative eligibility of locations, and the convenience of water, roads and building materials as also by the comparative facilities of acquiring for said county suitable building lots, or blocks, if the county seat should be located by them on private property."

The commissioners were directed to meet at Columbus, then the county seat, on the first Monday in March; and they performed their duty by selecting the point where Waukon now is, forty acres of land being donated by Geo. C. Shattuck for county purposes.

The decision of the commissioners was submitted to a vote of the people at the following April election, in 1853, and after an exciting contest was ratified by a two-thirds vote.

That the re-location of the county seat at Waukon was not accepted by the proprietors and friends of Columbus without a struggle, may be imagined. At the first term of District Court held at Waukon in June, 1853, Hon. Thos. S. Wilson, Judge, the matter was at once brought up, and we quote from an old file of the *Lansing Intelligencer* relating to it, as follows:

"A motion was made by Ben. M. Samuels, Esq., who appeared on behalf of the proprietors of Columbus, to adjourn the Court to that place. The grounds stated for this motion were: first, that the law providing for the re-location of the county seat, was unconstitutional, relying in support of the position, on the 10th article of the Constitution of the United States, wherein it is declared that 'no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.' It was argued that the proprietors of Columbus, by deeding to the county two acres of land under the act of 1851, providing for the location of the county seat of Allamakee County, thereby made a contract with the county, and that the Legislature had no right to pass a subsequent act providing for a re-location. It was further argued that the town of Columbus was a *close corporation* and had acquired a substantial legal interest in the county seat, and that the Legislature, in passing the original act for the location of the county seat, had an eye to the permanent benefit of the town of Columbus. The act of 1851, authorizing the people to vote on the question, declares that 'the point receiving the largest number of votes shall be and remain the permanent seat of justice of said Allamakee County, provided that the owner or owners of such town or point, shall, within ten days after the result of said election has been declared, make and execute to the Board of Commissioners of said county, a satisfactory and sufficient deed for at least two acres of land in said point.' Considerable emphasis and reliance were placed on the word 'permanent,' which appears in the clause quoted, and it was argued that inasmuch as the word appeared in the act, the Legislature had thereby forestalled all subsequent action with regard to the matter. The other objections which were made, more particularly pertained to the action of the County Judge, who, it is well known, had refused to discharge any of the duties enjoined on him by the act of the Legislature. Some other reasons, of minor importance, were adduced, but the foregoing were the most noticeable. Mr. Samuels made quite a pathetic oration in behalf of Columbus (as a close corporation), and spoke in a very affecting manner of her alleged rights.

"The motion was opposed by John W. Remine, Esq., of Lansing, and Jas. Burt, Esq., of Dubuque.

"The court overruled the motion, and gave at length, and in a very plain and clear manner his reasons. As to the objections on account of the unconstitutionality of the act, he said, that the town of Columbus had, in law, acquired no interest in the matter of the county seat, that no contract existed between the proprietors of the town and the county.

"With regard to the word 'permanent,' which appears in the act of 1851, he said that the Legislature did not by that word intend to make the act immutably durable—that even if the Legislature had so intended, it was an excess of legislation and, consequently, void. The Legislature could not pass a law and make it impossible to change or repeal the same by subsequent legislation.

"He further said that the duties required of the county Judge in the act, providing for the re-location of the county seat, were not discretionary. The District Court could compel the County Judge by *mandamus* to perform the duties required of him in the act—that if he refused to re-convey the land and lots spoken of in the act, to the proprietors of Columbus, he could be compelled."

At the March term of the County Court, 1856, a petition was presented, praying that the question of removal of the county seat from Waukon to Rossville be submitted to the people, and John T. Clark, prosecuting attorney and *ex-officio* county judge, decided that the question should be so submitted at the April election. A similar petition was also presented in favor Whaley & Topliff's Mill, in Center township, and was likewise granted. This made a triangular contest, and Waukon received a large majority over both the other points, the vote being: Waukon, 617, Whaley & Topliff's Mill, 314; Rossville, 144.

Early in 1859 a petition was circulated by Lansing for submitting the question of removing the county seat to that place, and her citizens offered to donate suitable lots (Park Block) and erect a court house thereon to cost \$8,000. At the same time \$5,000 was offered by Waukon to aid in the erection of county buildings at that place. A meeting was held at the latter place and a committee appointed, consisting of A. J. Hersey, John T. Clark, L. O. Hatch, W. S. Cooke, A. Hersey, L. T. Woodcock, W. W. Hungerford, J. C. Smith and Jehial Johnson, to select an eligible point on the Mississippi, other than Lansing, through which Waukon might transact her shipping business. At a later meeting the committee reported that there was no *one* point to which they could in good faith pledge their entire support, but suggested that Columbus was the nearest and most accessible point at which to transact river business, provided she would furnish the necessary facilities; and that Johnsonsport was the best point for the transaction of railroad business, provided she would furnish ferry-boat connection with

the railroad at Prairie du Chien, and other facilities. On March 7th the petition was presented to the County Judge (G. M. Dean) by S. H. Kinne.

A motion was made by John T. Clark that the petition be dismissed on the ground that the Court had no power to order an election in April, as the April election had been repealed. Messrs. Clark and Hatch argued the question for the dismissal and G. W. Camp and L. H. Howe on the part of Lansing. Judge Dean reserved his decision until the following morning, when he granted the petition and ordered an election to be held on the 4th day of April. The contest was a hot one. It was originated by the most honored and influential citizens of Lansing; and all the means at their command were used on both sides to win the public favor. On the part of Lansing, John Haney and H. W. Houghton entered into bonds to the amount of \$15,000 to guarantee the use of Park Block to the county as long as the county seat should remain in Lansing, and a number of her best citizens gave similar bonds for \$16,000 that in case the county seat should be removed to Lansing they would expend \$8,000 in the erection of public buildings on said block, to be the property of the county so long as the county seat should remain at that place. While on the part of Waukon, seventeen of her most substantial men bound themselves in the sum of \$10,000 that in case the county seat should remain where it then was the citizens of Waukon would pay \$5,000, to be expended in the erection of county buildings on the land already owned by the county at that place. The verdict of the people was in favor of Waukon by a majority of 420. Waukon 1,248; Lansing, 828. Regarding this result as the end of controversy, and as evidence of the wish of the people that our donation should be used for the purpose for which it was offered, the County Judge, on the 2d of August, 1859, let a contract for the erection of a permanent court house (including a jail), at a cost of thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars, five thousand dollars of which sum was paid by a transfer of the proceeds of the Waukon bond, and the remainder of which was paid by the county. The contractors were J. W. Pratt and C. W. Jenkins, and the building was erected and completed during the years 1860-61.

Again, on the 3d day of December, 1860, a petition was presented to the County Court, Judge John A. Townsend, praying for the re-location of the county seat at the point between Lansing and Capoli, and an election was ordered, in accordance therewith, on the 8th day of April, 1861. This time one of the points raised was the legality of the contract for the erection of the county building at Waukon without first submitting it to a vote of the people, but this was virtually set at rest by the following correspondence:

WAUKON, Jan. 19, 1861.

M. McGlathery, District Attorney of the Tenth Judicial District:

SIR—Enclosed you will find a copy of a contract made Aug. 2d, 1859, by the County Judge of Allamakee County, for the erection of county buildings, the contractor's bill for work under the contract, and copy of submission by the County Judge to the people of the question of appropriating the swamp lands for the erection of buildings made Sept. 6th, 1859, which said appropriation was approved by the people at the October election, 1859.

Please to favor the Board of Supervisors with an official opinion respecting the legality of the contract, and particularly the power of the County Judge to enter into a contract at that time for the erection of buildings, at that cost, without first submitting the question of erecting the buildings to a vote of the people; or, in other words, is the county legally bound to pay for buildings erected under that contract.

Also an opinion whether it is the duty of this Board to issue warrants to the contractors for the payment of their bill out of the ordinary county funds (provided the contract be legal), or whether the contractors are limited by that vote to the swamp lands for their pay. You will observe that the submission of appropriation was made to the people after the contract was executed. As a matter of fact there are no swamp land funds in the treasury, nor are there likely to be soon, by which to pay the bills, nor is there any question raised as to the correctness of the bills or the estimates.

Please remit by mail your official opinion on the above points at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

M. HANCOCK,

Chairman Board Supervisors of Allamakee County, Iowa.

WEST UNION, January 29, 1861.

M. Hancock, Esq., Chairman Board Supervisors Allamakee Co.:

SIR—Yours of January 19th, with enclosed contract between the county and Jenkins & Pratt, together with election notice, is at hand. At the time the contract was made the County Judge had the power to enter into a contract for building a court house and jail, and there was no law in force requiring him to submit the proposition to the people of the county. The contract is made in the name of the county and it is bound by it. This question is fully settled by the supreme court in case of *State ex rel Brook vs Napier* 7 Iowa, 425.

2. By act of January 25, 1855, where swamp lands could not be redeemed, counties could apply the proceeds of said lands to the erection of county buildings, provided the question is first submitted to the people. The swamp lands themselves can only be appropriated as provided by the act of 1853. The submission to the people was done after the contract was made, and it formed

no part of the contract, but was done for the purpose of avoiding heavy taxes, and the county is responsible to the contractors without any regard to the swamp lands, as far as I am able to judge from the papers now before me.

Yours respectfully,

MILO MCGLATHERY, District Attorney.

However, a certain effect remained, which, together with the combination of Columbus with Lansing, a bond entered into by their people to erect a court house at "The Point," without expense to the county, and the disaffection of Rossville people resulted in a re-location by a vote of 1,257 for the Point, against 1,231 for Waukon—a majority of 26 votes, and the county records and furniture were immediately removed to that place.

Believing that this combination of circumstances would not operate a second time; the people of Waukon the same year circulated a petition for the removal of the object of controversy to the new building at Waukon, and it was presented to the Board of Supervisors, October 14, 1861, and another election ordered to be held in April, 1862. Again was the ground hotly contested, and again was "The Point" victorious by a majority of 22—that place receiving 1332, against 1310 for Waukon.

Once more, in 1864, Waukon decided to make an effort to regain the seat of justice, and the contest waxed hotter than ever before. At this time there was a project to build a railroad up the valley of Paint Creek, by the Prairie du Chien and Cedar Valley R. R. company, and a great deal of sport was made of this "paper railroad" on the part of Lansing people, who declared it to be an electioneering dodge to make votes for Waukon. In June the Board of Supervisors ordered an election to be held at the time of the general election, November 8th. Again the fight was very close, and when the Board met to canvas the returns, the result was found to depend upon Franklin tp., from which no record of the vote had been received, so the canvass was made without it, giving the Point a majority of 69—1205 for the Point, and 1136 for Waukon, and the matter was carried into the District Court, E. H. Williams, Judge. The Point took a change of venue to Delaware County, and when the decision there was rendered adversely to their interests, appealed to the Supreme Court, by which it was not decided until 1867, when it was adjudged that Waukon was rightfully the county seat, and the records were once more removed to that place, where they have since remained.

Pending this decision, in June, 1866, occurred the attempted removal of the records from Lansing by Sheriff Townsend and a posse of about thirty men from Waukon, which created a great deal of excitement at the time, as well as amusement for those who participated, and has since been a prolific topic of good-natured raillery. After the case had been heard before the Dis-

strict Court for Delaware County, decision was rendered in favor of Waukon, and a writ of mandamus issued, ordering the Board to count the vote of Franklin township—the returns having been obtained—giving Waukon a majority of 23 votes. Whereupon the board appointed Sheriff Townsend as a committee to remove the records, which he proceeded to do. Meantime Lansing had taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, a writ of supersedeas was issued and served upon the Board June 7th, only eight out of the eighteen members accepting such service, however. The Sheriff received no orders countermanding his authority to remove the records, and early on the morning of June 9th the “raid” was made. We copy portions of an account we find in the *Lansing Mirror* of June 12, 1866, omitting severe personal allusions. Some statements were of course somewhat colored to suit the excitement of the occasion, and the local feeling:

“On Saturday morning last, about the hour of eight, the sheriff of Allamakee county, a resident of the village of Waukon, followed by a picked posse of Waukon men, entered the court house at this place and attempted to remove perforce, without a shadow of authority, the county records to the above village. So quietly and stealthily did the band of raiders approach the building that none of the officers were aware of their close proximity until Townsend hurriedly entered and passed from office to office, informing them that he was after the county records, * * and set his gang to cleaning out the several offices, not even giving the officials warning or time to pack up the documents in their possession. Teams were in waiting at the front door of the court house, and in the twinkling of an eye the most important records were loaded up and the teams put in motion for Waukon. Little or no resistance was made by the county officers, with the exception of Treasurer Healey, * * who was assaulted by one of the raiders, a brave officer, who during the late rebellion rose to the position of Colonel. The treasurer repelled the assault, and with his fist wounded the valorous colonel in the short ribs. * * Fifteen minutes had hardly elapsed after the departure of the robbers, until the road leading in the direction of Milton was thronged with our citizens, who were in for a little sport and the recapture of the records.

“The Lansing boys overhauled the teams in the vicinity of Milton. Mr. Darwin Shaw in the meantime had captured a horse near the road, and in hot haste rode into Milton and informed the citizens of that village what was on the tapis. They turned out *en masse*, and when the advance team made its appearance they halted it, and out came the contents of the wagon in less time than it takes to write this sentence. * * Several of the Waukon men showed fight, but they soon came to the conclusion that ‘discretion was the better part of valor,’ and desisted from perpetrating summary punishment upon their pursuers. The

stolen documents were recovered, placed in the Lansing wagons, and returned to their respective offices in the court house at Lansing.

"Cheer after cheer rent the air when the boys returned. They were enthusiastically received by the citizens. Hats were thrown skyward, handkerchiefs were waved, and lager quaffed. Quiet is again restored and the county seat remains at Lansing."

In August, 1868, S. V. Shaw, Israel Bequette, and J. M. Rose published a notice that at the next September session of the Board of Supervisors, a petition would be presented asking that another election be ordered between Lansing and Waukon. The Board met on the first Monday in September, and it was concluded that all the business necessary to be done might be transacted in a short session, as owing to the pressure of "fall work," etc., it was the wish of some of the members to be at home. Accordingly a committee on school tax levy labored a good share of that night to prepare their report, and Tuesday forenoon the remaining business was transacted and the Board adjourned *sine die*, by a vote of 12 to 3, three members being absent. Later in the day the Lansing petitioners put in an appearance, but the Board having adjourned no election could be ordered that year.

Early in the spring of 1869 the contest was reopened and waxed warm from the start. A petition for an election was widely circulated, as was a remonstrance to the same, and each party charged the other with obtaining many illegal signatures. At the June session of the Board, on the *first day*, the petition was presented and referred to a committee, and on the following day the remonstrance appeared and was also referred, and was found to outnumber the petition by 86 names—2122 on the remonstrance and 2036 on the petition. A majority report of the committee was made by D. Dickerson, J. S. Deremo, Jeremiah Leas, and S. F. Goodykoontz, stating their belief that a large number of signers to the petition had also signed the remonstrance, which would swell the majority of the latter over the petition by 150 to 200 names, and therefore recommended that no election be ordered. A minority report by G. Kerndt, S. H. Haines and William Yeoman, was also submitted, representing it as their belief that the petition contained a majority of the names of the legal voters of the county, and that they were in favor of allowing the people to express themselves at the polls. After some close work the minority report was adopted and an election ordered by a vote of ten to eight.

One recourse was left to the Waukon managers, and proceeding to Decorah they laid the matter before Judge M. V. Burdick, who granted an injunction restraining the Board from taking any further steps towards holding such election, until permission should be granted. In the District Court a petition was filed asking for a writ of *certiorari*, commanding the Board to certify to said

Court a record of its proceedings relating to the county seat, which was granted, and a special term appointed for July 7th for a hearing in said case. At the time appointed the case was heard and judgment rendered annulling and setting aside the order of the Board for an election. The defendant appealed, but after the election the previous decision was affirmed, at McGregor. Meanwhile, when the Circuit Court sat, in July, the injunction was dissolved and the election was held as ordered, October 5th, resulting in a majority of 254 for Waukon—1,544 to 1,290.

After this decisive quietus, there was a lull in the county seat war for six years, when, at the June session of the Board, 1875, a petition was presented containing 1,906 names, and another election was duly ordered to be held at the general election in October. During this summer was begun the construction of the Waukon and Mississippi Railroad. Realizing that it was "now or never" with her, Lansing massed her forces for the final conflict, and the campaign was pushed vigorously on both sides, resulting in the largest vote ever cast in the county, and a majority of 340 in favor of Waukon, she receiving 2,145 against 1,805 for Lansing. It is said that the reason for this large vote was the importation of Winneshiek county voters on the west, and Wisconsin voters and river men on the east.

CHAPTER X.

County Buildings; Educational: County School Statistics; Normal Institutes; Religious Organizations; Gospel Pioneers; Statistics of Population, etc.; Assessed Valuations; Political Statistics.

We regret that limited space will prevent our presenting a chapter descriptive of the bridges, dykes and roads of the county. Their history would make an interesting volume of itself, and is necessarily debarred from this work.

Of the buildings, the court house at Waukon was erected during 1859 and 1860, and completed in 1861, by Chas. W. Jenkins and John W. Pratt, to whom the contract was let, in 1859, by the County Judge, George M. Dean. Its cost was \$13,655, of which \$5,000 was contributed by citizens of Waukon. As originally built, the rear portion of the first floor was occupied by a jail, with six cells; but this proved so inadequate for the secure retention of prisoners, and the county officers requiring additional room, it was finally removed altogether, and for the past few years criminals awaiting trial have been sent to the Decorah jail.

Previous to the building of the Court House they were confined in the Clayton County jail at Garnavillo. In 1870 two large

fire-proof vaults were built in the Court House, at an expense of \$2,000 or more, for the use of the Treasurer's and Recorders offices—that of the former being also supplied with a burglar-proof safe, with a Yale time lock. In 1881, similar vaults were put in for the safe keeping of the records in the Auditor's and Clerk's offices. In 1882 the building was repaired throughout, repainted, and is about to be arranged for heating by Ruttan furnaces in the basement.

After the county seat was removed to The Point, in 1861, a Court House was erected there—in the same year—of stone, somewhat smaller than the one at Waukon, and without a jail. It was built by the citizens of Lansing without expense to the county, in accordance with their bond to so do in case the county seat should be located there; but it has not been used for county purposes since 1867. The land was donated by Haney & Houghton and J. M. Rose. Col. Guilbert and Geo. W. Hays were the building committee who prosecuted the work, the total cost of which was not far from \$5,000.

The County Poor Farm comprises the southeast quarter of section 8, Makee township, four miles north by east of Waukon, and was purchased of Joseph Burton, October 22, 1866, for \$4,000. There was a large and substantial frame building on the place, which was built by Mr. Burton in 1856, with hard wood timber and matched siding. It was 29x37 feet, with one L 14x16 and another about 15 feet square. After its purchase by the county it was raised from a story and a half to two full stories in height, and the upper portion finished off.

On the evening of January 23, 1880, this house was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of some \$2,000, as there was no insurance. A temporary building was immediately erected for the accommodation of the inmates until the present substantial brick structure was erected in 1881. It is 38x40 feet, two stories, each ten feet in the clear, with cellars under all, and is heated by furnace in the basement. Its total cost was about \$5,000. Contractors: John Griffin for the wood-work, Samuel Peck for stone and brick-work. It was built from the proceeds of a special tax of one mill on a dollar, voted by the people of the county at the general election of 1880.

In 1874 the question of a special tax, for the purpose of building a county jail, was submitted to the voters of the county, and defeated by an overwhelming vote. In 1880 a similar question was voted down by a majority of 735. In 1881 the question was again submitted, as follows:

“Shall the coupon bonds of the county, in the sum of \$10,000, be issued, upon which to borrow money to be used in erecting a jail in and for said county at the county seat? Said bonds to be issued in denominations of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 each, and to bear interest at the rate of not more than 7 per cent.

per annum, payable annually on the 1st of May of each year; the bonds to be issued of the date of May 1st, 1882. Said bonds to be made to become due: \$2,000 on May 1st, 1883; \$2,000 on May 1st, 1884; \$3,000 on May 1st, 1885, and \$3,000 on May 1st, 1886, and to be payable, principal and interest, at the office of the County Treasurer; and none of said bonds to be sold or exchanged by the county for less than their face value, with all interest accrued on them at the date of sale or exchange. And shall a special tax of one mill on the dollar be levied on the taxable property of the county for the year 1882, and for each succeeding year thereafter until a sufficient sum is raised from said levies to pay said bonds with all accruing interest?"

This proposition was adopted by a majority of 129 votes, and in the spring of 1882 contracts were awarded as follows: Stone-work, brick-work and excavations, to Samuel Peck & Son, for \$3,000; carpenter's work, tinner's work and painting, to A. J. Rodgers, for \$3,000; cell-work, window guards, iron doors, etc., to Diebold Safe and Lock Company, for \$3,400. Afterwards a contract for heating furnace was let to the Ruttan Furnace Company, through A. J. Rodgers, for about \$600. The building is now in course of erection, and promises to be one of the best of its class in Northern Iowa. It is of brick, stone and iron, 74x33 feet in extreme; the jail part will be one-story of 17 feet, with iron roof entirely fire-proof; the part for the sheriff's residence two stories of 10 feet each. The location is on the county square in Waukon, a short distance south of the court house.

EDUCATIONAL.

The early comers into this county were largely from New England and other portions of the east, where good school facilities were enjoyed; and bringing with them their love for and belief in the absolute necessity of education, the establishment of free public schools was one of the first things they looked to after getting comfortably housed in their new home. To Postville we believe belongs the honor of possessing the first public school in the county, established there in the summer of 1848. The first school house was built near Hardin in 1849. In the central portion of the county the first school was undoubtedly that taught by L. W. Hersey, in the winter of 1852 and 1853, in a log cabin built by Deacon Azel Pratt for a dwelling in the fall of 1850. The first public school in Lansing was begun in February, 1853. The first in Waukon in the early winter next following, taught by L. O. Hatch. Previous to this D. D. Doe taught in Makee Township just east of Waukon. Quite early in the fifties, Reuben Smith built a small school house on his place in Yellow River, and employed a teacher to instruct his children, probably admitting those of his neighbors to the benefit of the school also. The first public school in Smith's district was taught by C. T. Granger (now Circuit Judge) in the winter of 1854-5.

An examination of the following figures, compiled from reports of the County Superintendents for various years, will give a better idea of the condition of educational matters in our county than anything else we could here lay before the reader.

In 1867 there were 6,083 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. In 1873, 7,511; in 1875; 7,705; in 1877, 8,450; in 1880, 7,927; in 1881, 7,520, distributed among the various school districts as follows:

DISTRICTS.	Persons bet. 5 & 21 years.	Per cent en- rolled.	Per cent. of attendance.	DISTRICTS	Persons bet. 5 & 21 years.	Per cent en- rolled.	Per cent. of attendance.
1 Center.....	379	52	44	42 Lybrand.....	4	90	75
2 Fairview.....	198	86	46	43 West Grove.....	32	88	47
3 Franklin.....	273	82	60	44 Minert.....	30	90	50
4 Hardin.....	58	86	60	45 Woodland.....	32	62	65
5 French Creek.....	271	67	45	46 Myron.....	28	90	43
6 Hanover.....	192	60	52	47 Empire.....	28	83	50
7 Iowa.....	129	65	18	48 South Grove.....	20	60	58
8 New Albin.....	153	99	54	49 Postville.....	260	95	53
9 Jefferson.....	407	75	54	50 Highland.....	42	62	50
10 Capoli.....	60	66	50	51 Mound City.....	38	100	47
11 Village Creek.....	145	85	58	52 Climax.....	37	65	53
12 Prairie.....	55	73	42	53 Little Point.....	32	71	41
13 Wexford.....	48	71	41	54 St Joseph.....	28	96	52
14 Russell.....	61	90	40	55 Harpers' Ferry.....	76	77	70
15 Laf. Center.....	72	80	51	56 Excelsior.....	54	50	55
16 " No. 7.....	41	71	41	57 Spring Brook.....	30	66	50
17 Lansing No 1.....	749	68	65	58 Paint Rock.....	38	90	40
18 " " 2.....	106	66	50	59 Wheatland.....	64	47	47
19 " " 3.....	86	80	70	60 Harmony.....	49	78	31
20 " " 4.....	65	54	51	61 English Bench.....	57	81	52
21 " " 5.....	50	80	65	62 Clear Creek.....	49	82	65
22 " " 6.....	34	60	60	63 Union.....	32	66	70
23 Linton.....	276	76	45	64 Columbia.....	38	58	55
24 Ludlow.....	403	88	48	65 Eells.....	47	59	61
25 Lycurgus.....	116	68	47	66 No. 2.....	38	84	72
26 Howard.....	65	70	44	67 Pleasant Ridge.....	44	73	66
27 Makee.....	64	70	44	68 South West.....	67	66	32
28 Paulk.....	35	91	62	69 Helming.....	42	70	50
29 Hanson.....	45	66	47	70 West Ridge.....	23	78	55
30 Fan.....	27	100	37	71 Emmet.....	41	73	61
31 Elk.....	41	73	47	72 No. 8.....	34	53	66
32 Waukon.....	470	98	51	73 Dorchester.....	102	69	40
33 Storla.....	30	77	40	74 New Galena.....	44	90	26
34 Ness.....	76	71	37	75 Vosse Vagen.....	84	64	44
35 Cross Roads.....	65	77	54	76 Washington.....	49	82	45
36 Paint.....	56	80	45	77 Waterloo Ridge.....	74	54	45
37 Cherry Mound.....	52	77	45	78 Bergen.....	44	90	61
38 Dahl.....	59	75	84	Monona Junction.....	24	—	—
39 North West.....	55	65	60				
40 Grimesgard.....	62	63	44	For the County.....	7520	74	52
41 Evergreen.....	35	86	77				

In 1851 there were seventy-eight school districts in the county, and one hundred and forty-seven teachers were required to supply all the schools, of whom the nativity was as follows:

	Male	Female
On Atlantic Ocean.....	1	0
Canada.....	3	3
Connecticut.....	1	1
England.....	0	1
Germany.....	2	0
Indiana.....	1	1
Illinois.....	1	3
Iowa.....	18	62
Ireland.....	1	0
Maine.....	0	1
Maryland.....	2	1
Massachusetts.....	1	0
Michigan.....	3	1
Minnesota.....	0	2
Missouri.....	0	2
New York.....	3	5
Nova Scotia.....	0	1
Ohio.....	0	8
Pennsylvania.....	3	1
Tennessee.....	1	0
Vermont.....	1	0
West Virginia.....	0	1
Wisconsin.....	1	11

The following statement shows the more interesting of our county school statistics compared for the years 1873, 1877, and 1881:

	1873	1877	1881
Ungraded schools.....	114	....	122
Graded schools.....	3	....	6
Total No. of schools.....	117	128	128
Average duration in months.....	7.06	6.90	6.90
Teachers employed—males.....	61	86	68
“ “ —females.....	125	161	178
Average monthly compensation—males.....	\$38.88	\$35.12	\$31.66
“ “ —females.....	\$27.59	\$21.60	\$22.56
No. pupils enrolled.....	5502	6326	5413
Total average attendance.....	....	3432	2915
Average cost of tuition per month. per pupil.....	.72	1.37	1.40
No of school houses—frame.....	....	95	95
“ “ brick.....	....	4	4
“ “ stone.....	....	7	10
“ “ log.....	....	22	17
“ “ total.....	117	128	126
Value of school houses.....	\$75,285	\$87,918	\$82,741
Value of apparatus.....	....	\$2,182	\$1,204
Volumes in libraries.....	....	....	19



ANDREW MEYER

EXPENDITURES.
School House Fund.

	1873	1877	1881
Paid for school houses and sites.....	\$5485.90	....	1392.12
Libraries and apparatus.....	281.17	....	2.00
On bonds and interest.....	1481.84	....	335.30
For other purposes.....	....	....	694.96
On hand.....	2049.33	1914.42	668.38
Total.....	\$9298.24	\$7444.05	4092.76

Contingent Fund

	1873.	1877.	1881.
Paid for rent and repairs.....	\$ 1619.49	.....	1820.46
Fuel	2008.81	.....	2183.98
Secretaries and Treasurers.....	793.37	.....	968.50
Records, dictionaries, etc.....	.....	.....	90.05
Insurance, and janitors. ....	.....	.....	651.87
Supplies, brooms, chalk, etc.....	.....	.....	429.12
Other purposes.....	2823.79	.....	1578.84
On hand.....	3012.78	4916.40	2853.47
Total.....	\$10259.24	\$13984.33	\$10576.29

Teachers' Fund.

	1873.	1877.	1881.
Paid teachers.....	\$26111.97	\$30182.67	\$28023.12
Other purposes.....	.....	.....	109.25
On hand.....	10248.52	14638.41	15776.04
Total.....	\$36360.49	\$44821.08	\$43908.41

From the second Tuesday in October, 1880, to the second Tuesday of October, 1881, certificates were issued as follows:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Number receiving professional,.....	5	0
Number receiving first-class.....	13	23
Number receiving second-class,.....	19	51
Number receiving third-class,.....	37	110
Total number of certificates,.....	74	184
Number of applicants rejected.....	16	58
Number of applicants examined,.....	83	230
Number certificates revoked,.....	00	00
Average age of persons receiving certificates,.....	24	21
Number who had no experience,.....	12	25
Number who had taught less than a year,	15	23

In 1877 they were as follows:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Number of first-class,.....	28	30
Number of second-class,	26	68
Number of third-class,.....	2	17
Total number issued,.....	56	115
Applicants rejected,	7	18
Applicants examined,.....	63	133
Average age of persons receiving certificates,.....	25	20
Number certificates revoked,.....	2	0

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

Year.	Where held.	Commencing.	Continuing weeks.	Teachers in attendance.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1868	Waukon.....	July 6	1	27	92	119
1869	Lansing.....	February 1.....	1	41	85	126
	Postville.....	October 25.....	1	30	77	107
1870	Waukon.....	October 17.....	1	38	71	109
1871	Lansing.....	August 28.....	1	22	56	78
1872	Postville.....	August 26.....	1	44	82	126
1873	Waukon	October 6.....	1	42	112	154
1874	Lansing.....	August 10.....	1			32
1875	Waukon.....	August 9.....	4			79
1876	Waukon.....	August 21.....	2	11	58	69
1877	Waukon.....	August 20.....	3	14	32	46
1878	Waukon.....	August 12.....	3			
1879	Waukon.....	August 11.....	3	21	81	102
1880	Waukon.....	August 2.....	4	24	104	128
1881	Waukon.....	August 8.....	4	24	120	144
1882	Waukon.....	August 14.....	3	9	130	139

The county possesses but one private school (aside from the sisters schools at Lansing) of importance, the Waukon Seminary, J. Laughran, principal, for many years a prominent educator of this county. Its report for 1881, was two teachers and forty pupils.

According to the State census of 1875 (the latest available) there were in the county but 271 persons over sixteen years of age who could not read, out of a population of 17,868.

RELIGIOUS.

Among the early settlers of the county were Christian men and women, who brought their religion with them into the wilderness, and were not willing to abandon the public ordinances of the gospel, but in the humble cabin, or the groves—"God's first temples"—they gathered at the summons carried from house to house that "a preacher is coming," and raised the simple hymns of praise, the devout prayers, and listened to the earnest exhortations of the devoted pioneer ministers, who traveled through heat and cold, rain and shine, from settlement to settlement, preaching the gospel, bringing news of the outer world, ministering consolation in the days of trial, burying the dead, and marrying the sons and daughters. The ministers were given a hearty welcome in every home; and in the homes of many settlers, whose rough speech and rugged ways would not indicate that they were of Puritan stock, the missionary found a cordial hospitality that made them indeed oases to him.

The earliest religious services of which we have any knowledge, were held by Rev. Lowrey, a Presbyterian, at the Old Mission in 1835. but there were no settlers in the county then to participate in them.

In 1840, the old Mission was made an appoinment by the Methodists, and was filled 'at stated times' by the Rev. Sidney Wood, whose Circuit was Clayton County, and in 1841, Quarterly Meeting was held there and presided over by the Rev. Alfred Brunson, who came over from Prairie du Chien to do so. These were the first Methodist appointments ever made in the county.

Mr. Brunson died at Prairie du Chien, August 3, 1882, where he had resided since 1866. He was born in Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, February 9, 1793. He first came to Prairie du Chien as a missionary to the Indians in a buggy from Meadville, Pennsylvania, to Galena, and from there in the saddle, and in the pioneer days traveled through the country from the Galena River to Lake Superior, and from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, on horse back in all kinds of weather, preaching the gospel to the settlers and natives.

The first Catholic missionary was Father Thomas Hare, who came in 1851 and established the first permanent church in the county, in Lafayette Township. Further of this influential missionary will be found under the head of Wexford, in the chapter on villages.

Of the other early ministers, we find mention of the following among the remnants of early county records that are still in existence.

On the 27th day of March, 1850, A. M. Eastman produced to the Clerk of the Court his license as a minister of the gospel, of the Congregational Church, obtained and bearing the seal of the Court of the County of Des Moines, and received authority to solemnize marriages.

August 24, 1850, "a certificate was issued to Eldridge Howard, M. G.," authorizing him to solemnize marriages, he presenting a similar certificate from the Clerk of Jackson County, with credentials of the M. E. Church.

Rev. Howard held services in the Post settlement as early as 1848.

July 9, 1851, a similar certificate was granted to Joel Baker, who presented his credentials as an ordained minister of the Baptist church.

In the fall of 1851, D. W. Lyons was a Presbyterian minister in the southern portion of the county; and Alfred Bishop, a preacher of the M. E. Church, performed marriage ceremonies on Yellow River.

Nov. 10, 1851, Ole Peter Peterson presented his certificate as a regular local preacher of the M. E. Church, and was given authority to solemnize marriages.

July 15, 1852, Niels Oleson Brandt presented his certificate of ordination as minister of the gospel of the Lutheran denomination, from Bishop J. L. Arup, of Norway; also certificates of O. L. Clausen, Supt. of Norwegian Lutheran Church of Wisconsin, and the Clerk of Jefferson County, Wis.

Rev. Francis Walsh had charge of the Catholic Church of Lansing and vicinity from about 1852 until the summer of 1863. He is at present at Keewick, Iowa.

In 1852, Rev. E. Howard, before mentioned, preached in Center township, using his own dwelling house for a church. It was a low shanty of only one room, 16x16 feet, and stood on the farm now owned by O. Deremo.

The Methodists organized a class at Postville in December, 1850.

The Rossville Baptist Church was organized Aug. 27, 1853, and J. S. Mitchell was its first Clerk. The first pastor was Rev. J. S. Shofield, since whom the following have ministered unto that charge, viz: Elder Moreland, J. A. Poole, Newell, C. D. Farnsworth, Starr, Frink, Dye, Cooley, and J. M. Wedgwood, the latter until the summer of 1882. The church has no pastor at present, but maintain the prayer meeting, covenant meeting, and Sunday School. The present church membership is sixty-five. They have a good church building, erected in 1861; and had a parsonage until quite recently they disposed of it. N. E. Brace is Deacon at present, and N. Mitchell, Clerk.

The Lansing Congregational Church was organized in April, 1854.

The Waukon Baptist Church was organized June 17, 1854, on Makee Ridge.

The Waukon M. E. Church was organized the same year, 1854.

The Waukon Catholic Church was established, northwest of that town, about the year 1855.

The German Presbyterian Church of Waukon (now of Ludlow,) organized Aug. 11, 1856.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Waukon, in 1857.

The Mount Hope Presbyterian Church, of Union City Township, was organized by Rev. Joseph Adams and J. W. Crawford, in June, 1858. It was supplied in its earlier years by Dr. A. H. Houghton, of Lansing; and by Rev. Frothingham (then of Caledonia, Minnesota, we believe), and Rev. Herndon.

The German Zion Evangelical Church of Columbus Ridge, is a flourishing organization. In July, 1873, they dedicated a fine new frame church, costing \$1,000, and all paid for. Rev. L. Schuerer was pastor of the church at that time.

There are four Norwegian Lutheran Churches in the county, of which two are in Paint Creek, one in Lansing, and one at Fagrie Prairie. In 1877, the latest statistics we have at hand, they

comprised a total membership of 998, of which east Paint Creek church had 423, west Paint Creek church 433, Lansing 61, and Fargrie Prairie 81.

The Lycurgus Catholic Church, on Lansing Ridge, is also a large and flourishing body, under the charge of Father Slattery. They have possessed a large stone church for many years, which was greatly enlarged by an addition erected, we believe, in 1879, or 1880.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, ETC.

The population of Allamakee County at different periods since its organization has been as follows:

1819.....	227
1850.....	777
1851.....	1300
1852.....	2000
1854.....	4266
1856.....	7709
1859.....	10843
1860.....	12237
1863.....	13465
1865.....	13957
1867.....	16003
1869.....	16766
1870.....	17868
1873.....	18304
1875.....	19168
1880.....	19791

By townships its population was:

TOWNSHIP OR TOWN.	1860	1867	1870	1875	1880
Center.....	620	892	1048	1184	1080
Fairview.....	270	586	630	492	558
Franklin.....	752	794	850	846	898
French Creek.....	436	668	791	751	761
Hanover.....	355	442	550	531	602
Iowa.....	164	284	347	683	787
Jefferson.....	1020	1053	1015	971	1135
Lafayette.....	814	1024	1120	1250	1161
Lansing (including town).....	1197	2443	2519	3144	2723
Lansing (town).....	.....	1537	1755	2280	1811
Linton.....	660	476	712	786	743
Ludlow.....	638	773	1038	1015	1001
Makee (including Waukon).....	1425	1624	1784	1813	2205
Waukon.....	.....	.....	871	809	1350
Paint Creek.....	859	1108	1141	1120	1158
Post (including Postville).....	765	1007	1223	1531	1550
Postville.....	.....	.....	.....	712	732
Taylor.....	806	915	863	932	876
Union City.....	334	425	578	405	680
Union Prairie.....	726	865	912	854	1017
Waterloo.....	406	624	747	860	856
Total.....	12237	16003	17868	19168	19791

NATIVITY OF POPULATION.

	1870	1875
Number born in Iowa,.....	6,774	8,654
Born in United States but not in Iowa,.....	4,991	4,685
Born in foreign countries,.....	6,103	4,959
Born of foreign parentage,.....	11,800	6,548
Whose father only was foreign born.....	667	306
Whose mother only was foreign born.....	332	120

The following figures are interesting for comparison:

	1867	1875
Number of dwellings,.....	2,762	3,339
Number of voters,.....	3,081	3,653
Number of militia,.....	1,998	2,366
Foreigners not naturalized,.....	493	329

In 1857 the number of miles of railroad in operation was 5, in 1872 it was 41, and in 1880 it was 65.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

Year	Lands and Town Lots	Personal Property	Railroad Property	Total Value
1867	\$1,781,368	\$701,231	\$	\$2,482,599
1875	1,997,307	580,311	155,583	2,733,202
1880	2,347,970	620,943	169,197	3,138,110

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

August 5, 1850, the County first voted on the Governorship, since when the votes have been as follows:

Year.					Total Vote
1850	Stephen Hempstead.....	30	J. L. Thompson.....	27	57
1854	James W. Grimes.....	299	Curtis Bates.....	197	496
1857	Ralph P. Lowe.....	543	B. M. Samuels.....	574	1117
1859	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	743	A. C. Dodge.....	1025	1768
1861	Samuel J. Kirkwook.....	955	W. H. Merritt.....	990	1945
1863	Wm. M. Stone.....	997	J. M. Tuttle.....	1343	2340
1865	Wm. M. Stone.....	1004	T. H. Benton, Jr.....	1290	2294
1867	Samuel Merrill.....	1216	C. Mason.....	1307	2523
1869	Samuel Merrill.....	1485	G. Gillaspy.....	1435	2920
1871	Cyrus C. Carpenter.....	1257	J. C. Knapp.....	1363	2620
1873	Cyrus C. Carpenter.....	1049	J. G. Vale.....	1536	2585
1875	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	1833	Shepard Leffler.....	2157	3994
1877	John H. Gear.....	1547	John P. Irish.....	1540	3196

(Scattering, 1875, 4, 1877, 109).
1879—J. H. Gear, 1795, H. H. Trimble, 1584; Daniel Campbell, 206; scattering, 2—total vote, 3587.
1881—Buren R. Sherman, 1355; L. G. Kinne, 1258; D. M. Clark, 254—total vote, 2867.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

Allamakee County first voted for Presidential candidates in November, 1852. The vote at the several elections has been as follows:

1852	Scott	142	Pierce	123	.....	.....
1856	Fremont.....	630	Buchanan.....	500	Fillmore.....	28
*1860	Lincoln.....	1185	Douglas.....	1151	Bell.....	9
1864	Lincoln.....	1337	McClellan.....	1363	.....	.....
1868	Grant	1543	Seymour	1403	.....	.....
1872	Grant	1455	Greeley.....	1384	.....	.....
1876	Hayes.....	1709	Tilden	1646	Cooper	39
1880	Garfield	1833	Hancock.....	1531	Weaver	332

*Breckenridge, 5.

CHAPTER XI.

War Record; Allamakee County Volunteers; Fifth, Twelfth and Twenty-Seventh Infantry; First, Sixth and Ninth Cavalry; Outline of Operations; Volunteer Roster of Allamakee County.

The principal regiments of Iowa State troops in which Allamakee County volunteers served, were the 5th, 12th and 27th Infantry, and the 1st, 6th, and 9th Cavalry. A brief outline of their operations is given below.

The Fifth Regiment was mustered into the service in July, 1861, at Burlington, whence it went to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, in August, and spent the fall and most of the winter at various points in Missouri. In February, 1862, it was sent southward, and took part in the operations at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Champion Hills, and Mission Ridge. At the expiration of its three years' term of service it was disbanded, the veterans being transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

The Twelfth Regiment was organized at Camp Union, Dubuque, in October and November, 1861, mustered into the service November 25, 1861, and shortly after went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where it remained until January 27, 1862, when it were ordered south. It immediately went to the front, under General Grant, with the force that caused the evacuation of Ft. Henry, and thence to Ft. Donelson where it was the first time in action, February 12, 13 and 14, 1862. In the first day's fight at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, they were allowed to be surrounded, having had no orders to fall back, and after several hours desperate fighting were obliged to surrender, at 6 o'clock p. m., 16 men being killed and 98 wounded, among the latter being Col. Woods, severely. About

400 were captured, and remained over six months in rebel prisons before they were paroled. Those who were not captured were immediately reorganized as Companies E and K of the "Union Brigade," and took a prominent part in the siege of Corinth, and in the battle of Corinth, in October following. About the first of April, 1863, the Regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, and immediately reported to General Grant in the field near Vicksburg. On December 25th, 1863, the regiment reenlisted as veterans, and served until mustered out January 18, 1866, at Memphis, when they were ordered to Davenport for final pay and discharge, January 25th. The regiment participated in twenty-five engagements, viz: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Jackson (siege and capture), Brandon, White River, Tupelo, Nashville, Brentwood Hills, Spanish Fort, besides twelve skirmishes at different dates. It was under fire 112 days, and marched 2,670 miles. Total miles traveled, 13,809. The total number of casualties was 582, of which 95 were killed in action or mortally wounded, 217 died of disease, 22 died of disease caused by wounds, 247 discharged for disability and wounds, and one dismissal.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment was mustered into service at Camp Franklin, Dubuque, October 3, 1862. Companies A, B and I were largely recruited in this county. The regiment was first ordered into Northern Minnesota to superintend the payment of friendly Indians in that region, and thence to Cairo, Ill., thence to Mississippi, thence to Tennessee, thence into Arkansas, doing duty most of the year 1863 as provost guards, train guards and picket guards, except in September, when it assisted in the capture of Little Rock. March 10, 1864, the regiment moved from Vicksburg to take part in the Red River expedition, and assisted in the capture of Fort De Russey, March 14. At Pleasant Hill, April 9, the regiment came out with the following casualties: Killed in action, 4; wounded, 70; missing, 14. In October and November, 1864, was in pursuit of Price through Missouri, and thence moved to Nashville, Tenn. Thence in February and March, 1865, to Cairo, New Orleans, and into Alabama, participating in the capture of Mobile, and in July to Vicksburg, St. Louis, and Clinton, Ia., where they were mustered out August 7, 1865, having marched over 3,000 miles, and traveled by steamboat and rail over 10,000 miles. Its principal engagements were in the Red River expedition—Pleasant Hill and Old Oaks—Ditch Bayou, Ark., Cane Creek, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, and Fort Blakely.

Of the service performed by the cavalry it is difficult to give a connected sketch, so much of it being by detached companies. The First Regiment operated in Missouri and Arkansas during 1862, doing good service against Quantrell and other guerrillas, and participating in the battles of Clear Creek, Prairie Grove, etc. During 1863 it was engaged in hot work in Arkansas a great deal

of the time, making an excellent record. In 1864 the veterans were in Arkansas and Missouri, constantly scouting and skirmishing with guerrilla bands, participating in the campaign against Price and the battle at Boonville. In 1865 the regiment operated against Forrest in Tennessee and Mississippi, and went to Texas that summer. On the 19th of February, 1866, they left Austin, Texas, for Davenport, where they were discharged and paid off, in March.

The Sixth Cavalry was mustered in at Davenport early in 1863, and participated in several campaigns under Gen. Sully against the Indians in Dakota. They were mustered out at Sioux City October 17, 1865.

The Ninth was mustered in November 30, 1863, at Davenport, and proceeded to St. Louis, where it remained until May, 1864, when it was transported to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., and the remainder of that year performed scouting, foraging and garrison service in that vicinity, with frequent engagements with guerrilla bands. The service during 1865 was similar, until the cessation of hostilities, when the companies were assigned stations at various points. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., in February, 1866.

The total number of men furnished by Allamakee county during the war was about eight hundred, or two hundred more than her quota. A complete list of them it is impossible to prepare at this day. The following is as nearly full and correct a roster as we have been able to make it from a thorough search of the Adjutant General's reports, and consultation with those best posted in the matter. It numbers 805, but contains some repetitions because of the transfer of some men from one organization to another, and possibly contains a few names that belong to other counties. On the other hand, there are numerous omissions that cannot be supplied from any records we can obtain:

VOLUNTEER ROSTER OF ALAMAKEE COUNTY.

[Abbreviation:—*d*, died; *k*, killed; *pro*, promoted.]

THIRD INFANTRY.

Co. C.—May, 1861.

Wm. S. Orr, *k*, Atlantic, July 21, '64. Hiram L. Wait.

Geo. W. Smith.

Jas Fulton, *d*, Macon, Ga, Sept. 29, '62.

Reuben Dinger, *d*, March, '64.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Co. I.

Richard Barrett.

Co. K.

Geo. H. Stevens, Capt., *d*, Port Hud- E. B. Bascom, Capt.

son. '63.

Stephen W. Smith, 2nd Lieut., *k*, at

Chas. A. Comstock, Capt.

Iuka, '62.

Samuel A. Cooper.
 Davis Googins.
 J. S. Gardner, k, Vicksburg.
 C. E. Walrath.
 W. W. Woodmansee.
 J. W. Austin.
 A. B. Travis.
 Cyrus Miner.
 Christian Bartshe.
 Louis Brewer.
 C. G. Beeler.
 G. W. Botsford.
 C. M. Chery.
 J. W. Cowles.
 Henry Papka, d, Jefferson City.
 Henry Pope.
 Nathaniel Philbrick.
 Wm. T. Powell.
 M. D. Rublee.
 Chas. H. Lercreuce.
 H. D. Spaulding.
 J. Sheidecker, k, Iuka, '62.
 S. C. Thomas.
 Henry Fry.
 W. Presho.
 J. A. Fosdick.
 Jacob Ryder.

Nelson Clark.
 Chas V. Clark, d, Dec. 29, '63.
 David Dewey.
 S. H. Davis.
 Homer Ellis, k, Iuka, '62.
 John W. Holly.
 J. W. Hudson.
 Joel C. Hall.
 John J. Caugh.
 Nicholas Klees.
 Paul M. Krohn.
 W. E. Lytle, d, Iuka, '62.
 Jas. W. Manson, d, Memphis, '64.
 A. J. Oyle.
 M. T. Sparks.
 Wm. F. Stirts, k, Champion Hill, '63.
 Michael Shindler.
 John W. Smith.
 Andrew Soll.
 David D. Terrill.
 Newton E. Terrill.
 Edwin Taylor.
 J. Wampler, d, Otterville, Mo.
 Wm. E. Gardner.
 C. G. Beeles.
 Chas. Rannish.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Co. E.

Franz Warner.

Co. H.

J. W. Phillips, Capt.

Edward Ryan,
 Hans Simenson,
 Wm. A. Bentley,
 Elias Randall,
 Hugh K. Phillips,
 Franklin Morgan,
 Hiram Clark, d. Oct., '63.

Samuel Barr,
 Joseph Lamont,
 Jacob Olesen,
 Garret Purcell,
 James S. Smith,
 L. W. Green,
 James M. Barr,

Co. I.

John S. Mather,
 Squire Mather,

George S. Rice.
 John Gemmell, d. Miss., '63.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Co. C.

W. C. Earle, Capt., Col. 71st A. D. Elias Repp,
 Lyman H. Merrill, 1st Lieut., d. rebel Daniel Harbaugh, d Macon, Oct. 18, '62.
 prison., Montgomery, May 29, 1862. J. P. Jackson, 1st Lieut.
 J. H. Borger, 1st. Lieut. Watson R. Hanscom, Captain.
 John D. Cole, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut. Hubbard Goodrich,
 Vet. R. C. Frank E. Hancock, d. Annapolis, Oct.
 J. D. Spaulding, 27, '62.
 Stephen Thibodo, Adam Decker,
 John Upstrom, Cornelius Denny,
 George Ibach, John Dowling,
 Wm. P. Winter, Isaac Edwards,
 Elisha J. White, Matthias Englehorn,
 George Bailey, George Ettle,
 L. D. Bearce, John Feidt,

J. B. Beisel, d. '65.
 Wesley B. Bort,
 Madison J. Roe, d. Macon, '62,
 H. R. Andrews,
 O. F. Adams,
 Gustavus Brock,
 John L. Bryant, d. Macon, '62.
 Josiah H. Butts,
 George Calico, d. St. Louis, '62.
 L. B. Churchill,
 Henry Jones,
 Charles King, d. Macon, '62,
 Frank Klees,
 Henry Kuck, d. Macon, '62.
 Hans Knudtson,
 Aslak Larsen,
 August Lene, k. Tupelo, '64.
 Edward Lewis,
 Wm. F. Maynard, d. Vicksburg, 63,
 Hugh McCabe,
 Frank Mc Kay,
 Bryan McGuire,
 Jasper J. Miner, d. St. Louis, '61,
 Frederick Monk,
 Alonzo Noyes,
 Charles H. Noyes, d. Macon. '62.
 Joseph Scott, d. St. Louis, '61,
 Joseph Starts,
 John J. Stillman, k. Donelson Feb 13, 1862.
 Knud Thronsen, d. Atlanta, '62.
 Jesse Thayer,
 Robert Wampler,
 Isaac Woodmansee,
 William M. White, d. Macon, '62.
 Edwin W. Wood.
 Stephen Wood,
 C. Clevens, d. Macon, '62,
 Geo. Candee,
 Erick Erickson,
 Kensel Larson,
 James McDonald,
 Francis A. Winter, k. Tupelo, '64,
 Rufus B. Winter,
 A. L. Barnhart, d. Memphis '64.
 Horatio Birnum,
 Oviatt D. Burlingame,
 Merrit J. Burt,
 B. Oleson,
 Levi Plank,

Henry S. Fry,
 B. Ferguson,
 D. F. Goodykoontz,
 Hiram Hawkins,
 John Hughes,
 I. B. S. Isted
 D. P. Jennings,
 Ole Olesen,
 Charles C. Ogan,
 Edwin R. Perry, d. Annapolis, Nov. 20, '62.
 James W. Patterson, d. Memphis, '64.
 Ira E. Peck, d. Macon, '62.
 Simeon Peck, d. Macon, '62.
 Charles E. Rowe,
 Al J. Rogers, Sergeant-Major.
 Charles Russell.
 Thomas Stack, d. St. Louis, 62.
 Richard B. Sargent,
 Carson Smith,
 John Sohn, d. Paducah, '62.
 Peter Sjodin,
 Richard Schiffhauer.
 William Steeker,
 Robert Bathen,
 Samuel Kieven, d. Macon, 62.
 John Olse n,
 James McClintock,
 W. F. Sanner,
 Thomas Dowling,
 R. G. Pratt,
 C. S. Smith,
 A. K. Bort,
 Edwin T. Greenup, d. Memphis, '64.
 Stephen H. Greenup.
 Lawrence Hannon, d. Cairo, '64,
 Knud Iverson,
 George F. Nye, d. Nov. 16, '63.
 M. H. Pratt,
 Jacob Beisel,
 P. Bowe,
 Wm. L. Bailey,
 Jo H. Huestis,
 Hans Knudson,
 Ansel E. Mann,
 Orin E. Peck, d. Memphis, '64,
 John P. Peck.
 Lewis Johnson.
 F. H. Bartlett,

Co. C.

A. C. Bushnell,
 D. W. Reed, Major 12th Regt.
 Jacob M. Husted, d. Memphis, '64.

A. L. Brown,
 John McElvain.
 D. Shuburne.

Co. F.

Abram S. Heitcher,

Co. G.

S. M. N. Fladmark.

Co. I.

John Devine.

John W. Miller, d. Memphis, '64.

*Co. K.*John Turlton
Henry C. Merriam,
Daniel Fagan.Frank Keizer
Isaac Mickey,
Henry Waldruff.*Co. not Given*

D. A. Walcott, d. Taladego '65.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

James I Gilbert, Colonel.
Charles A. Comstock, Adjutant.
David N. Bordwell, Chaplain.P. J. Harrington, Sergt-Major.
Darius C. Mather, Fife-Major.*Co. A.*

A. M. Haslip, Captain, d. Montgomery July 3, '65.	James A Lyons, 2d Lieut.
Jedediah N. Granger, 1st Lieut., Capt.	C. S. Richardson, d. Jackson, Tenn., April 12, '63.
Wm. H. Tuttle,	Wm Crane
W. D. Harden, 2d Lieut.	James W Blacker
Reuben K. Hall	Hezekiah Biggs
Charles O. Thompson	C J Bishop
James Patterson, d Jackson, Tenn. '63	Albert N Bond
Charles M Bailey,	James Briar
John W. Pratt, 1st Lieut.,	Henry Baker
Austin Kimberly,	E C Ballard
James D. Maltbie,	Elisha Cuney
Thomas McLenan	Alex F Cooksey d Memphis '64
F B R Kussell, d. Tupelo, '64.	Charles N Colburn
John J Beedy.	Wm S Connor, k Yellow Bayou '64
Allen Blanchard	Daniel Cole
Truman Stoddard,	John Chapman
George W. Allen,	Reuben Daniels
O C Adams, d. Cairo '63.	S G Dodge
John D. Adams, d. Cairo, '62.	T B Douglas
Wm. Barnoble,	Joseph Damon
Samuel Dotson, d. Cairo '62.	Warren Baird, d Little Rock '63
Richard Gates	John Pixley
Lucius Green	W S Raymond
D. Gardner	E B Raymond
Washington Gill	Charles Rumph, Lieut. A D
Henry Hill	Romain Ryder
Hiram Hawkins	John E Randall
J Y Hawthorn	Ezra W Reed
Wm Hawthorn	George W Sherman
Wm V Ingalls	Alonzo D Stiles
Melvin E Mann	Daniel H Shaff
C C Marston, d Jackson. Tenn, '64	Wm B Slick
W H Morrison	Wm Shroda
C McMullen	L M Schriber
Linus Maxam	Charles W Schriber
Milton D Miller, d Memphis, '64	Wm Shortreed
C F Mitchell	E M Stephens
Wm J M ller	Joseph B Smith
Wm T Merrian k Old Town Creek '64	Wm A Stewart
Jas W McClasky, d Memphis '65	W H Thornburg
Meredith McGee	Geo W Topliff, d Jackson, Tenn, '63

Jas R Newcomb
 Wm Niblock
 Hiram Ogg
 James Osborn, d Memphis, '64
 Jefferson Osborne, d Dubuque '62
 A J Patterson
 Junius Patterson, d Memphis '63
 G B Pratt, d April 17 '65.
 Wm J Savoie, d Red River, '64

Alonzo Thornton
 Jefferson P Thorp, d Vicksburg '64
 David R Walker
 Wm Wheeler d Prairie du Chien, '65
 Charles Cole d Memphis '64
 Lemuel Pratt
 Wm H Crouch
 Edward Conner
 Elijah Perry, d Memphis, '64

Co. B.

S. W. Hemenway Capt.
 Theo. Groezinger, 1st Lt.
 Samuel O. Smith, 2d Lt., Capt.
 Robt. H. Williams.
 Robt. Baender.
 J. T. Robinson.
 John Corell, 1st Lt.
 Julius Nelson.
 Levi Donnor, d, Wis., Nov., '63.
 J. D. Harrington.
 Roan C. May.
 Jas. Ruth, Capt. Co. F. 6th Cav.
 Wm. J. Hutson, 2d Lt.
 Geo. W. Griswold, d, Wis., Jan., '65.
 G. W. Hartshorn.
 John Dignan.
 Robt. Pennel.
 Ole Anderson.
 T. A. Anderson.
 John Alcorn.
 Isaac Alcorn.
 Wm. Bates.
 S. W. Bates.
 G. Berdell, d, Jackson, Tenn.
 N. Betsinger.
 H. Botsford.
 Dason Barnes, d, Jan., '63.
 Wm. Burnham.
 Jas. H. May.
 A. B. Marshall.
 George Melton.
 John S. Monk.
 John Moyer, d, at Memphis, '63.
 R. D. McKnight.
 C. H. Maxwell.
 Nelson Milks, d, Memphis, '64.
 John Myers.
 D. Obert.
 Peter Oleson.
 Edmund Peacock.
 Walter J. Pfaff.
 A. Peterson, d, Nashville, '64.
 Milton T. Reed, d, Jackson, Tenn, '63.
 Emik Roese.
 Wm. Roese.
 Richard Roese.
 P. Ruprecht.
 Phineas Smith.
 S. Skjursen.

Elisha Bennett.
 George Burgess.
 W. G. Coppernoll.
 Peter Conner, d, Memphis, '64.
 George Cornwall.
 Stephen Dobbs.
 C. R. Dodds.
 Frisbie Davis.
 Augustus Eck.
 Joseph Green.
 John Ginther.
 Geo. B. Goble.
 Richard Griffin.
 Peter Griffin.
 E. J. Hutson, d, Jackson, Tenn., '63.
 N. D. Hutson.
 H. P. Harding, d, Ft. Snelling, Dec '63
 John Hermanson.
 S. J. Hartshorn.
 Joseph Hawes.
 Pulaski Hughes.
 Hans Hanson, d, Cairo, Dec., '62.
 Thos. B. Hall.
 Robt. S. Jackson.
 John Kohr.
 Jas. Langford.
 George McKee.
 John Syres.
 Andrew Soderstrom.
 John Strohm,
 Wm. S. Sims, 2d Lt., d, Aug., '65.
 John Pharp.
 Isaac Wightman.
 Wm. H. Harrison.
 Franklin Melton.
 J. W. Osgood, d, Bayou Cotille Apr '64
 Geo. H. Rose.
 C. W. Sells, d, Jeff. Barracks, '64.
 Daniel H. Wolcott.
 Ole G. Anderson.
 E. Churchill.
 John Churchill, d, Memphis, '64.
 William Dubois.
 Job Ellsworth, d, Memphis, '64.
 Peter Hector.
 Francis B. Hale, d, Memphis, '64.
 Andrew Hector.
 Wm. E. Jackson.
 J. Nielson, d, Memphis, '64.

Chris. Schneider.
 Fred Schulze.
 Wm. Schulze.
 Emil Stangier.
 H. Strong, d, Lansing, Jan., '64.
 William Strong.
 F. F. Sturtevant.
 Wilhelm Schmidt.
 John Brannan.
 Erick Iverson

Alden E. Wolcott.
 James Barnes.

Warren Clough.
 M. N. Hancock.

Harvey Sargent.

Walter F. Rich.
 E. S. Stockwell.

Geo. R. Miller, Capt.
 Edwin A. Sherburn, 1st Lieut., Capt.
 Thos. B. Wiley
 James Bryson
 J. H. Boorn
 Henry Geesen
 S. W. Moody, d, Memphis, '62
 Frank Holman
 E. Gillett
 Jesse Burgess
 Jackson McClintock
 Jared Brown, d, Jackson, Tenn., '63
 A. E. Colegrove
 Thos. W. David
 Geo. Harvey
 Seth Craig
 Michael Casey
 Elias Dubes
 Harvey Eells
 Tiffany Eells, d, Jackson, '63
 Daniel Eells
 J. S. Fuller
 Chris. Fossum
 Henry Gast
 L. Haskell, d, Jackson, Tenn., '63
 P. Hulverson
 Hans Johnson
 J. S. Mitchell
 A. McClintock
 J. G. Moore, d, Jackson, Tenn., '63
 J. L. Mattock
 E. McClintock
 J. F. Oglevie
 A. B. Conner
 H. H. Pettit
 W. J. Pardee, k, Pleasant Hill, '64

Oscar Obert, d, La., '64.
 John A. Peterson.
 T. Roonsburg, d, Columbus, Ky., '64.
 M. Anderson.
 Aretus W. Butler.
 Wm. E. Gardner.
 Amon Iverson.
 Thomas C. Medary.
 Frederick Price.
 Perry Reed, d, Louisville, '65

Co. C.

Wm. Barnes.

Co. E.

W. R. Reed.

Co. F.

Alex Wandle.

Co. H.

C. M. Stockwell.

Co. I.

Frank H. Robbins, 2d Lieut.
 John A. Pool
 Martin Battle
 Lewis S. Beall
 Alex Bryson
 Jas. Beall, d, Columbus, Ky., '64
 Henry Case
 Calvin H. Beall, d—
 Chas. Beeumer, d, Jackson, Tenn., '63
 Solomon Babesck
 J. N. Barlow
 T. J. Coffman
 Samuel Craig, k, Pleasant Hill, La.
 Gardner Clough
 Jas. H. Coffman
 Wm. T. Stull
 James Stanley, d, Memphis, '63
 David M. Scott
 Jas. Skipworth
 A. Sawvell
 Alfred Smith
 Daniel Tracy
 A. Tannehill, d Jeff Barracks, '65
 C. N. Wheeler
 Geo. Watkins
 A. P. Beeman, d, April 3, '64
 Frank Clark
 Jas. McClintock
 Robt E. Noble
 H. L. Lewis, k, Old Town Creek, '64
 David Dial
 Lorenz Poesch
 L. W. Scott
 Lewis Lewis
 Daniel H. Wolcott
 Alden E. Wolcott

J. N. Pettit
 L. A. Powell, d, Jackson. '63
 E. Peabody, d, Jackson. '63
 J. Pinkerton, d, Memphis, '62

Peter Lewis
 S. S. Robinson
 J. Henry Robbins, d, Davenport, '64
 Oliver A. Ross

Co. K

Chas. T. Granger, Capt
 Theo. C. Granger

Asa Bradway
 H. M. Harris

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Co. A.

Jerome Callahan
 A. Granaham

Richard Hardy.
 Neil McCaffrey

FIRST CAVALRY.

Co. A.

Byron Pettit, d, Memphis, '64.

Co. K.

Thos. H. Barnes, 1st Lieut., Capt.
 James Russell, 2d Lieut., Capt.
 Jas. Chambers
 A. J. Case
 W. W. Carpenter, 1st Lieut.
 Alex. Graham
 Chas. A. Granger
 Samuel Jameson.
 Alex. McClasky
 D. M. Minert
 Samuel Harris
 E. W. Hurlbut
 Geo. Lewis.
 Frank Pease
 Lewis Reid
 H. O. Burger
 John Douglass
 D. T. Durbon
 Hiram H. Mayne
 Leonidas Ogg
 Chas. E. Roe
 C. A. Robey
 Elias Reynolds
 B. G. Stanley
 Allison Adams, d, Little Rock, '64
 John Post, d, Postville
 Peter Chambers
 Geo. McClasky
 John Crawford
 Cornelius Miller
 J. W. Kinsley
 Washington McNutt
 Wm. H. Saucer

Jas. Wood, d Forsyth. Mo., '63
 John Israel
 Chas Anderson
 E. E. Collins
 Daniel Cheadle, d, on way home
 Barron Edwards
 Robt E. Granger, k, Arkansas, '63
 Morris Granger
 John L. Gardner
 J. M. Truman
 John A. Bailey
 C. G. Carpenter, k, Centralia, '64
 D. P. Jennings
 B. B. Rathburne
 Hiram Hackenburg
 F. J. Howard
 Geo. M. Joslyn, d, Little Rock, '64
 Geo. K. Masiker
 Jesse B. Shelhamer
 Jesse Thayer
 Walter H. Wheeler, d, Little Rock, '64
 Wm. Servoss, d, Helena, Ark., '64
 Geo. Ehl, d, Little Rock, '64
 Albert Burgess, k, Austin, Tex., '65
 Stephen Harris
 Moses Bollman
 Jas. Lyons (2d Lt. Co. A. 27th Inf)
 Albert Lyons
 ——— Filley
 Geo. Robinson
 Palmer Dobson
 Samuel Stillions

Co. M.

Francis A. Doray

John M. Smith

Company Unknown.

John Blein

Chas. P. Crocker.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Co. F.

Scott Shattuck, Capt.
 Jas. Ruth, 1st Lt., Capt.
 A. H. McKallor, 2d Lt.
 Samuel C. Gibbs.
 S. S. Farnham.
 Andrew Baldwin.
 Henry A. Post.
 M. V. Beede.
 Edward Ruth.
 Patrick Downes.
 Wm. Fitzgerald.
 S. C. Marsh.
 Fred Legler, d, Dakota, '64.
 Samuel C. Carr.
 L. Callendar.
 George Echsten.
 John Ehnes.
 Patrick Ford.
 F. F. Gilman.
 Patrick Healy.
 Ben. Howard.
 Alfred Jarvis.
 Christopher Potter.
 J. R. Pritchard.
 Chas. H. Raymond.
 Anton Steimer.
 Lewis Speicher.
 C. M. D. Wagner, k, White Stone,
 Dakota, '63.
 John Williamson.
 J. Mobley.
 George Bellows.
 Leander Ferris.
 John Bones.
 Wm. J. Ruth.

A. M. Kaufman.
 Chr. Dundee, d, Dakota, '65.
 E. A. Allen.
 John T. Beetem
 Chas. L. Beetem
 Rush Bellows
 Chas. H. Bellows
 H. E. Braymin
 D. A. Blake, d, Dakota, '65.
 A. J. Butts
 Jas. S. Bingay
 Jas. U. Baker
 Hiram Booth
 John Ki'llay
 George W. Miller
 M. McFadden
 Chas. Merrill.
 Wm. Maxwell.
 Wm. Monk.
 Andre Oleson.
 John F. Pitt
 Philip I. Pierce.
 Joseph H. Strain
 W. H. Sammon
 L. P. Stillman
 John Toole
 Jas. Thompson
 S. Eells, d, Davenport, '62
 R. Wier, d, Davenport, '62
 A. Burgess, d, Dakota
 Joseph Hartley
 John Hartley
 John Ruth, d, Dakota, '65
 J. Mobley.

Co. K.

Elijah O. Esty.

Co. Unknown.

Wm. Cowen.
 Thos. H. Dodd
 Hardin Jarvis
 Robert Winn, d, Dakota

Chauncey McCoy
 James H. Milks
 Job D. Milks

NINTH CAVALRY.

Co. E.

George M. Dean, Capt
 Albert H. Peck, 2d Lt., 1st Lt
 Grandison Able
 John Griffin
 J. K. Rinehart
 Simeon Smith, d, Duvall's Bluff, '62
 Jas. W. Smith
 John T. Rinehart
 Gideon Franklin, d, Austin, Ark., '64

Carl Schultze, d, Jefferson Barracks,
 '64
 Daniel Sires
 John Stillions, d, Duvall's Bluff, '64
 John W. Smith
 Aaron Scranton, d, St. Louis, '64.
 O. Van Valkenburg
 Wm. H. Williams
 David G. Wilson, d, St. Louis, 64(?)



Thos. G. Barnes

Philip Bailey	Henry Wilson
Jesse F. Becker	Edward Ryan
F. E. Clough	Henry B. Able
J. K. Engelhorn	Joseph Kappes
George C. Halsey	Chas. Williamson
Orin C. Halsey	———— Dagle
George Hackenburg	———— Dagle
Neils Knudtson	George J. Pettit
John H. Kinning, d, Duvall's Bluff	D. B. Roderick
'64	Samuel L. Rush
Adam Lingerfelt	Russell K. Ross
J. A. Morehead	Simon Simonson, d, Austin, '64
Nelson B. Mann	Louis Schultze

Co. F.

Samuel J. Davis, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.	H. Ingebritson (dec'd)
Geo. R. Peacock	Peter D. Hanser
Peter Banks	T. Johnson, d, Little Rock, '65
Geo. W. Barker, d, St. Louis, '64	Geo. W. Krohn
Ono Clark	W. W. Lampman, d, St. Louis, '64
Philip Cullens	Michael Mahony
Josiah Curran	Harmon Martin
Thos. Carey	John Nelson
Orin Deremo	Tollef Oleson, Sr.
T. Engebretson	Tollef Oleson, Jr., d, Duvall's Bluff, '64
John P. Quinlan	Frank Peterson
Thomas Hall	

Co. Unknown.

John V. Hazlett	Hans Anderson, d, Keokuk, '64
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ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST

Co. I.

A. R. Prescott (pro 2d Lt., Co. F)	Wm. Dickson
Wm. R. Johnson	Wm. Harris
John F Jones, d, Commerce, Mo., '62	Geo. W. Wheeler

TWENTY-SEVENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

H. Schierholz, Sergt. Major.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

John McKenzie, Co. H	Albert Stone, Co. H
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THIRTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

E. W. Pratt Lieut. Co. K.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Benj. H. Howard, Co. D.

SEVENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Job Blanchard, Musician.

NINETY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Noah H. Pratt, Co. I, (pro 2d Lieut., 48th U. S. A. D.)

126TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Wm. B. Smith.

SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

Franklin F. Forrest. Co. B.

THIRD WISCONSIN INFANTRY

Geo. Krohn, Co. H	Henry Moyer, Co. H
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SIXTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

P. F. Gulberg, Co. C.

L. M. Nelson, Co. C.

FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

Hans A. Lageson, Company B.

FORTY-NINTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

H. H. Haskin, Co. E.

Dell J. Clark, Co. F.

SEVENTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Louis Johnson, k, Tupelo, 1864.

SECOND KANSAS CAVALRY.

John Eckerson, k, Sulphur Springs,
1864.Wm. Walker, k, Walden, Arkansas.
1863.

ELEVENTH OHIO BATTERY.

John Ettle, k, luka, September 19, 1862.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Jas. W. Manson, Hospital Steward, d, L. Brown, Hospital Steward.
Memphis, Tennessee, July, 1864.

TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

John Kelly

SIXTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

J. B. Reed

C. H. Arnold.

Daniel Ryan

Erastus Cheadle, k, Murfreesboro, '63

Samuel B. Robbins, d, Columbus, Ky.,

Jan. 20, '63.

Hiram Smith, k, Murfreesboro, '63.

Amos Brainard, k, Murfreesboro, '63.

James Dorsey, k, Murfreesboro, '63.

—— Miller, k, Murfreesboro, '63.

Thomas Oleson, k, Murfreesboro, '63.

Lemuel Palmer, k, Murfreesboro, '63.

D. W. Douglass

James M. Lisher

Thos. Hancock

Charles Page, k, Murfreesboro, '63.

Coleman Shuff, k, Atlanta, '64.

—— Gilson, k, Peach Tree Creek,
Tennessee.

Henry E. Johnson, d, Nashville, '62.

John M. Oleson, d, rebel prison, '63.

James Crawley, d, rebel prison, '64.

George Smith, d, Fort Ontario, N. Y.

George Schroda.

SEVENTY-FIRST UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

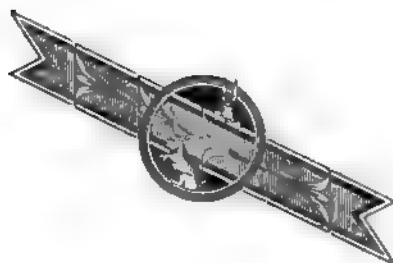
J. W. Earle, 1st Lieut., Reg. Q. M.

CHAPTER XII.

Chronology: List of the More Important Events in the History of Allamakee County, in the Order of their Occurrence.

- 1825. Upper Iowa River southern boundary of Sioux.
- 1828. First saw mill, on Yellow River.
- 1830. Neutral ground established.
- 1832. Winnebago Reservation.
- 1834. Old Indian Mission built.
- 1835. Mission School and Farm established.
- 1837. First settler at Johnsonsport about this time.
- 1840. Old Mission abandoned.
- 1841. First white child born at Old Mission.
- “ Joel Post located at Postville.
- “ First murder, caused by whisky.
- 1847. Act passed defining county boundaries.
- “ Winnebago treaty relinquishing Neutral Ground.
- 1848. First school, at Postville.
- “ First settlers at Lansing.
- 1849. County organized by act of Legislature, January 15.
- “ First postoffice established, at Postville.
- “ County Seat at “The Old Stake.”
- “ First election, in April.
- “ First settler at Waukon, July.
- “ First school house built, at Hardin.
- 1850. First grist mill, at Waterville.
- 1851. First county seat election, April.
- “ Second county seat election, May.
- “ First church built, at Wexford.
- 1852. First District Court, Columbus, July 12.
- “ First newspaper, at Lansing, November 23.
- 1853. County seat located at Waukon, March.
- “ Third county seat election, April.
- “ First County Agricultural Society, June 7.
- “ First flouring mill built, at Village Creek.
- “ First criminal trial in District Court, November 9.
- “ County Democratic organization, December 24.
- 1856. Fourth county seat election, April.
- “ Mining at New Galena.
- “ -7. Winter of the crust.
- 1857. Prairie du Chien & Mankato R. R. Co. organized.
- 1859. Fifth county seat election, April 4.
- “ Contract for court house at Waukon let, August 2.
- 1861. Sixth county seat election, April 8.
- “ Court house at Waukon completed.

- 1861 Court house at Lansing erected.
- 1862. Seventh county seat election, April.
- 1864. McGregor Western Railroad built.
- " Eighth county seat election, November 8.
- 1866. County seat "raid," June 9.
- " Poor Farm bought, October 22.
- 1867. County seat question decided for Waukon.
- 1868. Present Agricultural Society organized, January 8.
- 1869. Ninth county seat election, October 5.
- 1872. B., C. R. & N. R. R. built.
- " River Railroad built.
- 1875. Tenth county seat election, October.
- 1877. Waukon & Mississippi R. R. built.
- 1880. High water in Mississippi, June.
- 1881. Poor House built.
- 1882. Jail built.



BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

Armstrong & Alexander—these two young and energetic business men established their business, which is known as the Chicago Clothing House, in 1879, and now carry a stock of \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Levi Armstrong was born in Kentucky, January, 1849. In 1864 the family removed to Linn Co., Iowa, where the subject of this sketch received a good education at Cornell College. He commenced mercantile life by clerking, which he followed until March, 1879, when he engaged in his present business. He was married in April, 1875, to Anna McLaury, and now has two children, Nettie and Edwin.

R. J. Alexander was born in Linn Co., Iowa in 1852. Subsequently the family removed to Cedar Co. He was educated at Cornell College, and in 1876 commenced mercantile life as clerk, and continued as such until 1879, when he formed the partnership with Mr. Armstrong.

Andrew Anderson, P. O. Elon; farmer, sec. 33; son of Andrew and Christine Anderson; born in 1824 in Sweden, emigrated to the U. S. in 1853, locating in Rock Island Co., Ills., till the fall of 1854, when he came to Allamakee County, Iowa, locating on the farm he still owns, now containing 176 acres, well improved and worth \$4,000. He married Miss Sophia Palmgren in 1859, she was also a native of Sweden. They have four children, John A., Peter A., Mary S. and Samuel C. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

P. J. Amquest (deceased) was a native of Stockholm, Sweden, who emigrated to the U. S. in 1856, and settled in Makee tp., Allamakee Co., where he worked at the tailor's trade up to the time of his death, which took place in December, 1863. He left a wife and four children.

N. J. Amquest, son of P. J. and Cecelia Amquest, was born in 1859, received a good common school education, and in 1878 commenced mercantile life as clerk for C. D. Buman, whom he served until Dec., 1881, subsequently clerked for L. Clark.

Ole G. Anderson, P. O. Elon; farmer, sec. 29, brother of Andrew Anderson, born in Sweden, July 12, 1832. His mother died when he was but a boy, and in 1854 himself and father came to America and located in this township, where his father died in

1872. During the late rebellion he enlisted in Co. B, 27th Iowa Inf. in March, 1864, the company being immediately taken to the front, where they participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and Fort Blakely, Ala., they being about the closing up of the war. In the fall of 1865 he was transferred to the 12th Infantry, Co. B, and discharged in January, 1866, at Davenport. He married Miss Betsy Eastman, August 10, 1867; they have but one son, David, having lost six children, five of whom died in the spring of 1882, from diptheria, August I., Clara E., Amy E., Effie G., Bertie M., Huldah having died previously. Mr. A. owns a farm of 182 acres, worth \$25 per acre. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

Andrew E. Ammundson, P. O. Elon; farmer, sec. 4; son of Erick and Cornelia Ammundson; born in 1847 in Norway. His parents emigrated to the U. S. in 1851, locating in Rock Co., Wis. In the fall of 1853 they came to this county, locating in Center tp., where they still reside. Mr. A. was married to Miss Agnes Shaugor in 1873. She was born in Lafayette county, Wis.; they have two children, Gundy Maud and Anna A. Mr. A. has served his tp. as secretay of school board, sub-director, etc. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

A. T. Anderson, P. O. Dalby; farmer, sec. 2; son of Thomas and Ambjor Anderson, was born in this Co. in 1851, was reared on his father's farm with the exception of the time he attended school and was engaged in teaching. He was some three years in attendance at the Lutheran College, Decorah. He married Miss Oline Smeby in June 1877. She was also born in this Co. They have two children, Olaf and Theodore. Mr. A. owns a farm of 158½ acres, valued at \$35 per acre. He is the present tp. clerk, which office he has filled seven years, and is a member of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church.

Thomas Anderson, P. O. Dalby; farmer, sec. 12; owns 440 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. He was born Dec. 15, 1820, in Norway. In early life he learned the tailor's trade, at which he worked mostly till he came to the U. S., which was in the spring of 1846, locating in Rock Co., Wis., where he was married in May, 1850, to Miss Emily Christianson, and the same year came to Allamakee Co., Ia., locating on a part of his present farm, he being one of the earliest settlers of the tp. His children are Andrew T., Knudt, Lena and Mary. He has lost three, Christian, Betsey and Sarah. Mr. A. has served as trustee of his township several terms, and is a member of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Charles Arklay, P. O. Waukon; farmer, sec. 34; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1815; learned the carpenter and joiner's trade in early life, which business he followed for many years. He was married to Miss Emily Murray in 1841, and in 1851 they emigrated to the U. S., stopping in New York City till 1859, when he came to this

county and purchased the farm upon which he still resides. His children are William, Emily and Margaret. Mr. A. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Charles Amann, proprietor Germania House, was born in Germany in 1849, and came to America in 1872, and settled in Troy, N. Y. In 1875 he came to Lansing and engaged in brewing until 1882, when he engaged in his present business. He married Carrie Christ, also a native of Germany; they have three children, Ernest, Eugene and Lena.

Dudley W. Adams, horticulturist, was born in Winchendon, Mass., November 30, 1831. His father was a lumberman and lost his life from an accident in the woods when the son was but four years old. His mother gave him a careful home training and an ordinary district schooling, with the addition of an academic course before maturity, which he assisted to secure by intervals of teaching. With the attainment of his majority came the development of a malady all too common in that region, and a severe cough admonished him to leave his native state and the dangers of its climate. Accordingly, one day in September, 1853, he might have been seen (had there been any in the country as witnesses) "hoofing it" from the port of Lansing eighteen miles to the capitol of Allamakee County in company with L. T. Woodcock. Reaching the upland near Adams' present residence, the pilgrims ran across Scott Shattuck and Tom Minard cutting a road through the hazel-brush, and upon inquiring the way to Waukon they were directed to cast their eyes to the westward where two log huts were in sight and informed that these constituted the object of their pilgrimage. One of these huts was the pioneer residence of Geo. Shattuck, and the other the "seat of justice" of Allamakee County. As might have been expected of young men in their circumstances they were somewhat taken aback, and doubtless showed it; but going bravely to work they at once began preparations for the erection of a frame store and dwelling, which is now the National House on Main street. The lumber was all oak and was hauled from Smith's mill on Yellow River, where it was sawed out by Austin Smith. A stock of goods was opened in this building the same fall. The first sale of merchandise in Waukon, was by Mr. Adams, a pair of boots to Ezra Reed, Jr., from the stock while it lay in Scott Shattuck's new frame hotel (now George Mauch's residence) awaiting the completion of the store. He also took out the first letter from the first mail received at Waukon, it being one he himself had written while east after the goods, addressed to his partner, Mr. Woodcock. Meanwhile Mr. Adams had taken up 200 acres of government land, of which he still owns 120, forty acres of which are now occupied with orchards in bearing. From 1853 the growth of the community was rapid, and Mr. Adams found many ways in which to occupy his time to advantage, and proved himself a

most valuable acquisition to the pioneer settlement. His services as surveyor were sought far and wide, and two years later he was made assessor, continuing to serve as such by successive re-elections for about ten years. In 1854 he was also chosen as President of the County Agricultural Society, organized in 1853, and nearly all the time from that day to this has been connected with the society in one capacity or another. In the fall of 1854 also, in company with Ed. Whitney, he began the erection of the first and only steam saw mill here, which was completed the following spring and continued in successful operation for many years. It was burned down in '56 or '57, after which he disposed of his interest therein, although the mill was re-built. In 1856 Mr. Adams entered upon the work of horticulture, in which he always found great pleasure, and in after years the "Iron Clad Nursery" of Waukon became famous for its success where others failed. There were ten or fifteen other nurseries started in Allamakee County at about this time, not one of which proved profitable, and all were abandoned amid the almost universal opinion that fruit could not be grown in northern Iowa. During the 20 years he continued in this business, however, Mr. Adams established the fact beyond a doubt that it can be very successful, with judicious selection and proper management, and points with just pride to his achievements in this direction under the adverse circumstances of climate and public opinion. For instance, in 1871, at an exhibition of the State Horticultural Society (of which, by the way, he was for five years the Secretary), he took the sweepstake prize, with one hundred varieties, for the best and largest display of apples. Again, at the State Fair in 1879, he took the sweepstakes with 172 varieties of apples. About 1858, Mr. Adams was chosen chairman of the County Board of Equalization. Again, in '65 or '66, he accepted an appointment to a place on the Board of County Supervisors, to fill a vacancy, not without reluctance, however, as at that time there was the thankless task to undertake of building up the county finances, which were in a very bad way, county warrants at that time selling at only 45 per cent. The board was evenly divided politically, and to complicate matters and add to the responsibility of the situation it was also divided equally on the then strongly local feeling between Lansing and Waukon on the county seat question. Upon the expiration of his short term Mr. Adams was elected to represent his township again, was chosen Chairman of the Board; and on his re-election as a member, two years later, was again selected as chairman, without a dissenting vote. It is but justice to add that during these times he represented the interests of his constituents in local matters most successfully; and it was not long ere careful management and economy restored the full credit of the county, which has ever since been maintained. In 1869 the first brick block in Waukon was erected, Mr. Adams being a part owner in this, as in

the first frame store in the village. Together with his neighbors, in 1869, Mr. Adams effected the organization of Waukon Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, the third in the State. He discharged the duties of Master, Overseer, Lecturer, and Secretary of this grange, at various times, and upon the perfection of a State organization in 1872, he was elected Master of that for a term of two years, in the middle of which he was made Master of the National Grange, whereupon he tendered his resignation to the State Grange, then comprising over one thousand members representing eight hundred subordinate granges which he had organized, a fact which serves to illustrate the energy and zeal of the man who was called upon to preside over the national body. At that time there were but about 1,200 subordinate granges in the United States, but at the expiration of his term of three years there were nearly 23,000 granges spread over nearly all the States and Territories. His industry and tact are still further exemplified in his persistent advocacy of the establishment of rail communication with the outside world for Waukon, by the Paint Creek route; his active participation in the organization of the company; and, upon his election as its president in 1875, his energetic propulsion of the work to a successful realization of the hopes of the community during the twenty years preceding. Of late years Mr. Adams has passed his winters in a home he has established in sunny Florida, where he made his first purchase of land in 1875. In Jan., 1876, he re-engaged in his favorite occupation of horticulture in his winter home by setting out a small grove of orange trees. Now he is the fortunate possessor of about a thousand acres in that state, of which 37 acres are in orange grove. Mr. Adams was married Jan. 31, 1856, to Miss Hannah Huestis, who has been an able co-laborer in his horticultural avocations, and an associate in his honors, having occupied the position of Ceres in the National and State Granges, as well as various offices in the gift of her home subordinate grange.

John Bakewell (deceased), whose portrait appears elsewhere, was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1820. When he was thirty-four years of age he emigrated to America. The first year he spent in the eastern portion of the U. S., and then came to Illinois, where he lived until January, 1850, when he came to Allamakee Co., immediately procured lands and engaged in farming, which he continued until the time of his death, which occurred April 29, 1879. His first year in Allamakee was a rather unfortunate one, as he lost the greater part of his stock by their straying away the first winter, and he was unable to recover them until the following fall; but by hard work and good management he became one of the wealthiest farmers of Allamakee Co., and highly respected by all who knew him. He married Sarah A. Hunt

the same year he left England. She was also born in England. They have seven children, who have all reached maturity, and who are well situated, financially.

Samuel Baumann, P. O., Lansing, was born in Switzerland in 1828, came to America in 1851 and settled in Lansing, and is now engaged in farming and burning lime. He married Christine Sideler in 1858, and they have twelve children.

J. D. Brennan, merchant, Village Creek, is a native of Allamakee Co., and son of Eugene Brennan, one of the old settlers of the township. Mr. B. was born in 1855, received a good education, and taught school until engaging in his present business in 1882. In July of the same year, D. J., a younger brother, became a partner in the business. Mr. B. was married in 1880 to Miss Mary J. Mooney, of Lafayette tp., they have one son, Eugene.

F. Barthold, Village Creek, born in Germany in 1828, came to America in 1847, and settled in Ohio; thence to Iowa in 1854, settling in Linton tp., moved to Lafayette tp. in 1859, and located at Village Creek. Mr. B. has held the office of Justice of the Peace for fifteen years. In 1852 he married Miss Summermann, of Cleveland, O.; they have six children living.

Hilon Belden, blacksmith, was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1829. At the age of thirteen he commenced work at his trade with his father. In 1853 he was married to Miss Mary Quick. In 1856 he came west, and after residing two years in Fillmore Co., Minn., came in 1858 to Waukon. He followed farming three years, when he again resumed his trade, and has since continued the same. The children are Florence, Cora, Kate and Julia.

Wm. Burton (deceased), farmer, was born in Rhode Island in 1813. Came to Makee tp. in 1853, and bought a farm of 80 acres on Makee Ridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Waukon. The following year he brought on his family, comprising the following children: Theodore W., Lewis, and Fred A., the two latter of whom are now living. In 1868 he became a resident of Waukon, where he remained until his death, 1879. Mr. Burton was married in 1837 to Miss Marcella Nicholas, who was born in Rhode Island in 1815, and still resides in Waukon.

Peter Beiber, farmer, sec. 29, Makee; P. O. Waukon; a native of France, born November 3, 1835, emigrated with his parents to the U. S. in 1854. He first lived at Freeport, Ill., eleven months, then came to Allamakee Co., and settled in Center tp. Here he worked at the blacksmith trade for several years, and Dec. 26, 1865, was married to Sophia Krumme. In 1868 he purchased a farm and commenced tilling the soil; removed to his present farm in 1874. The children are Sophia, Lena, Emma, Katie, Peter and Philip.

D. H. Bowen, M. D. This promising young physician was born in Green Co., Wis., in 1850. His youth was spent in rural life, during which time he received an academic education, also

taught school, and at the age of 22 turned his attention to the study of medicine, first reading with Dr. R. Broughton, of Brodhead. He subsequently entered the Rush Medical College, where he graduated in Feb., 1876. He then came to Allamakee Co., where he practiced until 1880; then attended a course of lectures, and in the fall of said year came to Waukon, and has since been in partnership with Dr. J. B. Mattoon. Dr. Bowen was married in Feb., 1877, to Miss Hettie Burns. They have one child, Albert Sidney.

L. O. Bearce, dealer in harness. etc., is one of the early pioneers and prominent business men. He was born in Maine in 1840, and in 1852 came to Allamakee Co., and lived on a farm until fourteen years of age, when he commenced work at the shoemaker's trade. This he followed three years, when he turned his attention to harness making. In 1864 he formed a partnership with G. H. McClasky, and has since been engaged in the manufacture and sale of harness, saddles, etc., being associated with several different partners at different intervals until January, 1882, since which time he has conducted the business alone. Mr. Bearce was married in 1871 to Miss Fannie E. Hall, of Evansville, Ind. They have two children, Leslie R. and Roger.

C. D. Beeman is known by all as one of the leading business men of Allamakee Co. He established his present business in November, 1874, erected his large and commodious store building (which is located in the west part of Waukon) in 1879 at a cost of \$5,000, and now carries a stock of general merchandise to the amount of \$18,000. Mr. B. was born in Madison Co., Vermont, in 1827, came to Allamakee Co. in 1849, and settled in Jefferson tp., where he was engaged in farming until he engaged in his present business. Oct. 6, 1853, he married Sarah A. Martindale, a native of New Hampshire. The children are C. M., C. A., Irvin, Fred L., and Bertha.

T. H. Barnes, M. D., a pioneer physician of 1855, is a native of the Buckeye State, where he was born in 1832. He was reared on a farm until the age of 20, when he turned his attention to medicine, graduating at the Iowa State University in 1855. He then settled in Allamakee Co., and has since been a citizen of said county, with the exception of a few months, when he resided in Clayton Co. In 1861 he organized Co. K, 5th Iowa, which was the first company of Allamakee Co.; and in July, 1861, Co. K, 1st Cav., with which he served until Dec. 16, 1864, when he resigned on account of physical disability, and was mustered out with the rank of captain. He then returned to Waukon, and has since continued his profession. He has also spent some time and considerable money in experimental farming. In 1881 he built the first silo for the State of Iowa, which he has proved a success. He has also represented his district in the legislature one term.

Dr. Barnes was married in 1854 to Miss Julia A. Orr, who died in 1859, leaving one daughter. In 1862 he married Marion E. Ferris, and now has one son and two daughters.

John M. Barthell, farmer, sec. 19, Makee tp.; P. O. Waukon; a pioneer of Winneshiek Co., and at present one of the most prominent farmers of Allamakee Co. He was born in Germany in 1830, emigrated to the U. S. in 1848, and lived in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., until 1851. He then came to Iowa and settled in Glenwood tp., Winneshiek Co. In 1856 he was married to Miss Martha Page. He then continued farming in said county until 1866, since which he has resided in Allamakee Co., and now owns over one thousand acres of land. The children are Sarah, John and Jonathan (the two latter being twins), Anna, (now Mrs. Louis Steinbach), Charley, George, Michael, Minnie and Bennie.

James Bentley, one of the oldest resident preachers, was born in England in 1816, emigrated to the U. S. in 1842, and soon entered Jubilee College, near Peoria, where he was ordained as an Episcopal minister in 1847. His first parish was at Warsaw, Ill. In the spring of 1857 he came to Iowa and located in Allamakee Co. He was the first preacher at Lansing. In 1859 he founded the Waukon parish, of which he had charge for many years. Rev. Bentley has been for a number of years in the employ of the American S. S. Union, first as district agent, then as State agent of Iowa, and afterwards as State agent for Kansas. He is at present missionary-at-large in Allamakee Co. He was married in 1850 to Miss Cox, and they have two children, Henry J., of Waukon, and William C., of New York City.

Chas. Barnard, proprietor Waukon Nursery. This well known gentleman was born on the Isle of Wight, and on the farm now occupied by Queen Victoria's summer residence; but when he was about eighteen months old his parents (Thomas and Mary Barnard) emigrated to the U. S. and settled on Wheeling Island, in the Ohio river. Here Thos. Barnard started a nursery, and soon commenced teaching his son the rudiments of fruit growing. About 15 years subsequently the family removed to Belmont Co., Ohio, and then run a market garden for the city of Wheeling. Here the subject of this sketch, in 1845, was married to Miss M. Balderston, who died in 1856, leaving three children, Mary G., now Mrs. W. R. Hanscom, of Monona Co., Ia.; Emma J., now Mrs. R. O. Manson, of Sibley, Ia., and Chas. O., of Monona Co., Ia. In 1857 Mr. Barnard was married to Narcissa P. Newport, and in 1865 removed to Iowa and settled in Waukon, where he at once engaged in the nursery business. In 1868 his wife died, leaving two children, Thomas N. of Miles City, M. T., and Elizabeth. In 1869 he married Deborah D. Spaulding. Mr. B. having spent his entire life in growing trees and fruit, is one of the best posted men to be found in his line of business. He is what may be called a strictly practical

man. His views differ greatly from most nursery men; but his success proves that his judgment is in the main correct. He does not believe in pruning trees, and to substantiate his belief he can show many trees in his nursery which have been allowed to grow according to the dictates of nature's laws. He has a Concord grape vine planted in 1863, but which for two years was trampled down by cattle, since which time it has been cared for by Mr. B., and although it has never been touched by a pruning knife, or fertilized, it now has five branches, each forty feet in length. It has stood the weather at 44 degrees below zero, and for a number of years has grown from 200 to 1,000 pounds of grapes annually. He now has about twenty-five acres of nursery, and the largest stock of fruit and ornamental trees in this section.

H. J. Bentley, dealer in jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., was born in Freeport, Illinois, in 1853. He came to this county in 1858 with his father (Jas. Bentley, whose biography appears elsewhere). He married Jennie Reed, a native of New York. They have one son.

L. M. Bearce, Clerk of the Courts, was born in Maine in 1837. He removed from there to Massachusetts, thence in 1852 to Iowa, and settled near Waukon in this county. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile business in Waukon. In 1880 he was elected to his present position. He married Maria Israel, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children, a son and daughter.

George H. Bryant, County Treasurer, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1837, came west in 1863, and located in Lansing, and for five years was employed as clerk. He subsequently engaged in the boot and shoe trade, which he continued until elected to his present position. He married Martha Dennis, a native of Indiana. They have one son and three daughters.

James W. Burhans, of the firm of Burhans Brothers, proprietors of the Burlington House, Postville, was born in Nov., 1824, in New York, came to Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1845, remaining till 1865, when he returned to New York, and in 1868 moved to Camden, Missouri, where he engaged in farming six years; after which, in company with a brother, he engaged in general merchandising. In the winter of 1882 he came to Postville and engaged as above. He married Miss Mary M. Davis, of New York, in 1846. She died in Missouri in 1873, leaving one daughter, Ella E.

J. H. Burhans, of the firm of Burhans Bros., proprietors of the Burlington House, Postville, was born in 1831, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; emigrated with parents to Rock Co., Wis., in 1845, from there to Ossian, Winneshiek Co., Io., in 1855, and in April, 1857, moved to Clayton Co., the roads being blocked with snow, it having been a very severe winter. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Co. L, 6th Io. Cav. Their operations were confined to the northwest, protecting the frontier from the Indians. He was discharged

in October, 1865, returned home, and was mostly engaged working at his trade, carpenter and joiner. In 1876 he came to Postville, still following his trade. In the winter of 1882 he purchased the Burlington House in company with his brother, J. W. Burhans. He married Sarah A. D. ———, a native of Connecticut, in 1854; they have one son, John D. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic Order.

M. Beucher, Postville, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, also proprietor of billiard hall; born in 1830 in Germany, emigrated to the U. S. in Aug. 1854, and located in Allamakee Co., following farming for nine years; then came to Postville and engaged in brewing beer, continuing four years, after which he engaged in his present business. He married Miss Louisa Koevenig, a native of Germany, in 1861; they have one son, Joseph. Mr. B. is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.

H. T. Ballman, P. O. Postville; farmer, sec. 8; owns a farm of 270 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. He was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1835, his parents emigrating to this county in 1855, remaining here till their death. His father died in 1870, and mother in 1874. Mr. B. was married to Miss Adaline V. Minert in 1859. She was born in Indiana. Their children are Benjamin F., Emma L., Daniel G., Lillie E., Henry S., Jennie A. and Harry B. They have lost two, Alice L., and Charles E. He is a member of the M. E. church.

W. N. Burdick, editor and publisher of *Review*, was born in New York in 1837, and in 1839 his parents immigrated to Kane Co., Ill.; thence to West Union, Fayette Co., Io., in 1852, where he followed farming till 1856, when he engaged in a printing office at Decorah, and subsequently at Cresco for a short time, when he again resumed farming for two years, and then engaged in the mercantile business. He served as postmaster at Cresco nearly seven years. In 1873 he purchased an interest in the *Winnebago Register*, at Decorah, and soon after the whole interest. In 1875 he sold out and purchased the *Review*, at Postville. He married Amy E. Halsted in 1860. She was born in Ohio. They have three children, Edward L., Albert E. and Arthur S. They have lost two sons.

N. J. Beedy, mayor of Postville, was born in New York in 1826; learned the carpenter and joiner trade in early life, emigrated to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1850, and in 1852 to Allamakee Co., Ia., engaging in farming and working at his trade. In 1865 he came to Postville and engaged in the grain and produce business till the spring of 1881, when he retired from active business. He has served as councilman, and is now serving his second term as mayor and county supervisor. He married Mary E. Barnes, of New York, in 1850. She died in 1867. He was again married to Lucy Hall, also a native of New York, in Nov., 1869. He has

three children by his first marriage, Fred., Ida M. and Carrie F., and one by his second marriage, Mabel. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Charles C. Blumm, postoffice, Rossville, dealer in general merchandise and manufacturer of harness, was born in Germany, April 29th, 1848, near the River Rhine. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1850, stopping at Toledo, Ohio, where his father died of cholera in 1854. The following year, 1855, the family came to this county, locating at Rossville. In 1865 he went to Prairie du Chien and engaged to learn the harnessmaker's trade, working at that till the latter part of 1866, when he returned to Rossville and opened a harness shop, continuing but a short time, when he closed out his business and spent about a year traveling and working at journey work. He returned to Rossville and purchased the homestead of his mother and again opened a harness shop, soon after adding groceries, and, in 1873, dry goods. In December, 1876, he formed a co-partnership with Jas. M. Ross, adding drugs, which continued till February, 1880, when he purchased Mr. Ross' interest. He was married to Miss Mary Sencebaugh, May 30th, 1875. She was a native of West Virginia. Their children are Charles A. and Daisy P. They have lost one son, Robert H. Mr. Blumm is a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. H. Burtis, retired farmer, postoffice, Rossville, son of Henry and Mary Burtis; was born October 11, 1825, in the district of Prince Edwards, Canada. He learned the shoemaker's trade in early life, at which he worked principally, till 1847, when he came to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade during the winters, and farmed during the summer. In the fall of 1859, he went to Lake County, Illinois, where he remained till 1868, when he came to Allamakee County, Iowa, stopping in Ludlow township till 1876, he came to Rossville, where he now resides. He was married to Miss Louisa Ross, October 5, 1869. She is a sister of O. A. Ross, and was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Burtis owns a farm of 120 acres three miles from Rossville, also seven acres within the village of Rossville; his wife also owns a farm of 80 acres some three miles from Rossville.

Jeptha Beebe, postoffice, Waukon; farmer, section 8; son of Hezekiah and Sarah Beebe; born in Chemung County, New York. His parents moved to La Grange County, Indiana, in 1837. In 1850 he emigrated to Crawford County, Wisconsin, where he engaged in lumbering till in 1853, he came to Allamakee County, Iowa, locating at Waterville, and purchased the corn cracker mill of Riley Ellis, to which he added a saw mill the same year. His brother, N. A. Beebe, building a grist mill in 1854. Soon after it was completed, he became a partner in the grist mill with his brother, but soon sold his interest to Mr. J. Spooner, continuing the saw mill till the fall of 1857, when he sold out

his brother, N. A. Beebe, and purchased a farm two miles and a half west of Rossville. Soon after he engaged as contractor of a stage line, from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to Chatfield, Minnesota. The route being discontinued in 1858 by order of James Buchanan, through the Postmaster General, which left him with a large amount of stage property on his hands which he then took to Kansas, and securing another stage line soon after traded his interest for a steam saw mill, some fifteen miles south from Topeka, which took fire and was burned in 1860 with quite an amount of lumber and logs, all being a total loss. He re-built the mill and sold to other parties, and came back to Allamakee County and rented the saw mill at Waterville one year; then rented a farm near Rossville for one year, and then bought a saw mill on Yellow River, which he ran till 1867, then sold out and turned his attention to farming. In the spring of 1869 he purchased his present farm. Mr. B., upon his return from Kansas to this county, found himself \$3,700 in debt, all of which he has paid. He was married to Miss Mary A. Coffman, in 1854. She was also a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children: William E., Henry H., Leon E., Laura M., Edith A. and Edna E., and have lost two—Lottie S. and Alden S. Mr. Beebe has served as Justice of the Peace in his township and is a Greenbacker in politics.

James Briar. P. O. Rossville; farmer, sec. 27; son of James and Margaret Briar; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1839, where he remained till, in 1855, he came to Iowa, stopping in the northern part of this township. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 27th Ia. Inf., participating in most of the battles in which the company was engaged, till the close of the war. He then returned home, and was married the same year to Miss Sarah Gates. She was born in Decatur Co., Ind.; they have seven children: Wm. H., Samuel D., Joseph A., Julia A., James E., Charles S. and Delia M., and have lost one daughter, Eliza. Mr. B. moved to his present farm of 160 acres in 1876. It is a good farm, well improved, with good buildings upon it, and worth \$40 per acre.

John C. Beedy, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 13; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He was born in 1835 in Piscataquis Co., Me. In 1850 he went to Natic, Mass., where he commenced learning the shoemaker's trade, continuing about a year, after which he was engaged on the sea in vessels doing a coast trade up as far as Nova Scotia, during summers, and at his trade during winters. In 1857 he immigrated to Iowa and located in Makee tp., this county, and in 1862 came on to his present farm. He married Miss Angie Gaslin, of Maine, in 1857. She died in 1876, leaving him with a family of seven children. The children are: Arthur, Leroy, Edgar, Angie, Cora, Nellie and Albert. He was again married to Mary Ryan, 1878, by whom he has three children: Lizzie, John and William. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Willard Bacon, P. O. Village Creek, farmer, sec. 22; son of John and Betsey Bacon; born in Orange Co., Vt.; learned the carpenter and joiner's trade in early life; went to Massachusetts in 1843, where he engaged in house building for three years; then engaged in railroad bridge building for several different companies, and was for six years in the employ of the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co. In 1855 he came to Allamakee Co., Ia., and purchased his present farm of 140 acres, at the head of one of the branches of Village Creek, it being mostly bottom land, and very productive, and upon which he has good buildings, pleasantly situated and sheltered from the winds. Mr. B. was married to Miss Harriet Poore, of Vermont. They have three children: Idelia, whose husband's name is Aldrich; Wilhimepa and Hattie.

James Bryson, of Jefferson tp., was born in Perthshire, Scotland, Aug., 1802. Has always been a prominent man wherever he lived. Was an elder in the Presbyterian church in Scotland, as also in Connecticut, where he located, after four years in Canada. In his native country his occupation was running a linen factory, and after coming to America was overseer of woolen mills. Settled in Paint Creek tp. in 1850, where he held various township offices, and represented that and Jefferson tp. in the Board of Supervisors at different times. Was the first representative from Allamakee Co. in the State Legislature. He was a man of firm and just character, and in his prime took an active part in reforms. Was a strong Abolitionist, and a personal friend of John B. Gough and others. In 1824 he married Miss Margaret Scott, who died in 1873, at Rossville. She was of an exceedingly good family, had received a very liberal education, and was a remarkable woman. When they came to this country they had four children living: Elizabeth (now dead), Isabel, John S. and Jane. Four children were born after reaching this country: William, died before the war; James, of Chicago; Alexander, of Ackley; and Margaret, who married John Henderson. James and Alexander were in Co. I, 27th Regt. Io. Vols.

John S. Bryson, farmer, sec. 17, born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1831, and was brought to Canada West in 1836 by his parents who removed to Connecticut in 1840, where he received his first six months schooling, and was put to carding and spinning in a woolen factory of which his father was overseer. The family came west to Wisconsin in 1849, but returned east to York State, whence they came to Iowa in 1850, and located here on the 11th day of May of that year; and on the 15th of the same month John assisted in breaking the first sod in what is now Paint Creek township, where he now owns 240 acres. Later in the summer the first grist mill in Allamakee Co.—a simple corn-cracker—was put in about four miles below Mr. Bryson's place, and he run this most of the time during the first eight months. At the first election of Township Officers in April, 1853, Mr. Bryson was elect-

ed constable, and has since served four years as township clerk. Was also secretary of his school district for some time; and has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors to such a degree that he has at various times been appointed to such trusts as administrator of estates, guardian, trustee, etc. Mr. Bryson was one of the real pioneers of Paint Creek tp., and has been closely identified with its history. Mr. Bryson was married Jan. 11, 1865, to Miss Tilde O. Rema, a native of Norway, whose family settled in this township the same year with the Brysons. They have five children, Marget S., Tilde L., James, Ida G. and John R.

Fred A. Burton, grain buyer, born in Rhode Island in 1851, came to Iowa and to Makee tp. in 1854, and became a resident in Waukon in 1868. Mr. Burton was engaged for several years in buying grain in the markets at Lansing and Postville in this county, and in DeSoto, Wis., as well as at his home in Waukon. In September, 1880 he assumed charge of A. & T. McMichael's grain elevator at Waterville, where he has since been constantly employed.

Henry Bensch, carpenter and builder, was born in Prussia in 1832, came to America in 1852 and settled in Galena, Ills., where he remained until 1855. He then removed to Lansing and since then has been engaged in the above business. He has been a member of the County Board three years, and has also been overseer of the poor for the past ten years. He married Lena Fry, of Guttenburg, Germany; they have eight children, Julia, Henry G., John, Edward, Charles, Emma, Matilda, Mary.

Edward Boeckh was born in Baden, Germany, in 1827. He came to the U. S. in 1848, and settled in New York, where he lived until 1854, he then removed to Dubuque, and in 1857, came to Lansing. In 1868 he erected a large foundry and machine shop, of which he has been a part owner. He married Paulina Kemdt, also of Germany, they have five children, Louisa, Herman, Julius, Edward and Mina. Mr. B. has been alderman five years, and is at present a member of the school board.

Theo. Brockhausen was born in Detmold, Princedom Lippe, Germany, in 1833. He came to the U. S. in 1851, and in 1854, settled at Lansing, and has since been a member of the firm of Nielander & Brockhausen. During the severe winter of 1856 he was mail carrier from Lansing to Prairie du Chien, and from Lansing to Portland Prairie. He was married in 1863 to Miss Mary Schierholz.

E. B. Bascomb, proprietor of livery and feed barn, was born in Newport N. H. in 1833. He came to Iowa in April, 1855, and located at Lansing, and was engaged in contracting and building until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Co. K, 5th Iowa Infantry, being the first man to enlist from Lansing. He was in a number of battles, some of the prominent ones being Booneville, Island No. 10, New Madrid, Corinth, siege of

Corinth, Iuka, Fort Gibson, battle of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge and others. He served until the close of the war, and returned to Lansing and embarked in the lumber trade. He sold his business in 1871 to his partner, Mr. S. O. Smith, and for some time there after was contracting with the railroad company. He has since been in various businesses, buying and selling grain and live stock, and for several years was a dealer in drugs and medicines. In 1881 he purchased his present stock of livery of Huffschtidt and continues to manage the same. He married in 1855 Miss Mary Rogers, who was born in Goshen, N. H.; they have two children, Mary E. and Ada.

Philip Bockfinger, part proprietor of wagon and carriage factory, was born in Froechweiler Alsace, Germany, in 1831. He learned the trade of wagon maker in Niederbron, and in 1852, came to America, and his first location was in Cincinnati, Ohio; thence to Galena, Ills., and in 1856 he came to Lansing and established his present business in company with Mr. Boeckemeier. They are extensive manufacturers of wagons, plows, etc., the business amounting to about \$50,000 annually. They employ about thirty men. Mr. B. was married to Magdalana Wetzel, also of Germany; they have seven children.

Englehart Bartheld, P. O. Lansing; farmer, sec. 2; son of Henry and Elizabeth Bartheld, born February 18, 1833, in Germany; emigrated to the U. S. in 1853, stopping with friends at Cleveland, Ohio; worked at the carpenter and joiner business. In 1855 he came to Allamakee Co., still continuing to work at his trade most of the time. He married Miss Elizabeth Englehorn in 1858, she was also a native of Germany. He purchased his present farm in 1859, and moved onto it in 1861. He now owns 200 acres, well improved and conveniently and pleasantly located. Mr. B.'s children are Julius, Lizzy, Katie, Fred and Englehart. He has served as assessor and trustee of his township several years, and to the entire satisfaction of his many friends. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Richard Buggy, blacksmith, is a native of Ireland; born in 1841; came with his parents to the U. S. in 1854, and settled at New Haven, Conn., where he learned his trade, and in 1862 was married to Miss Ellen Sullivan. In May, 1866, he came to Iowa and settled at Waukon, but subsequently traveled over a great part of the west and northwest. He was also in the employ of Holohan & Buggy for several years. In Sept., 1877, he opened his present business and has since been doing a blacksmith, wagon and general repair works. He has eight children, Nellie, Maria, Richard, Edwin, John, Charlie, Eliza and Michael. His religion is Roman Catholic.

John C. Barr., P. O. Waukon, farmer Hanover tp., owns 400 acres of land in sec. 22. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in January, 1816; came to the U. S. in 1850, stopping at Dubuque, Iowa, where

he was engaged in mining until the spring of 1856, when he moved to his present farm. He was married Dec. 13, 1838, to Miss Katie Allen, who died Feb. 24, 1881. He has four children living, James M., Samuel S., Robert and Mary A., and has lost by death four, Thompson, Elon, Jennette and Catharine. Mr. B. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Henry Carter, merchant, firm of Dougherty & Carter, dealers in boots and shoes and gents' furnishing goods. The subject of this sketch emigrated from Germany, where he was born in 1849, to the U. S. in 1870. He came direct to Allamakee Co., and worked at farming until 1878, at which time, in partnership with M. W. Eaton, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, which they continued until June, 1881, under the firm name of Carter & Eaton. During this time the firm also owned a one-half interest in an elevator. In June, 1881, Mr. Carter exchanged his interest in the elevator for his partner's interest in the boot and shoe business, associated J. F. Dougherty as partner, and has since continued as Dougherty & Carter. He was married May 5, 1881, to Miss Louisa Luedeking.

W. H. Carithers, P. O. Myron, farmer, sec. 10, owns a farm of 600 acres. He was born in Washington, W. Va., in 1824, where he remained till 1851, when he came to Iowa and purchased a part of his present farm, and the same year was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Reuben Smith, deceased, and located on his farm. Mr. Smith was one of the early pioneers, having come to this county in 1849, and located about one mile east from Mr. C.'s place. He died in August, 1881, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. C. has, by strict economy and industry, become the owner of one of the best farms in his township. They have three children, Jennie, Mary and Carrie.

Andrew Christianson, sec. 15, P. O. Village Creek, farmer, was born in Norway, Dec. 30, 1826; received a thorough education in his native language preparing him for teaching, in which he engaged some years before coming to the U. S., in 1857. He located in Dane Co., Wis., where he taught school one year, after which he came to Allamakee county, Ia.; taught school the first two years, then turned his attention to farming; located on his present farm in 1870, which contains 160 acres, valued at \$3,500. He married Miss Maggie Olson in Dec., 1859; they have ten children: Betsy M., Olof C., Thea. B., Louisa J., Albert L., Tilda A., Caroline O., Wm. T., Carl A. and Ida E.; and have lost two: Adolph and Albert. Mr. C. has served his township as trustee and collector, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

J. R. Conway, P. O. Rossville, farmer, sec. 29; born July 17, 1820 in County Roscommon, Ireland. In 1843 he was married to Miss Rose Gordon, and the same year emigrated to the United States locating in Baltimore, Md., where he remained till 1847; then removed to Cincinnati, O., and engaged

on board a Lower Mississippi steamer as deck-hand; afterwards filling different stations up to second mate; which position he occupied during the terrible cholera scourge in 1849. He was then running up Red River, often going on shore between stations to bury the dead, which were mostly negroes, sometimes eight or ten in one grave. In 1850 he moved his family to Dubuque, and came to Allamakee Co.; and located the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 29, of his present farm. In December of the same year he moved his family on to it, and commenced improving. For the first four years thereafter he was engaged on the Upper Mississippi river, running up as far as Fort Snelling, during the summers, and spending the winters at home. Served as first mate part of the time. Mr. C. has, by energy, industry and economy, added to his first tract of land, till he now has 500 acres well improved, and one of the best farms in the township. His children are: Dornick, John, James, William, Owen, Mary A., Ellen and Rose. They have lost one son, Matthew M.

E. N. Clark, P. O. Postville, farmer, sec. 21; owns 420 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of M. D. and Delilah Clark; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1838, his parents emigrating to Saginaw, Mich., in 1841, engaging in the lumbering business till in 1848, when they moved to Linn Co., Io. At the breaking out of the rebellion, in June, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 6th Ia. Inf., serving till the close of the war. He participated in the battles at Pittsburg Landing, Black River and the siege and capture of Vicksburg; returned home in 1865, soon after moving to Delaware Co., Io., having secured a government contract for a mail and state route between Postville and Dyersville, which he run four years; after which he moved to this county. Mr. C. was first married to Miss Martha Reed, in 1860, by whom he had four children: Mary D., Elmer C., Ulysses G. and Minnie C. His wife died in 1869, and he was again married to Mrs. Lucy Clark, widow of J. W. Clark, and daughter of Calvin Dresser, in 1871. His wife has three children by her first marriage: Franklin, Charles and Calvin D. Mr. C. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

John T. Clark, Attorney, Postville, is a native of Madison Co., N. Y., being born in 1811; received his early education in the common schools; followed agricultural pursuits till in 1843, commenced reading law under the preceptorship of Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida Co., N. Y., and subsequently with Thos. Flandreau of that same county, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851. In the fall of 1853 he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Waukon, there being but two frame dwellings, he building the third. He remained there following his profession until Dec., 1859, when he removed to Decorah and established a law office in company with his son, Orlando J. Clark. While there he was extensively interested in real estate at Fort Atkinson, owning 160 acres of land upon which most of the town was plat-

ted. In 1874 he returned to Waukon where he remained till in June, 1880, he came to Postville and opened a law office. Mr. Clark was married to Miss Elizabeth Blakeslee, of N. Y., in 1833. His children are Orlando J., now a practicing attorney of Decorah, Frederick M., Charles B., Sarah E., Emma, Adelbert J., Alvin and Florence. All his sons served their country during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Clark served as one of the delegates in the Constitutional Convention of 1857 at Iowa City, also as Prosecuting Attorney for Allamakee Co. for several years.

H. S. Cooper, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 21, was born in Franklin Co., Vermont, in 1824. His father, Martin Cooper, moved into Addison Co. in 1826, where the subject of this sketch was raised. In 1849 he emigrated to this county, purchasing from the Government 360 acres of land in this tp., there then being but three or four families in the tp. all of whom had come in the same year. There were at that time but very few settlers in any of the adjoining tps., the people having to endure many hardships and privations always incident to the settling of a new country. He was married to Miss Eliza Gilbert in 1852, by whom he had eight children, Franklin, Martin, Mary, Orpha, Winfield, Augusta, Edwin and George. He was again married to Mrs. Hannah M. Pratt, whose maiden name was Geesey. Her first husband serving his country during the rebellion in Co. A, 27th Iowa inf., till the close of the war, returning home, but soon after dying in 1865. Mr. Cooper owns a farm of 440 acres, well improved and one of the best farms in the tp.

A. E. Colegrove, miller and farmer, Fairview township; born in Tompkins County, New York, in 1830, reared in the milling business, and in 1860 moved to Iowa, and engaged in his present business at Bunker Hill, now called Ion. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, 27th Iowa Volunteers; at the close of the war he returned to his present location. Unfortunately, he is nearly blind, having left the service in that condition. His home is pleasantly situated on the Yellow River, 10 miles northwest of McGregor, Iowa.

T. L. Carrolls, one of the proprietors of the Village Creek woolen mills, was born in Pennsylvania in 1851, was reared in the mercantile business, and came west in 1870; engaged in his present business in 1871, his father at that time being one of the firm of Howard, Carrolls & Ratcliffe. Mr. Carrolls has the management of the mills, which manufacture fine grades of woolen, such as blankets, yarns, flannels and cassimeres, and employs fifteen operatives. Mr. C. was appointed postmaster in 1879. He married Miss Nellie E. Howard in 1873; they have three children, Dorr, Ray and Rex.

H. Clauson, P. O. Dorchester, farmer, sec. 17; owns 180 acres valued at \$25 per acre; was born Dec 6, 1843, in Norway, came to the U. S. with his parents in 1854, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. B,

16th U. S. I.; participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and other engagements. He married Christy Mathiason, Dec. 22, 1865; they have five children, Mary, John E., Clara, Oscar and Martin, and have lost by death seven children. Mr. Clauson is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has acceptably filled various positions of public trust.

Axel P. Dille, son of Peter and Christine Dille, P. O. Dorchester, Waterloo tp, sec. 16, owns a farm of 200 acres, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway, Dec. 23, 1841, and came with his parents to America in 1857, and to his present farm in April, 1859. His brother Abraham served in Co. B, 27th Iowa Infantry, and died at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Dille married Sarah E. Snaghoel, Jan. 13, 1862, and they have four children living, Peter Anna, Abraham and Martin, having lost five by death—two named Peter, two named Emma, and Axel. Mr. D. has served as justice of the peace and as assessor ten years, and was an enumerator of the last U. S. census. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Geo. M. Dean, dealer in agricultural implements, Waukon, was born in South Glastenburg, Conn., Feb. 22, 1825, and was brought up to the business of manufacturing cotton goods. In the spring of 1850 came to Quincy, Ill., bringing the necessary machinery with him from New England, and built and operated the first cotton factory with power ever built in Illinois. In the fall of 1853 he bought a farm in Allamakee Co., on sec. 23, Union Prairie tp. In 1857 was elected county judge, and served as such until Jan. 1, 1860. During his official term as county judge he built the combined court house and jail at Waukon. In 1863 was appointed by the governor of Iowa as draft commissioner of Allamakee Co. The same year he recruited a company of 100 men for three years, or during the war, and Nov. 30, 1863, was mustered into the service with them as captain of Co. E, 9th Io. Cav. Vol., serving as such until the close of the war, when they were mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., in 1866. The same year he located in business in Waukon. Was a charter member of both the Lansing and Waukon Lodges A. F. & A. M. Upon the erection of a telegraph line to Waukon he happened to receive the first commercial dispatch sent over the line. Oct. 26, 1851, Mr. Dean was married to Jane E. Hollister, and has children living.

John DeLacy was born in Canada in 1851, his parents being James and Catherine DeLacy, and his grand parents Patrick and Elizabeth DeLacy and Timothy and Margaret Tierney, all of whom are living at this writing (June 15, 1882.) John came to the U. S. with his parents in 1859, and soon commenced work at the shoemaker's trade, which he has since followed. He was married in 1875 to Miss Alice McG——, and they have four sons: Chas. J., John B., R. J. and Bert.

Jacob Dorrman, dealer in clothing, gents' furnishing goods and merchant tailoring, was born in Altlusheim, Baden, Germany, in 1835. He learned the trade of tailor at Heidelberg, Germany, and served four years in the army as company's tailor. In 1866 he came to America, located in Lansing, and started business as above. He married Margaret Engelhorn, also a native of Germany. They have five children living: John, Minnie, Katie, Louisa and Emma.

J. W. Davis, physician and surgeon; son of Jesse L. and Vienna T. Davis; was born in Indiana in 1837; when he was 10 years of age his parents removed to Washington, D. C., where he grew to manhood. He attended the Georgetown university, and graduated in the class of '60. The following year he enlisted in the United States Army, as surgeon for the 6th Ind. Regiment, the first regiment enrolled for the rebellion of '61. He served until 1864, when he came to Lansing, Iowa, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Orsemas Deremo, section 32, postoffice Elon; physician and farmer; son of Joseph and Rebecca Deremo; was born April 14, 1825, in St. Lawrence County, New York; received his education at the common schools, in which he was engaged as a teacher many years. In 1852 he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of a brother, who was a practicing physician in Canada, also under a Dr. Skinner, till the fall of 1854, when he emigrated to Allamakee County, Iowa, locating in Center township. The following winter he taught the first school in Thomas Anderson's district, of Paint Creek township, commenced the practice of medicine upon his arrival here, which he has continued to the present time. Dr. D. organized the township upon an order from Judge E. Topliff, the spring of 1856, and had the honor of selecting the name of Center, the first election being held April 8th, 1856, Dr. D. being elected the first assessor, and has served in some official capacity in his township nearly all the time since, being secretary of the school board at the present time. He was married to Miss Catharine Wilder, March 16th, 1843, by O. N. Fish, Esq., of DeKalb township, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. His wife was born Nov. 28, 1825, in Trenton, New Jersey. Their children are Charles W., Alvy F., Orrin C., Jay L., Alice O., Vesta B., Thalus Q., Orsemas W., Harvey L. and Minnie L. Dr. D. owns a farm of 80 acres on section 32, valued at \$25 per acre.

William Dunn, postoffice Rossville, owns 106 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre. He was born in what was then known as Virginia, but now West Virginia, Monongahela County, in 1817, and was reared as a farmer. He was married to Miss Verlinda Warman in 1840. She died in 1843. He was again married to Miss Mary McShane in 1846. He emigrated to Iowa, 1851, stopping in Clayton County till the spring of 1852, when he lo-

cated on his present farm, it then being a wilderness inhabited by wild animals, game, etc. He had two children by his first wife, Temperance and infant, deceased; and by his second wife six children, Isabel M., Dorcas, Jane S., Virginia, Leroy and Martha, the two latter deceased.

Charles Drewes, sec. 7, P. O. Waukon, farmer, owns 237½ acres of land valued at \$40 per acre. He was born Sept. 29, 1829, in Germany, where he remained till, the spring of 1852, when he emigrated to the U. S., arriving in this Co. the 12th of June, and was married the 28th of June to Miss Hermina Rumpf, who was born in Oldenburg, Germany. Shortly after his marriage he located in Makee tp, where he remained till in 1869, when he came on to his present farm. Mr D. is a thorough-going, enterprising farmer, as the appearance of his farm and improvements indicates. His children are Charles, Willie, Anna, Theodore, Daniel, Louis, Henry and Paul. He is a member of the German Reformed Church.

William Dalton, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 22; was born in Penobscot, Maine, in 1834, his parents moving to New Brunswick when he was about six years old. While there he commenced learning the ship carpenter's trade, and when about seventeen years old, came to Chicago, Ills., and worked at his trade there about a year; thence to Grand Haven, Mich., remaining some eight or ten months, after which he went to Green Bay, Wis., where he engaged in lumbering till 1857, when he came to Allamakee Co. and located on his present farm, which now contains 425 acres, with good improvements and pleasantly situated. His wife's name was N. Toole. She was born in New Brunswick. They have seven children, Mary, Elizabeth, Alice, Edward, Celia, Lyman, Nettie, and have lost three, William, Catharine and Charles. Mr. D. is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.

Robert Douglas, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 25; owns 120 acres of land in his home farm, and 11 acres of timber; son of David and Catherine Douglas, and was born in Scotland in 1849. his parents emigrated to the U. S. in 1854, stopping first in Lake Co., Ills., and in 1856 came to this county. His father died in Aug., 1869. Robert is the youngest of a family of six children. His mother keeps house for him. He makes a specialty of raising fine blooded horses.

Calvin Dresser, farmer, Postville, owns 320 acres of land adjoining the town, valued at \$50 per acre; also a third interest in the drug firm of Bayless, Douglass & Co., and a half interest in the building; also half interest in the building occupied by Mr. Bayless, at Elkader. Mr. D. was born in Canada, near Montreal, in 1813. In 1836 he emigrated to Champaign Co., Ohio, where he remained till 1855, when he came to Iowa, locating on a part of the farm he still owns. He was married to Miss Sallie Hawkins, a native of N. H., in 1832. They have eleven children: Francis,

Hiram, Alonzo, John, Lucy, Mehitabel, Sarah J., Harriet, Lydia, Arvilla and Rosilla, and have lost one son, Charles. Mr. Dresser is one of the substantial farmers of his township, having by careful management and industry accumulated a handsome property.

Charles Deering, Forest Mill P. O., farmer; owns 172 acres of land, valued at \$1,800. He was born in Prussia in 1834, and in the spring of 1869 emigrated to the U. S., stopping in Northern Michigan, on Lake Superior, where he engaged in the employ of a Smelting Co., burning charcoal, till 1874, when, in company with his brother-in law, Mr. Roffman, he came to Allamakee Co. and purchased the farm upon which they are still living. He married Miss Caroline Blenk in 1863; they have five children, Laura, Frank, Minnie, Hattie and Charles. Mr. D. is a member of the M. E. church.

John Drake, sec. 22, P. O. Village Creek, farmer; son of Stephen and Rachael Drake, was born Feb. 22, 1834, near St. Catherines, Canada, his parents moving to Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1838, where his father was engaged in farming and lumbering, in which he was also engaged. In 1863 he went to Grand Traverse, Mich., where he followed lumbering till in 1874, when he came on to his present farm, which now consists of 160½ acres, worth \$3,500. He married Miss Sarah Curley in Michigan, in 1867. She was born near Morrisburg, Canada. They have five children: Frank, Lewis, Jennie, Charles and Clarence. Mr. D. has served his township as trustee and clerk, and is the present assessor.

James A. Deremore, postoffice Village Creek, proprietor of the Upper Village Creek Mills; son of Abraham and Julia A. Deremore; was born March 5th, 1854, in Green County, Wisconsin. His parents moved to this county in 1855, first stopping on a farm a short time; then took charge of the Village Creek mills for about six years, after which he located on a farm northeast of Waukon several years, and is now located on a farm about one mile east of Waukon. The Upper Village Creek mills with 40 acres of land came into his father's hands in 1880, he purchasing them in 1881. The mills have ample water power, contain three run of buhrs, are fitted up with the modern improvements, and does first-class work. He makes a specialty of custom and merchant work.

Dayton & Dayton are one of the leading law firms, and it organized in 1871. Henry Dayton, the senior member, was born in Saratoga County, New York, in 1836; came to Iowa in 1859, but soon went to Arkansas, where he remained until July, 1861, when he returned to Iowa and in 1862 settled at Lansing; followed surveying until 1871. He then removed to Waukon, and has since followed law practice. Mr. Dayton has been county surveyor, and was during two terms member of the legislature. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary M. Wilcox, a native of N. Y.; they have one son and one daughter. J. F. Dayton, the jun-

ior member of the firm, is a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., born in 1849; came to Waukon in 1873, and has since been a member of the law firm of Dayton & Dayton. He was married in 1876 to Miss Laura Hewitt.

J. F. Dougherty, merchant firm of Dougherty & Carter, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., in 1855. In 1856 the family came to Iowa and settled in Allamakee County. His parents, James and Bridget Dougherty, are natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in about 1850, and the subject of the sketch was reared on a farm until May 6, 1878, when he entered the store of W. C. Earle, where he clerked one year; then formed a partnership with J. F. Ronayne and engaged in the boot and shoe business. In 1881 the firm dissolved, and Mr. Dougherty associated himself with Mr. Carter, and the firm is now doing a very fine business in boots, shoes, gents' furnishing goods, etc.

A. C. Doeblor, proprietor of the Centennial Mills, was born in this state in 1861; his parents came to this county when he was a small boy, where he has been engaged in milling with his father. In 1881 he took charge of the present mill, which has a capacity of 8,000 barrels per year.

W. C. Earle, M. D., stands conspicuous both on account of his force of character and success in business, and to him Waukon owes its prosperity more than to any other individual. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1833; but while he was yet an infant his parents removed to their former home in Mass. Here he received an academic education, and in 1854 helped his brother on the survey of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. In 1855 he came to Waukon and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Subsequently he added a flouring mill to his steam saw mill. In Oct., 1861, he showed his patriotism by enlisting in Co. B, 12th Iowa, of which he was chosen captain, and remained in the service of his country until the close of the conflict, when he was mustered out as colonel of the 70th U. S. Colored Regiment. He then returned to Waukon, but the following winter attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, of Chicago; subsequently he attended the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1867, since which time he has practiced medicine at Waukon. He also does a very extensive business in general merchandise. The block in which his store is located was built by him in 1878, at a cost of \$15,000, and he now owns two-thirds of the same. In 1879 he built the Oak Leaf creamery. He was the prime mover in building the W. & M. R. R., and spending more money in the adventure than any other one man, and in 1882 represented his district in the Legislature of Iowa. Mr. Earle was married Jan. 1, 1862, to Miss Ellen A. Hodge, daughter of Dr. Q. H. Hedge. The children are Minnie, now Mrs. G. C. Hemenway, and Charlotte.

L. Eells, County Superintendent, was born in Pennsylvania, July 5, 1841, and came with his parents to Union Prairie tp, Allamakee Co. in 1851. He was educated at the schools of Waukon, and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of Milwaukee, Wis. At the age of 20 he commenced teaching, and is now serving his third term as County Superintendent of Schools. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Potter, daughter of Geo. O. and E. A. Potter, of Waukon. The children are E. L. and Harry.

M. W. Eaton, dealer in live stock, grain, etc. Among the good natured people of Waukon the subject of this sketch ranks first. He is a native of the Badger State, born in Green Co. in 1852; came with his parents to Allamakee Co. in 1857. Here he was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education. In the fall of 1877 he engaged in the boot and shoe business with Henry Carter, with whom he continued until June, 1881, since which time he has been engaged in his present business, having previously owned one-fourth interest in the elevator of which he now owns one-half. He was married in May, 1879, to Miss Ella Minert, and now has two children, Nellie and Dora. Mr. Eaton also owns a farm of 160 acres in Union Prairie tp.

Daniel Ettel, sec. 1, P. O. Waukon, farmer, owns 105 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He was born in 1823 in Germany, on the banks of the Rhine. His parents emigrated to the U. S. in 1830, locating at Pittsburg, Pa., where he was married in 1843 to Miss Matilda Gifford, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1845 he moved to Ohio, stopping near Bucyrus, where he engaged in farming and brick making till 1855, when he came to Allamakee Co., locating on his present farm. They have five children: George, Mary B., William G., Charles and Nellie. His son George is at home assisting in running the farm. He was married to Miss Rosina Shattuck, daughter of Luman Shattuck, in November, 1867. Their children are Daniel and Matilda. Mr. E. is a member of the M. E. church.

G. P. Eells, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 26; son of Edward and Anna Eells; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1829. His parents moved to Ashtabula Co., O., in 1830, where they remained till in 1835, when they moved to Crawford Co., Pa., and from there to this county in 1851, they being among the pioneers of Union Prairie tp. His father was appointed postmaster of Union Prairie P. O. in 1852, which he held till his death, in 1859, after which it was moved to Loren Eells', half mile west, where it remained till it was discontinued in 1868. Mr. E. was married to Miss Louisa Ross, of Pennsylvania, in 1859. They have four children; Ella H., Andrew B., Charley and Madge, and have lost one son, Willie. Mr. E. owns in the county, with his brother Andrew J., 240 acres of land, it being one of the best farms in the township, well watered and improved. His brother A. was married to Lucinda Ross. Mr. E. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Jonathan Ellis, farmer, P. O. Postville; owns a farm of 185 acres, of the value of \$8,500; is one of the pioneers of the county, having come from Champaign county, Ohio, in 1854, locating on the farm he still owns. Mr. E. was born in Middleton, N. H., his parents moving into Canada about 100 miles east from Montreal, when he was quite small. There he remained till in 1843, when he moved to Champaign Co., O. He was married to Miss Rosetta Hawkins, of Canada, in 1834. She died in 1873, and he was again married to Mrs. Lydia A. Kelly, in 1875. She is also a native of N. H. Mr. E. has one son, Hollis, by his first wife, having lost two daughters, Roxana and Elsinä; by his second marriage he has two daughters, Girty R. and J. Pearl. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist church.

John Elliott, of Paint Creek tp., is a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland; came to America in 1847, and settled in Canada. In 1852, with his brother Robert, he moved to Iowa; the following year his father and brother James came to Iowa, and all purchased farms adjoining where Mr. E. now lives. Mr. E., Sr., died Feb., 1873, aged 86 years. The subject of this sketch has by hard labor accumulated a farm of 320 acres, with as good buildings as there are in the township. He married Eliza Glynn in 1857. Mrs. E. is a native of County Kildare, Ireland. Their children are Mary, Elizabeth and Robert F.

John Engelhorn was born in Baden, Germany, in 1882. His early life was spent in the leading cities of Germany, employed as a carpenter and millwright. In 1852 he came to America, landing in New Orleans. In June of the same year he settled on his present farm, where he erected a house with poles, brush and a small amount of lumber. In 1854 he married Annie Bartell, of Winneshiek County. They have one son, Prof. H. T. Engelhorn, now the proprietor of two different business colleges in Montana Territory.

H. F. Fellows, attorney at law, was born in Vermont in 1849; came west in 1873 and located in Lansing. He graduated at the state university of Iowa City in the class of '74, and immediately began practice in Lansing, which he continued until 1880, when he removed to Waukon. He married Hattie Ratcliffe, a native of Virginia.

James Fitzgerald, postoffice Waukon; farmer, section 10; son of Philip and Bridget Fitzgerald; born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1819; emigrated to the United States in 1840, stopping at Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining in that county (Hamilton) till 1848, when he came to Dubuque County, Iowa. He purchased some land in Washington township, making some improvement upon it, and selling it in 1854; then came to Allamakee county, purchasing a part of his present farm. He now owns 340 acres worth \$20 per acre. He was married to Anastasia Brown in 1854. She died in 1858, and he again married Bridget

Moore in 1859. His children by his first wife were Thomas and Philip, and by his second wife, Peter, Jane, James, Mary, John, Frank and Alice. Mr. F. is a thorough and practical farmer, as the appearance of his farm indicates, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

G. H. Fagre, postoffice Lansing; farmer, section 9; born November 22, 1819, in Norway; emigrated to the United States in 1851, coming direct to Allamakee County and locating upon his present farm. He married Catharine L. Hendrickson, of Norway, in 1845; they have six children living, Martin, Casper, Albert, Thorvold G., Lena and Carrie. Mr. F. has taken great interest in educating his children, three of whom graduated at the Lutheran College at Decorah, one of whom is a Lutheran minister and now located at Portland, Maine. One son, Hans, who was a book keeper for a lumbering firm in Michigan, died August 10th, 1881. Thorvold G. remains at home and assists in carrying on the farm, which is one of the best in the township, containing 200 acres and well improved. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

S. B. Finney, farmer, section 32; postoffice Postville; son of R. A. and E. S. Finney; born in Essex County, New York, in 1844, where he remained till in 1866 he came to Allamakee county, his parents following two years later. He was married to Miss Marcia M. Root in November, 1869, she being also a native of Essex County, New York. She died in 1872. He was again married to Miss Ella M. Bike, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1874, by whom he has two children, Ross L. and Elmira E., having lost one daughter by his first wife. Mr. F. owns a farm of 200 acres with first-class improvements upon it, and convenient to Postville, where he has good church and school privileges; is a member of the M. E. Church and a zealous worker in the Sabbath schools; is also a member of A. O. U. W. and V. A. S.

L. E. Fellows, attorney, is a native of Vt., and was born August 22, 1834, his parents being Hubbard and Mary Ann Fellows. L. E. Fellows lived with his parents on a farm, received an academic education, and in 1857 came to Allamakee county. Here he served as clerk in county offices, at the same time studying law. He was admitted to the bar May 29, 1862, and has since given his entire attention to the profession. Mr. Fellows is a democrat in politics, was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, serving two years, and subsequently to the Senate, serving four years. He has been one of the trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Mount Pleasant, since July 4, 1872, and a Trustee of the Upper Iowa University since 1880. He was married in 1861, to Miss Mary S. Reed, daughter of John Reed, of Waukon; the children are, Wilson R., Albert M., Lura F., Mary F., Ella S., Roger L., Jennie, and Liberty E.

Henry Froelick, farmer, was born in Germany, in 1830, and came to America in 1850, settled in Cleveland, Ohio, and was an employe in the car shops. In 1859 he came to Iowa and located on his present farm. He has been twice married, first to Margarette Regier, in 1854, who died in 1873; again, in 1880, to Mrs. S. Semonds, of Lansing. Mr. F. is President of the Allamakee Farmers' Insurance Company.

L. Ferris, farmer, P. O. New Albin; born in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1831. He came to Iowa in 1857, and in the spring of 1858 settled on his present farm. He has been Justice of the Peace eighteen years, and has held all the different township offices. He has been twice married; his second wife was Annie M. Callahan. He enlisted in Co. F., 6th Ia. Cav., in 1864, and served until the close of the war.

Judge C. T. Granger stands conspicuous as a self-made man. His ancestors on his father's side were of English descent, and his mother was a native of N. Y.. He was born in Monroe Co., of the Empire State, in 1835. In 1837 the family removed to Ohio, where a few years subsequently the mother died, leaving four children of whom C. T. is the youngest. In 1848 the family removed to Ill., where young Granger helped till the soil and received a few weeks schooling. In 1854 he was married to Miss Sarah H. Warner, came to Allamakee Co., and the following winter taught school in Franklin tp. The next winter he formed a partnership with Mr. Gilson, for the purpose of erecting a saw mill near the present site of the Forest Mills, but before the mill was completed he sold his interest to his partner and returned to Illinois, engaged in farming, which he followed about two years. He then turned his attention to the study of law, which he pursued by borrowing books; also taught school. In the spring of 1860 he again came to Allamakee Co., entered the law office of Hatch & Wilber, of Waukon, and in a few months was admitted to the bar. He then removed to Mitchell Co., but as there was but little law business at that time, he again resumed teaching. In June, 1862, his wife died, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 27th Iowa, of which he was chosen captain and served as such until mustered out of service August 8, 1865. He then returned to Mitchell Co., but in a few months, at the request of Mr. Hatch, his preceptor, he came to Waukon and was a member of the law firm of Hatch & Granger until Jan. 1, 1869, at which date he was appointed District Attorney, vice L. O. Hatch, resigned; and served as such four years, during which time, in the fall of 1872, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and is now serving his third term. On the 1st day of February, 1880, in partnership with L. W. Hersey and G. W. Stoddard, he organized the Waukon Bank, and has since been President of the same. His public career shows that he is held highly in the estimation of all who know him, and therefore his character requires no comment. Judge

Granger is a member of the A. F. & A. M., at Waukon, and a member of the chapter at Lansing. He married his present wife, Miss Anna Maxwell, April 15, 1868, and has two children, Ula A. and Rollo S.

A. Gordon, farmer, P. O. Postville, owns a farm of 167 acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Postville, worth \$50 per acre. He was born in Canada in 1836, where he remained till 1856, when he came west, traveling through several of the western and southern states during the period from 1856 to 1861, when he located on his present farm. He was married to Nancy Hardin in 1860. She was born in Morgan Co., Ohio. They have eight children, Charles F., James A., Ellen M., Lizza A., Katie, Robert B., Fred E. and Jessie G., and have lost one daughter, Hattie H.

John Gilbert, P. O. Myron, farmer, sec. 27; owns 83 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; son of William and Catharine Gilbert; was born in McHenry Co., Ill., in 1845. His parents moved to this county in 1856, locating in Union Prairie tp.; returned to Illinois in 1860, remained till 1863 and then came back and located in this township, where they still reside, i. e., father and stepmother, his mother having died in Illinois in 1849. Mr. G. was married to Miss Celia Cochran Oct. 18, 1871. She was born in Wisconsin. Their children are Frank W., George A. and Arthur J. They lost one daughter, Ruth. Mr. G. is a member of the Presbyterian church.

L. W. Goodrich, farmer, sec. 33, P. O. Myron; owns 204 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; son of Peter and Sarah Goodrich; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1824. His parents emigrated to Cook Co., Ill., in 1836, locating twenty miles from Chicago, which contained but three or four stores at that time. In 1839 the family moved into Kane Co., where his mother died in 1848. In 1852 he emigrated to Allamakee Co., Io., locating on the farm upon which he still lives. He was married to Miss Susie A. Merriew in 1850. She is a native of Canada; they have four children, Lophelia, Stephen F., Ady J. and Henry L. Mr. G.'s father lives with him, and is well advanced in years, being in his 87th year. He served under Gen. Scott in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Mr. G. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and has served his township as trustee several years.

H. G. Grattan, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 10; owns a farm of 270 acres, pleasantly situated, and with first class improvements; is a son of Amos and Abbey Grattan; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1826, his parents emigrating to Wisconsin in 1835, entering a claim of land upon which the city of Kenosha was subsequently located. At the age of 13 he engaged in the office of Kenosha *Telegraph*, then published by Sholes Bros., pioneer publishers, in whose employ he continued some four years, after which he went to Janesville, Wis., in 1845, and became identified with the Janesville *Gazette* till 1848, when he established the Free-

port *Journal*, continuing the publication till 1852. He then went to Mt. Carroll and established the Carroll Co. *Republican*, and was afterwards connected with the *Sterling Gazette*. In 1853 he discontinued his connection in the newspaper business and engaged as salesman for John S. Wright in the agricultural implement business, which he continued till 1861, when he engaged as traveling salesman and collector for C. H. McCormick & Co., in whose employ he continued sixteen years, although moving his family to this county in 1865 and locating on his present farm. He also run the implement business in Waukon some four years. Mr. G. has been married three times, his first marriage being to Miss Jane Frank, of Wisconsin, in 1847, who died in 1849; his second in 1850 to Phoebe J. Tisdell, of Illinois, who died in 1865. In 1866 he was married to Mrs. Rosena Russell. By his first wife he has one son, Marion T; by his second wife, Orlando T. and Mary, having lost one daughter, Jane; and by his present wife he has two children, John and Decorah. Mr. G. was postmaster of the Ludlow postoffice some twelve years, the office now being discontinued. He is at present one of the trustees of the Agricultural College, also a member of the A. F. & A. M.

L. M. Getchell is known by all who have patronized him to be a first-class barber, who, with his assistant, has arranged the toilets of the people of Waukon since 1877. He was born in the State of Me., in 1854, and came with his parents to Buchanan county, Io., in 1863; received an academic education, and led a mercantile life until July, 1877, at which time he came to Waukon and engaged in his present business. On the 17th day of August, 1880, he was united in matrimony to Miss May E. Dean, daughter of Judge George M. Dean, of Waukon, and has one child, Clarence.

E. B. Gibbs, the gentlemanly station and express agent at Waukon, was born in the Buckeye State, in 1856. In 1866 the family removed to Ill., and in 1873 to Io., first stopping at Specht's Ferry one year, then removing to Harpers' Ferry, Allamakee county. Here the subject of this sketch followed railroad-ing until the completion of the W. & M. R. R., since which time he has had charge of the station at Waukon. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mila Zimmerman, of Potosi, Wis.; they have three children, Evy, Ella and Ruth. Mr. Gibbs is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Isaac Greer was born in the State of Ohio in 1829; came to Io. in 1853, and first settled in Linn county. In 1856 he came to Waukon, and in 1857 purchased land in Ludlow Tp., where he followed farming about eight years, after which he returned to Waukon and was engaged in mercantile life until 1882, in the spring of which year he engaged in drilling wells. He was married in 1851 to Miss A. C. Hatch. The children living are Edwin, Leander and Vesta. Mr. Greer is a member of the A. F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., and V. A. S.

E. S. Green, wagon maker, was born in N. Y., in 1819, resided in the State until 1855. He then removed to Ill., and in 1856 to Io.; lived in Winneshiek county seven years, then in Fayette county until 1872, since which time he has been in the employ of Holahan & Buggy, of Waukon. He was married in 1844 to Miss L. Stowell, a native of N. Y. The children living are Lydia E., now Mrs. Edwin A. Kreamer, of West Union, and Charles M.

Gaunitz Bros., grocers, Lansing. Herman, the elder brother, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1848; in 1850 he came with his parents to America, and they first located in Indiana. In 1856 he removed to Iowa and settled in this county. Mr. G. was employed as clerk for about twelve years previous to engaging in business here. Ferdinand, the junior member of the above firm, was born in Indiana in 1852, and was raised on a farm near Lansing. In May, 1882, he came to town and engaged in trade in company with his brother.

Matthew Glynn, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Linton township, is a native of County Kildare, Ireland; came to America in 1849, and settled in New York; thence to Iowa, and settled on his present farm. Mr. G. was for some time a teacher in Ireland as well as in this country. His family consists of himself, wife, and two sons.

Theo. Groezinger was born in Germany, November 26, 1833. He first located in Ohio, thence in 1855 to Dubuque. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States service, serving four months; he re-enlisted in Company B, 27th Iowa, as first lieutenant, served one year and was discharged on account of physical disability. He then engaged in the hardware business in company with John Ruth, which he continued about two years. He again went to Dubuque, where he remained seven years, since which time he has been in Lansing, insuring and collecting. He married Louise Schultz; they have seven children, Theodore, Emma, Frederick, Herman, Nanny, Gustave and Elsie.

John Gilchrist, P. O. French Creek, French Creek tp., sec. 34; son of John and Sarah Robinson Gilchrist; owns 212 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Ohio Co., Va., in 1820. In early life he learned the trade of book-binding at Wheeling, W. Va., and from 1841 to 1844 was engaged in the distributing department of the Wheeling postoffice. He next engaged in the grocery business, in which he principally remained until 1861, when he again entered the postoffice, remaining until the fall of 1864, when he came to his present farm. He was also in the postal service during the administration of President Polk. He married Elizabeth Singleton, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Singleton, April 15, 1847. Both of her parents are still living, her father having served in the war of 1812 under Capt. McLean. Mr. and Mrs. G. have two children, John J. and Thomas, and have lost one daughter, Sarah E., who died Aug. 2, 1870. Mr. G.

has served as Justice of the Peace of his township, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Himself and Mr. Ratcliffe were the founders of the Presbyterian church in this neighborhood. The church edifice was built in 1872, the society having been organized in 1858 by Rev. Joseph Adams and the present pastor, Rev. W. M. Robinson.

Alfred Green, farmer, P. O. Dorchester; was born May 10th, 1810, Washington, New York; moved to Pennsylvania in 1835. In 1853 he came to Waterloo township, this county; thence to Houston county, Minn., where he remained until 1869, when he returned to this county. He married Hannah Winder, in 1842, and has seven children living, Levi N., Eliza, Olive, Mary, Harriet, James and Emily. They have lost two by death, Phoebe and Joseph.

Rev. Levi N. Green, pastor of the M. E. Church at New Albion, Iowa, was born Jan. 1, 1843, in Crawford Co., Pa. He came to Iowa in 1853, locating in this Co. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. H. 9th Iowa Infantry, and in 1864 again enlisted as a veteran. In 1872 he purchased his present farm of 385 acres in Hanover tp. He was married Oct. 6, 1874, to Alice Bulman, a native of Union City tp. They have three children, Marian E., Emma G., and an infant. Rev. Green was admitted to the conference this year, and assumed his charge at New Albion.

Homer Hewlet Hemenway was born November 18, 1831, at West Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., of parentage descended from English stock, which, however, had for several generations, through some one hundred to one hundred and fifty years, resided in this country. Here he lived until 1851, working on the paternal acres and enjoying the advantages of a common school education, topped out with a few terms at the St. Lawrence University. What peculiar course of reasoning ever induced the forefathers of so clear-seeing a business man as Mr. Hemenway to go into so uninviting a region as the rough and thickly timbered country of northern New York, lying between the Adirondack mountains and Lake Ontario, we have never learned; probably, however, the same spirit of adventure that afterward led him to seek his home, while yet comparatively a boy, still farther west.

In his twentieth year, or, to be more exact, in May, 1850, he migrated to Freeport, Illinois, where, as has been customary from time immemorial with boys migrating from the east, he taught school, for, however, only one year, graduating from plying the birch into the insurance business, which he also followed for a single year, and then traveled (or, in more modern parlance, "drummed") for four years as agent of a manufacturing house, during which time he was doubtless prospecting for a new home, and finally, in the year 1856, settled down in Lansing, Allamakee county; thus, in Iowa, imitating the paternal example set him in

New York, by taking the upper part of the most northerly county in the state. Here he engaged in the manufacture of farming implements, which business he conducted with energy and success for twelve years (adding to it as an employment for his idle moments, and to keep him out of mischief, a popular and paying insurance agency), selling out in 1868, to enter into the manufacture and sale of lumber, in which he has since been engaged with the same earnestness, industry, and success that has marked his whole career. He also served the people of Lansing as their postmaster for eight years, from 1861 to 1869; and also had something to do with collecting United States revenue.

In 1857, one year after settling in Lansing, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Gray, of Burlington, Iowa, a lady of rare excellence of character, and one who in every difficulty has proven herself a wise counselor, as well as a true and unfailing friend. The result of their union has been seven children, four boys and three girls, of whom are now living two sons and three daughters.

Mr. Hemenway justly prides himself upon his masonic career, which commenced in Excelsior Lodge No. 97, at Freeport, Illinois, having been initiated into Masonry, January 3d, 1853. He is now a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Lansing; Si-loam Commandery No. 3, of Dubuque; and the Consistory at Lyons. He also served as Grand High Priest of Iowa from June 1, 1866, to October 16th, 1868. During the first year, while serving in this capacity, he re-established one and granted a dispensation to nine new Chapters. During the second year he founded seven new Chapters, besides doing much other valuable work.

In personal appearance Mr. Hemenway is of somewhat more than average height, of stalwart proportions and fair complexion. While he may be hardly termed an orator, yet he compels attention and wins assent to his propositions by clearness and succinctness of reasoning. He is a man with great force of character, genial manners, and a rare capacity for making steadfast friends.

Isaiah H. Hedge, M. D. was born in Maine in 1812, and came to Waukon in 1855, where he bought a town block and built the residence which has since been his home. He was in active practice here for twenty years, until his health failed in 1875, since when he has traveled much of the time for his health, and spends his winters in Florida. He was in the drug store with W. C. Earle for seven years prior to 1876. Dr. Hedge was married in 1840 to Miss Charlotte Ayre, who was born in Maine in 1815, and died at Waukon in 1879. Their only child was Nellie A., now Mrs. W. C. Earle.

John Holahan, painter, Waukon; born in Ireland in 1845 and came to this country in 1848. In the spring of 1858, he came from Chicago to Decorah where he remained ten years, after which he went to Dubuque, Davenport and other places. In the fall of 1874

he came to Waukon, where he has since resided. Mr. Holahan was married in 1872 to Miss Francis L. Corbin, and has two children William A. and Mary.

Abraham Hart, Postville, was born February 10, 1816, in Loudon Co., Va. Emigrated to Morgan Co., Ohio in 1840, and from there to Allamakee Co. in 1854, locating on a part of the farm he still owns, having by industry and frugality saved means sufficient to add to his farm which was over two miles north of where he now lives, adjoining Postville. Mr. Hart now owns over 1,200 acres of land, valued at over \$50,000, besides a half interest in a mill property at Myron, valued at \$15,000. He married Mary Beal, of Ohio, in 1843, and has three children, Asa D., John B. and Lydia M. Mr. Hart is one of the solid men of the county, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

S. E. Hesla, P. O. Waterville, farmer; owns 340 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born July 10, 1825, in Norway, emigrated to the U. S. in the spring of 1845, locating in Rock Co., Wis. In the spring of 1850, he came to this county locating on his present farm. He married Ingebor Gorder, May 18, 1859, in Wis. They have nine children, Endre, Ragnild, Rosina, Bertha, Peter, Oscar, Caroline, Oline and Albert, and have lost two, Peter and Karn. Mr. H. has served as trustee of his tp. several years and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Tolef B. Hammundson. P. O. Dalby, farmer, son of Bennett and Rachel Hammundson; was born in 1840 in Norway; emigrated with parents to the U. S. in 1846, locating in Rock Co., Wis. In 1850 they came to this county, locating on the farm upon which he lives, which contains 160 acres valued at \$30 per acre. His father died in 1873. He was married to Miss Rachel Olsen in 1873; they have eight children, Rachel, Louis, Isabel, Bennett, Hermann, Henry, Halvor and John. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Conrad Helming, farmer, section 33; son of Henry and Sophia Helming, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1832, and emigrated to the U. S. in 1854, coming to Allamakee county, purchasing a part of his present farm, after which he went to Lincoln county, Mo., remaining there till in 1856, when he returned and commenced improving his farm, having made additions to the same until he now has 300 acres well improved, with good buildings and all the conveniences of a pleasant home. Mr. H. is among the most intelligent and enterprising farmers of his township. He was married to Miss Frederica Carter in 1857. She was also born in Germany. They have five children living, George, Alexander, John, Thomas and Clara, and have lost two, Frederick and Albert. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Henry Harris, P. O. Waukon, farmer, section 23; owns a farm of 200 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; was born in Wales, Great Britain, in 1818; learned the shoemaker's trade in early life; emi-

grated to the U. S. in 1841, stopping in Oneida county, N. Y., where he followed his trade until the spring of 1851, when he came to this Co., purchasing the land he still owns. He preceded Mr. Eells some three or four months, getting out a crop that year, and selling that fall the first load of grain ever marketed in Lansing, it being oats, sold to a Mr. Gilbert, the first grain buyer there. Mr. H. made his home on Mr. Eells' farm for several years; was married to a Miss Ann Williamson in 1866, also a native of Wales, and has one daughter, Ida E.

John Hogan, P. O. Waukon, farmer, section 16; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Co. Wicklow, Ireland, in 1827—the birthplace of Parnell, whom he well knew when a boy. In 1847 he shipped on board the sail vessel Ontario, coming to Charleston, S. C.; then shipped as a sailor on board the steamship Isabel, a mail steamer plying between Charleston, Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, where he continued nearly four years, when he went on the steamship Southern, running between Charleston and New York, remaining nearly three years, after which he went on the steamer Union, running from New York to Havre and Isle of Wight; and afterwards went on steamer Atlantic, which ran between New York and Liverpool, and again on steamship Marion, plying between New York and Charleston. In 1859 he left New York and came to Dubuque, Io., and shortly after came to this county and purchased 80 acres of his present farm, after which he went to Natchez, Miss., and engaged in the gas factory there, remaining till the spring of 1861, when he moved to his farm. At the close of the war he returned to Natchez and engaged in the gas factory again (leaving his family on the farm) continuing two years, and at intervals several times since. He was married to Miss Mary Murray, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Their children are Thomas, John, Anna M., Elizabeth and Sarah; they have lost two, Margaret and James. He is at present Trustee of Tp., this being the 7th year. He is a member of the Catholic church.

James T. Hawthorne, P. O. Waukon, farmer, section 25; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; son of John and Anna E. Hawthorne; born in Armah county, Scotland, in 1845. His parents started for America in 1847, coming via Gulf of St. Lawrence, and up the River St. Lawrence. His father and two brothers dying with ship fever while they were on the river, his mother, with the remainder of the family (six children) came on to Guernsey Co., Ohio, and from there to this Co., in 1853. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A., 27th Io. Infty. He participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, La., where he was wounded, of Tupelo, Miss., Nashville, Tenn. and Mobile, Ala. At the close of the war he returned home and has since been engaged in farming.

Luther Howes, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 1; owns a farm of 240 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; is a native of Maine, where he

was born in 1823, the 17th of August; remained in his native State till 1844, when he went to Sheboygan Falls, Wis., engaged in lumbering, and the following year went into the pineries, where he continued in the same business until 1850, after which he spent some time in looking over the country, finally selecting the farm upon which he resides, and in 1851 located upon it; since which time it has been his home, except three years in California. He was married to Miss Mary Reed in 1849. She is a native of Canada. Mr. H. has served his township as treasurer and in other offices many years.

G. W. Hanks, P. O. Postville, farmer, sec. 35; owns a farm of 323 acres, pleasantly situated and well improved, worth \$40 per acre; was born in Alleghany Co., N. Y., in 1834; his parents emigrating the same year to Ohio, locating near Cleveland, where they remained till 1839, when they removed to Crawford Co., Pa. Mr. H. was married to Miss Mary A. Banister in 1856, and in 1859 came to Iowa, stopping in Clayton Co. until 1862, when he moved to his present farm in Allamakee Co. They have an adopted son, William J.

William Harris, P. O. Postville, farmer, sec. 34; owns 273 acres of land valued at \$45 per acre; son of Elisha and Margaret Harris; was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1847, coming with his parents to this county in 1854. He married Miss Charity McDonald, daughter of Duncan McDonald, in 1868. She was born in Wisconsin in 1849. They have four children, Herman, Bertha, Edith and Edna.

George W. Harris, P. O. Postville, farmer, sec. 27; owns 162 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; son of Elisha and Margaret Harris; was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, his parents emigrating to this county in 1854. He was married to Miss Ella Laughlin in May, 1873. She was born in this county. They have three children, Warner M., Ninie E. and Harold E. Mr. H. and wife are members of the United Brethren church.

Elisha Harris, sec. 15, P. O. Postville, farmer, was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1819, remaining in that county till the spring of 1854, when he immigrated to Iowa, locating upon the farm where he still resides. By economy, energy and perseverance he has accumulated a handsome property, still owning 640 acres of land, after having given several hundred acres to his children. He was married to Miss Margaret Patterson in 1843, in Ohio, she being a native of that State, and born in 1827. They have ten children: Mary E., William, George W., James M., Jane M., Caroline, Delilah A., Margaret U., Samuel H. and Charles A.; and have lost three Nancy, Elisha and Bertha M.

H. S. Humphreys, proprietor of Biliard Hall and owner of Commercial House, Postville, was born in Ohio in 1836, in 1854 he moved to Jasper Co., Ind., and in 1860 to Allamakee Co., Iowa, four miles from Postville, and in 1875 came into town and built the

Commercial House, which he run one year, then sold out and farmed three years; when he repurchased the hotel property, which he run one and one-half years in connection with the livery business. He then rented the property and engaged in his present business. He married Miss Philia Haines in 1860. She was born in Ohio. They have five children, Alfred E., Ida M., Levi H., Jesse and Hiram. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

I. A. Harmon, farmer, Postville, owns a farm of 181 acres adjoining the tp of Postville, valued at \$50 per acre. He was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1840. In 1867 he immigrated to Clinton Co., Iowa, where he remained till 1870; then came to Allamakee Co. He was married to Lydia A. Shepherd in 1866. She died in November 1878. Mr. H. was again married to Martha Ady in 1879; she was also a native of Ohio. He has one daughter by his first marriage, Effie M., and lost, three, Emmet G., Willie F. and Eva E. They all died within a period of four months. By his second marriage he has two sons, Charles and John. Mr. H. is a member of the M. E. Church and the I. O. O. F.

Jacob Haas was born in Germany in 1831, and came to the U. S. in 1854; settled at Lansing in 1856, and has since been engaged in the brewery business. He was married in 1858 to Cara Kerndt; she died in 1877, leaving two children, Emma and Theodore. In 1878 he married Pauline Bensch, and now has one son, Oscar.

S. H. Hazleton, was born in Tioga Co., Pa. Feb. 19, 1837; came to Lansing in 1856 and entered the store of G. W. Gray. In 1860 he engaged in general merchandise, and continued two years. In 1863 he entered the bank and is now a partner in the same. He has also been engaged in insurance since 1864, and has been a member of the firm of M. McCormack & Co. since 1873. Mr. H. was married in 1859 to Miss Lydia L. Rockwell. They have four children living, Emma L., J. Maud, Lydia L. and Samuel H.

F. A. Howe, proprietor of Lansing House, was born in Clayton Co., Io., in 1853; is a son of Henry E. and Mary A. Howe, natives of Mass. He went to Decorah in 1871, and was employed on different local newspapers as compositor. From there he went to Waukon, and in 1879 he came to Lansing. He runs a stage line from here to Decorah and keeps a livery and feed barn in connection with his hotel. He married Jennie A. Thompson, a native of Clayton County, and they have two children, Maud and Mattie.

Robt. Hufschmidt, city mayor, is a native of Germany, born in 1844; learned milling and followed mercantile life at his native country until 1869. He then came to the U. S. and at once located at Lansing. Here he kept books for his brother, C. W. Hufschmidt, for three years. He then commenced dealing in farming implements, machinery and grain, and still continues the same. He is also agent for the St. Louis and St. Paul packet line. Mr. Hufschmidt has become a very popular citizen, and is now serving

his third term as city mayor. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. L. of H. and the Turn Verein. Mr. H. married Miss Mary E. Geieger, of Cassville, Wisconsin, June 4, 1879, and has one daughter, Elsie.

C. O. Howard, dealer in grain, seeds, lumber, etc. This enterprising citizen and early settler was born in Maine, in 1840. He is a son of Azel and Lina Howard, who settled in Allamakee County, in the fall of 1854. The subject of this sketch followed farming until 1875, when he removed to Waukon, and as soon as he felt certain that the W. & M. R. R. was going to be completed, he erected an elevator with a capacity of 25,000 bushels, filled it with wheat, and shipped the same during the fall of 1877. In June, 1880, he opened a lumber yard and has since continued the same. In the fall of 1877 he built a stock yard, which has since been in use by the railroad company. Mr. Howard's village property, which consists of an elevator, lumber yard, fine residence, etc., located just north of the W. & M. R. R. depot, is conveniently arranged, and here he will probably spend the remainder of his life in that single blessedness which he now enjoys.

E. M. Hancock, insurance; is a son of Moses Hancock. He was born in Winchendon, Mass., in 1850; was brought by his parents to Allamakee Co., in 1856. In 1868 he commenced work in the *Standard* office, where he learned the printer's trade, and in 1873 purchased a one-half interest in the office, which he held until 1882, when on account of his health he retired from the printing business and engaged in insurance. Mr. Hancock was married in November, 1881, to Miss Charlotte M. Wedgwood, daughter of Rev. John M. Wedgwood.

E. K. Spencer, dealer in harness, etc., was born in Pennsylvania, in 1838; came to Decorah, Winneshiek Co., in 1857. Here he learned his trade with his brother. In 1860 he went to Rice Co., Minnesota, where he was engaged in business until 1869, at which date he came to Waukon, and has since been engaged in the manufacture and sale of harness. Mr. S. was married in 1863 to Miss Lucy E. Story, and has three children, Alice E., Chester H. and Edward.

John A. Hilmo, farmer, sec. 16, Makee tp., P. O. Waukon; was born in Norway in 1859; was married in 1853; emigrated to the U. S. in 1857; located where he now lives in 1867, and owns 216 acres of land. He has four children.

L. W. Hersey, cashier of Waukon Bank, was born in Maine in 1826; came to Iowa in 1851, settled in this township, and for two years was engaged in farming. He then removed to Waukon and embarked in the mercantile trade. In 1853 he was elected clerk of the courts, which position he held for three years. He married Miss B. A. Rayton, a native of New York.

Holahan & Buggy. This well known firm takes the lead in amount of business transacted. The partnership of Holahan & Buggy was formed in 1863, at which time they commenced a small blacksmith business, with a capital of about \$150; but being energetic and industrious, they soon increased their business by adding the manufacture of plows and fanning mills, and continuing successful, in 1867 they added an agricultural implement business, and soon worked up such an extensive trade that for years their sales averaged \$75,000 annually. When the project of building the W. & M. R. R. agitated the minds of the people of Waukon, they also took an active part, first by taking \$1,000 in stock; but this they increased from time to time until they owned about \$21,000 worth, which was the largest amount owned by any one firm. Mr. Holahan also served as auditor of the railroad company one year. They are now doing the largest agricultural implement and machine business in the county; deal extensively in real estate, of which they own about \$30,000 worth; loan money, buy notes, etc.

James Holahan, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Ireland; born in Jan., 1838; came with his parents to the U. S. when twelve years of age, and lived in Connecticut until 1861, at which time he came to Iowa, living at Decorah about two years, when he settled at Waukon. He is a painter by trade; a liberal in politics, but takes no interest more than to perform his duty as a citizen. His religion, Roman Catholic. He was married in April, 1867, to Miss Kate M. Fanalon, then of Waukon, but a native of Ireland. They have six children: W. H., Ellen M., John M., Morris F., Thomas and James.

Michael Buggy, the junior member of the firm, was born in Ireland in 1840, came to the U. S. in 1854, and lived at New Haven, Conn., until 1862, during which time he learned the blacksmith trade. He then came to Iowa and resided at Decorah until 1864, since which time he has resided at Waukon. He was married in February; 1862, to Miss Mary Ann O'Neil, then of Waukon, but a native of Boston, Mass.. They have six children: Mary A., John F., Richard, James, Willie and Michael. His religion is the Roman Catholic.

Gunder Hauson, farmer, sec. 22, Makee; P. O. Waukon; one of the early settlers; is a native of Norway; born in 1822; learned the tailor's trade, and in 1849 emigrated to the U. S., and first settled at Delaware, Walworth Co., Wis. In 1852, in the employ of Mr. Phoenix, he started the nursery at Bloomington, Ill. In 1854 he came to Allamakee Co., and in 1855 was married to Miss Kristi Knuedtson. He now owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre. His wife died Oct. 2, 1881, leaving eight children: Norman, Charley, Julia, Martin, Emma, Gilman, Clara and Albert.

M. B. Hendrick, attorney, is one of the prominent men of the Co.; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1837; came to Alla-

makee Co. in 1864, and located at Postville. In 1867 he was elected county judge, and after the said office was abolished he served as auditor three years, since which time he has been doing a general law and collecting business, dealing in real estate, etc. Judge Hendrick was married in 1864 at Lyons, Mich., to Miss Amelia Gibson, and they now have five children, Theo., Thode, Maud and Max.

Moses Hancock (deceased), an early settler, was born in Mass., in 1808. He was married in 1832 to Miss S. L. Alger; resided in his native state until 1856, when he came to Io. and settled at Waukon. Here in partnership with L. T. Woodcock he engaged in merchandising. He subsequently made various changes in business, also held local office and figured as one of the prominent men. His death took place in June, 1872. His wife died in April, 1877.

A. H. Houghton, M. D., Lansing; was born in Springfield, Vt., in 1801; was educated for the medical profession at Dartmouth College, and subsequently traveled through the South, practicing his profession in several southern states. In 1856 he settled at Lansing, and in December of the same year he married Miss Unie Barrows, of Conn., who was born in 1819. Mr. H. taught the first public school in Lansing, and in 1870 retired from the practice of his profession, on account of declining health. He has served as county treasurer, county superintendent, and in other public offices. He has one son, Amasa Houghton, born December 8, 1857, who was educated at a private school taught by his mother, and at the public schools of Lansing. In 1879 he engaged in business as a photographer, and November 10, 1879, married Miss Mary Irle. They have one son, Andrew A.

A. B. Hays, farmer, P. O. New Albin, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1826, and was raised on a farm. He came to Lansing in 1854, and in 1858 he removed to his present farm, which contains 520 acres. He was married to Isabella Manderscheid in 1858. They have six children: William J., John W. (twins), George, Alfred, Jacob and Verona.

John Haney (deceased), one of the owners of the town sits of Lansing, and the second settler of the town, was born in Penn. in 1798. In 1816 he emigrated to Ohio; from there he went to Ill., thence to Wis., and in 1848 he came to Lansing, and in company with Mr. Houghton, purchased 1400 acres of land, a portion of which is located in the town of Lansing. Mr. Haney was foremost in every enterprise that was in any way connected with the prosperity of the town. He died in 1875, being 77 years old.

William Haney, P. O. Lansing, was born in Ohio in 1824, his early life being spent in mercantile pursuits. In 1848 he came to Lansing with his father, and has been engaged in the milling business most of the time since. He has operated his present mill twenty-six years.

Robert Henderson, farmer, Linton tp., born in Ohio in 1834, and moved to Iowa in 1865, and although not an old settler, Mr. Henderson is one of the most influential and reliable men of Allamakee Co., and is the owner of one of the best farms in Linton tp. He married Miss R. J. Capper, of Ohio, in 1860. They have six children.

J. N. Hancock, jeweler, Lansing, was born at Coventry, Eng., Nov. 29, 1820. At fourteen years of age he began a seven years' apprenticeship at his trade, during which time he received \$1 per week, boarding and clothing himself. In 1842 he came to Summit Co., O. He started for California via Cape Horn in 1849, but was taken sick in New York City with cholera, and in accordance with medical advice he went to England, remaining there four months, after which he returned to Ohio, and in 1850 again started for California by boat to St. Joseph, Mo; thence on foot across the plains. Being injured by a kick from a horse while en route, he was compelled to use crutches for a distance of 200 miles. He served as a cook for eighteen days at Fort Bridge, when the provisions being exhausted he continued his journey, having but six sea biscuits on which to maintain life from thence to Salt Lake, a distance of 113 miles, being compelled to walk with two canes. Being by this time able to do work he accepted employment as a tender of masons for eighteen days, for which service he received \$1.50 per day and board. Mr. H. then purchased 45 lbs of corn meal at 25 cents per lb.; 12 lbs of beef at 10 cents, and 2 lbs of tea, upon which meagre supply he subsisted for a journey of 800 miles to California, where he arrived about Sept. 1st, 1850. In the fall of 1852 he went to Australia, going thence to Peru in 1853, having heard of rich gold mines there. The Peruvian government prohibiting prospecting, he crossed the isthmus and returned to the U. S., and soon came to Iowa, arriving at Lansing April 5, 1854, where he purchased 240 acres of land, and on this erected what has since become known as the Four Mile House, where he kept tavern until 1859. He then spent about six months in Philadelphia, Pa. In the fall of 1859 he settled at Lansing, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He was engaged in the wheat business from 1867 to 1873. In Nov., 1855, he was married to Miss Ella Simmons, of London, Eng. They have one son, Fremont W. He has several public positions of responsibility and trust.

Michael Holvorson, farmer, P. O. Hanover; is a son of John and Anna Hyla Holvorson. He was born April 10th, 1855, in this county. His parents came to America from Norway in 1851, stopped in Wisconsin until the spring of 1852, then moved to their present farm. They have six children living, Herman, Michael, Matilda, Mary, Johannah and John F.

J. K. Haines, Jr., justice of the peace and collector; P. O. Dorchester; was born Sept. 4, 1838, in Essex County, Massachu-

setts; immigrated to Galena, Ill., in 1854, where he was engaged as clerk in a wholesale store, remaining until 1856, when he came to Lansing, this county, and engaged in farming one year. He came to Dorchester in 1857 and engaged in the flouring mill until 1860, when he returned to Massachusetts, coming back to Galena in 1861, and entering the county recorder's office in Joe Daviess county. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. D, 45th Ill. Vol. Infantry, and participated in the battles with Sherman on his march to the sea. In the fall of 1865, after being discharged, he returned to Galena, again entered the recorder's office, remaining two years, and then accepted position as book-keeper in a general store at Augusta, Arkansas; returned to Galena in 1869, soon after engaging as clerk in a store at Warren, Ill., going thence back to Mass., and remaining there three years as book-keeper in a wholesale fish establishment. He then returned to Dorchester, where he has been occupied as collector for the past six years. He has also served as justice of the peace, and is at this writing (autumn, 1882) a candidate for the republican nomination for the office of county recorder.

A. Jensvold, merchant, was born in Norway in 1841, and came directly to this township in the summer of 1866, but shortly afterwards went to Winneshiek county, where he taught Norwegian school near Locust Lane for nearly three years; attended the state normal school at Winona, Minn., nearly two years, and after a term at the commercial college in LaCrosse, Wis., accepted the position of book-keeper in a wholesale drug house of that city, which he held for eight years. Returning to Waterville in 1879, he started in business in a small way, but it so increased and prospered that in 1881 he erected the substantial stone building he now occupies. Was elected a member of Grimsgaard district school board; and for about two years has been the leader of a singing society, the Home Circle, holding weekly meetings. Mr. Jensvold was married in 1879 to Miss Julia Arneson, and has one child, a son.

Charles Johnson, postoffice, Waukon; farmer, section 28; owns 280 acres of land valued at \$45 per acre, it being among the best farms in the township. He was born in Norway in 1828, was reared upon a farm; the last two years he spent in that country was in the army, being in the cavalry service. He emigrated to the United States in 1853, stopping in Winneshiek county, having but two cents upon his arrival there, but being possessed of a good physical constitution as well as economy, good judgment and perseverance, he has accumulated a handsome property. He moved to his present farm in 1867; was married to Miss Ellen Patterson in 1856. She is also a native of Norway. They have four children, whose names are Augusta, Peter, Joseph and Albert. Mr. J. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

J. J. Jennewine, section 22, postoffice, Waukon; farmer and stock dealer; son of Nicholas and Catharine Jennewine; born December 28th, 1878, in Prussia, served three years in the Prussian army, from 1849 to 1852. In the spring of 1853 he emigrated to the United States, arriving at N. Y. the 7th of May, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Virginia Cavalry. Upon the organization of the company he was elected 2d Lieutenant, and for meritorious conduct at the battle of Woodstock in the Shenandoah valley, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He participated in the battle of Romania, Cedar Mountain, Kelly's Ford, Centerville, Fairfax Court House, Culpepper, etc. On account of physical disability he resigned his office in 1863 and returned home. He emigrated to Iowa in the spring of 1865, locating in Jefferson township upon his present farm of 120 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Mr. J. was married to Miss Loretta Burgess, in Va., March 24, 1857; they have eight children, Charles H., Robert N., John J., Sophia, Maggie M., Adelie M., Ella H. and Catharine. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mrs. Margaret N. A. Jaquis (*nee* Young), postoffice, Waukon; farmer, section 10. She was born in Park Co., Ind., in 1827, and was married to Daniel Jaquis in 1854. He was born in Essex County, N. Y., in 1818, and came to this county in 1851, being among the pioneers of the county. He died a few years ago, leaving a farm of 210 acres, which is carried on by Mrs. J. and her son John E., who was born on this farm in 1860. The other children are Mary, Martha J. and Daniel E. Mrs. J. is a member of the M. E. Church.

J. P. Jackson, farmer, Lafayette tp., sec. 29; was born in Ohio in 1825, immigrated to Iowa in May, 1851, and settled in Taylor tp.; enlisted in 1861 in Co. B, 12th Iowa Infantry; veteranized in Dec., 1863, and served till June, 1866; was promoted from the ranks to the various company offices, and discharged as 1st. Lieut. In Aug., 1862, was sent to Dubuque in the recruiting service, remaining there until May, 1863, when he rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg, Miss., during the siege of that city. Mr. Jackson married Miss Mary McFadden in 1849. Their daughter Mary was the first white child born in Lafayette tp., and is now the wife of Herman Gaunitz, of Lansing. Mr. J. was the first clerk of the tp., and has held most of the tp. offices.

■ Andrew Jacobson, farmer, P. O. Waukon; owns a farm of 200 acres in section 9, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Norway, Oct. 12, 1829; came to the U. S. in 1851 and located in Dane Co., Wis., where he remained one and one-half years; then went to White Lake, Mich. Six months later he returned to Dane Co., Wis., and in 1856 came to this county. He married Julia Iversen in April, 1851, and has ten children living, Carrie, George, John, Isabella, Henry, Anton, Gustave, Hellena, Oscar A. and

A. Grant. They have lost by death three, Hellena, Ivor, and Elmer L. John is studying law in Judge Cooley's office at Decorah, Iowa.

George Kehr, liquor dealer, Lansing, was born in New York city in 1854; came to this Co. with his parents in 1860; married Katie Luger, of Dubuque. He is a son of Peter Kehr, who is a native of Germany.

Moritz Kerndt, merchant, Lansing, born in Germany, in 1830; came to the U. S. in 1852; in 1856 settled at Lansing, and has since been a member of the firm of G. Kerndt & Bros. He has been connected with banking since 1873, and is at present president of the Bank of Lansing. He was married in 1863 to Miss Mary Nimsgern. They have eight children.

Knudt Knudtson, sec. 15, Makee tp., P. O. Waukon, born in Norway in 1818, emigrated to the U. S. in 1849, and in 1851 settled on his present farm. He was married in 1852 to Cornelia Emerson. The children living are Cornelia, now Mrs. L. O. Storle, of Moorehead, Minn.; Anna, now Mrs. Hans Johnson; Thomas and Charlie.

Patrick Keenan, deceased, whose portrait adorns this work, was born in the county of Dublin, Ireland, in 1818. Emigrated to New Orleans, La., in 1844, where he remained about three years, including short stoppages at different points on the Lower Mississippi river. Early in 1847 he came north to Galena, Ill., where he engaged in mining and prospecting, also spending some time at Dubuque. Upon first concluding to stop at Galena, he had returned to New Orleans and brought up his sister and her husband, R. Cassidy, to that place. In the fall of 1847 he came into this county, which was then inhabited only by the Indians; selected a claim where the County Poor Farm now is, and returned to Galena. The following year he again came on, bringing his brother-in-law, Cassidy, with him, settled on his claim and began to improve it. In the spring of 1849, while out hunting for his cattle, he found himself down on Paint Creek, in Jefferson tp., and being very favorably impressed with the situation of the land on the creek, and the prairie adjoining on the south, he concluded to abandon his former claim and locate on this land in Jefferson tp.; and, having his ax with him, as was his usual custom, he "blazed" a few trees so as to readily find the place again, and upon returning home immediately made preparations to remove to his newly selected claim, which he did the same spring, accompanied by his brother-in-law's family, and they were the first settlers in the township. He laid claim to nearly a section of land, and afterwards purchased more in the south part of that township and in Franklin township. This same season he met with an adventure one day, while down on the Yellow river, that showed the metal of the man. Being alone and unarmed, save with an ax, which he always carried to mark his way, he was suddenly con-

fronted by two large black bears, one of which raised upon its hind feet and advanced upon him. Although knowing nothing of the habits of the animal at the time, Mr. K. stood his ground, faced his bearship and brandished his ax, and the bears seeing no evidence of fear on his part, finally themselves became frightened and made off.

Mr. Keenan was married in July, 1854, to Miss Catharine Scanlan, a native of Upper Canada, who was born in 1836. Their children are: Richard F., Wm. M., Patrick H., Maggie A., Thos. J., John A., Mary T., Charles L. and Clement G., having lost three, Johana, Joseph and Albert J.

Mr. Keenan died March 14, 1878, honored by all who knew him. His remains were deposited in the Cherry Mound cemetery, four prominent clergymen assisting in the ceremonies, which were very impressive, and were attended by a large concourse of people from far and near. He was a man of good judgment, firm and determined in character, and throughout his residence in this county he figured prominently as one of her most influential citizens. He leaves an estate of 700 acres of the best land in the township, which is carried on by Mrs. K., it being superintended by her son Wm. They are introducing some very fine stock upon the farm, having recently purchased three head of yearlings past for \$640.

John Kelly, P. O. Rossville, farmer: son of Daniel and Sarah Kelly; born in 1839, in Harrison Co., O., where he remained till 1861, when he was married to Miss Jane Lewis, and the same year emigrated to Iowa, locating in Paint Creek tp., of this Co., from which place he came to his present farm in 1863. He owns 200 acres of land, worth about \$7,000. They have seven children: Jessie, Ida, Orrie, Louie, Esther, John and Benner; and have lost one infant.

Wm. M. Kelly, Paint Creek tp., was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1833. In 1861 he came to Iowa and settled in Linton, tp. In 1868 he removed to Rossville and engaged in the mercantile business. Two years later he went to Mason City, Iowa. In 1873 he returned to Rossville and again engaged in the mercantile business, and continued until 1878, when he located on his present farm. He has a family of eight children, Levi, Daniel, Jessie, Alice, Nettie, Mary, Martha William H. and Fred.

Hon. Andrew Landy, P. O. Lansing, farmer, born in Switzerland in 1829. He was educated in his native country; attending two different colleges, one being an agricultural one. In 1849 he came to America and settled in this county, where he has since resided, locating on his present farm in 1850. In 1871 he was chosen by the people to represent his county in the State Legislature, which position he held one term. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Hirth, and they have ten children—five sons and five daughters.

J. H. Lamont, blacksmith, was born at Canton, N. Y., in Aug., 1834. At the age of 17 he commenced work at his trade, and in 1863 came west and located at Waukon. He was married in the spring of 1856 at Richford, Vt., to Miss Martha E. Hathaway, and they now have two sons, Chas. A. and Henry A.

Hosa Low, hardware merchant, is found among the early settlers as well as prominent business men of Waukon. He is a native of Vt.; born in 1829. In 1836 the family came west, first stopping at Chicago, then removing to Wis., from which State Mr. Low came to Allamakee Co., settling at Waukon in 1858. Here he at once engaged in the hardware business, being a member of the firm of Low & Bean, and has pursued mercantile life in the hardware line most of the time since. Mr. Low, in 1859, was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Stilman, of N. Y., and now has two sons and two daughters, Frank, Mary, Fred, Josie.

Gilbert C. Lyse, P. O. Dalby, farmer, sec. 3; owns 260 acres of land valued at \$25.00 per acre. He was born May 4, 1826, in Norway. In 1854 he emigrated to the U. S., coming via New Orleans and up the Mississippi River to Columbus in Allamakee Co., Iowa, in July of that year. In 1856 he purchased land on sec. 15 of this tp., which he subsequently sold and came on to his present farm in 1858. He married Miss Caroline Engbretson in 1854. She died in 1870. He was again married to Mary Halverson in 1875; had one son by his first marriage—Christ, who is now engaged in the mercantile business at Brookings, D. T. The children by his second marriage are Caroline M., and Carl E. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Simon Ludeking, P. O. Waukon; farmer, sec. 29; son of Simon and Charlotte Ludeking, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1826, where he remained till the spring of 1854, when he emigrated to the U. S., stopping in Sheboygan Co., Wis., and in the spring of 1855 came to Io. and located 80 acres of his present farm and commenced making improvements upon the same. The following winter he went to Lincoln Co., Mo., where he engaged in chopping cord wood for steamboats and the St. Louis market, continuing to work on his farm summers and in Missouri winters, till in 1858 he married Miss Mary Geesmeyer, of Mo. She was also born in Germany. He then came on to his farm, which by his industry and economy he has added to till he now has 280 acres well improved and among the best farms in the tp. He has a family of eight children, whose names are as follows; Louisa, Mene, Ulrich, Samuel, Henry, Gustaf, George and Thomas, and has lost one daughter, Lydia. Mr. L. is a member of the German Presbyterian church.

J. M. Lisher, proprietor of the Commercial House and livery stable, Postville, was born in Ind., in 1844; his parents moved to McHenry Co., Ills., in 1846, and in 1854 to Allamakee Co., Io., locating ten miles north of Waukon. In 1862 he enlisted in Co.

B., 2d Batallion, 16th U. S. Infty., and participated in the battles of Stone River, Prairieville and Chicamauga. at which latter he was captured Sept. 19th, 1863. He was first taken to Libby prison, and in Dec. following to Danville, and to Andersonville in April 1864, weighing when received at the prison 184 lbs, and at the expiration of eleven months, when taken from there, only 90 lbs., which is a sufficient explanation of the treatment received. He was taken to Black River, near Vicksburg and paroled, sent to St. Louis, thence to Oswego, New York, and discharged, his discharge bearing date April 14, 1865. The following fall he returned to Io., and in 1874 engaged in the hotel business at Lansing, running the livery business in connection. He was burned out in 1876, and in March, 1879, came to Postville and took charge of the Burlington House, and in Sept., 1881, took charge of the Commercial house. He was married to Miss Mary Adams, a native of Indiana, in 1868. They have two children, Floyd C. and Myrtle M. Mr. L. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W..

H. S. Luhman, of the firm of Luhman and Sanders, dealers in general merchandise, corner Tilden and Lawber streets, was born in 1853, in Sheboygan Co., Wis. He came to Postville in 1873 and engaged as clerk for Roberts Brothers in a general store, and afterwards for Skelton & Co., and in 1878 went to Bonnair, in Howard Co., and engaged in general merchandise till in the fall of 1881, when he came to Postville and engaged in the present firm. He married Miss Sarah Sanders, of Clayton Co., in 1880. Mr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the M. E. church.

Matt. Leithold, dealer in clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, and gents' furnishing goods, also millinery, which latter is superintended by his wife. He was born in 1846, in Bavaria, Germany. His parents emigrated to the U. S. in 1856, locating in Clayton Co., Io. He commenced clerking for Messrs. Peterson & Larson of McGregor in 1865, and in 1871 commenced general merchandising in Postville, under the firm name of Leithold Bros., and his present business in 1881. He married Elizabeth Osterdock in 1870. She was born in Clayton Co., Io., in 1852. They have five children, Lucy, Edward, Rialdo, Lillie and Florence, and lost one son in infancy. Mr. L. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W., also of the Lutheran church.

Rev. D. W. Lyons, farmer and retired pastor of the Presbyterian church, owns about 800 acres of land, valued at \$32,000; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1823; received his education at Franklin College, New Athens, O., and the Western Theological College at Allegheny City, Pa., after which he served as pastor of the Presbyterian Church for many years, until compelled by ill-health to abandon the ministry; came to Allamakee Co., Io., in 1850, locating near Postville. He organized a Presbyterian church at Postville in 1852, preaching the first sermon at

the house of Mrs. Zeruah Post. In 1856 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., serving as pastor of the Presbyterian church there one year when, on account of ill health, he commenced traveling through southern Mo. and Arkansas till in 1860, when he returned to Postville and engaged in real estate and general merchandising. In 1870 he removed to Mason City, where he engaged in the same business in company with his son, William W. Lyons. In 1875 he removed to Des Moines and his son to Brooklyn, Io., where he engaged in the banking business, and subsequently opened a bank in Colfax. In 1880 Mr. Lyons returned to Postville. He was married to Sarah A. Wallace, of Ohio, 1840. She died in 1875 at Mason City. He was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Marquis, a widow of the Rev. Robert Marquis, in 1880. Mr. Lyons has seven children by his first marriage, William W., Mary A., Sophia J., Sarah E., Susan M., Carrie B. and Effie M., and lost one son, Daniel M. By his second marriage he has one son, Charles R.

J. R. Laughlin, farmer, P. O. Postville, son of John and Jane Laughlin, who were born in Scotland and emigrated to the U. S. in 1835, locating first near Schenectady, N. Y., remaining there till in 1839, when they came to St. Joseph Co., Mich., where they lived till in 1842, they again moved to Wells Co., Ind., and in 1849 came to Allamakee county, Io., they being among the first settlers in Post tp. Mr. John Laughlin was among the leading and prominent men of the county, serving as Sheriff, also as Justice of the Peace in his tp., several years. He was also one of the proprietors of the first platting of the town of Waukon. He died in September, 1862. The children living are John H., Elizabeth, Robert, Mary J., Ella and James R., the latter the subject of this sketch, who was born in this county in 1852. He now carries on the home farm, consisting of 144 acres. He was married to Miss Jane Harris, daughter of Elisha Harris, in 1872. Mr. L. is a member of the U. B. church.

Henry Lenz, P. O. Lansing, farmer; son of Fred and Barbara Lenz, was born on his father's farm, where he still resides, Aug. 22, 1855. His parents came from Germany to this country in 1850, and located upon this farm, which contains 120 acres well improved. His father also owns a farm of 160 acres, southwest of this a couple of miles. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at Grinnell College. He was married to Miss Mary Gramelich, March 28, 1876. She was also born in this county. They have three children, Emma, Willie and Nettie. Mr. L. carries on his father's farm and is a member of the M. E. church.

Frank Leithold, farmer, sec. 3, P. O. Waukon; born in 1832 in Switzerland and emigrated to the U. S. in 1855, locating on 40 acres of his present farm, which by his economy and industry he has added to till he now has 200 acres with first-class improve-

ments. He married Miss Anna Vile in 1860. She was born in England. They have six children, Catharine, Julia, Henry, Margaret, Albert and George, and have lost one infant.

C. A. Leithold, sheriff, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1850; came to America in 1856 with his parents, and settled in Clayton Co., Iowa. In 1872 he removed to Postville and engaged in merchandising until 1878, when he changed to that of agricultural implements. In 1881 he was elected to his present office.

Jeremiah Leas, Linton tp., was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1831, and was raised a farmer. In 1856 he came to Iowa and settled on his present farm of 320 acres, which is one of the best in his tp. He married Susanna Henderson, of Ohio, by whom he has nine children.

J. B. Minert, son of John and Elizabeth Minert, was born in Post tp., Allamakee Co., March 4, 1853. In 1865 the family removed to Franklin tp. His father purchased a flouring mill, which he ran until 1867, when he was murdered. The subject of this sketch was married to Margaret J. Arkley, and in 1877 settled at Waukon, since which time he has been dealing in live stock. Their children are Louisa, Ella and James.

M. A. McDonell, blacksmith, is a native of Canada West, and was born in 1839. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1863 came to the U. S., and first lived in Wis., from which State he came to Iowa, stopping at Lansing until 1876, at which date he came to Waukon, and has since been in the employ of Simmons & Peterson. In 1865 he was married to Ellen Foley. They have five children.

J. B. Mattoon, M. D., is one of the pioneer physicians, and now the oldest resident physician in the two counties comprising this work. He is a native of Hampshire Co., Mass., born in 1814, and was a resident of the State till 18 years of age. He then removed to Paynesville, Ohio, entered the Willoughby College (now Cleveland Medical College), where he graduated in 1840. The next 14 years he practiced medicine in Crawford Co., Penn., when he concluded that he would seek his fortune in what was then called the "far west," and accordingly came to Iowa and settled at Freeport, Winneshiek Co., then a place of nearly 500 inhabitants, with the expectation of becoming the county seat. Here he followed his profession until 1867, since which time he has been located at Waukon. Dr. Mattoon was married in 1842 to Miss D. E. Heath, then of Crawford Co., Penn., but a native of N. Y. The children are Caroline, now Mrs. Levi Plank, of Nebraska City, Nebraska; Frank W., of Blue Springs, Neb.; Jacob B., of Sibley, Neb., and Eva D. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for forty years, and is also a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Edward McGough, P. O. Waukon; farmer, sec. 29; son of Barney and Catharine McGough; was born in Canada in 1839. His parents moved to Winnebago County, Illinois, when he was a

small boy, and in 1855 they came to Paint Creek tp., this Co., where his father still lives, his mother having died in 1868. Mr. M. was married to Miss Julia Hinchon, in 1864. She was born in Ireland. They resided in Paint Creek tp. till 1876, when he moved to his present farm of 280 acres, which is well improved and among the best farms of the township. Their children are Birnet, James E., Thomas, John, Ella, Katie and Julia. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

A. McMichael, dealer in grain, was born in Scotland in 1830. He came to America in 1844, and his first location was in Canada, near Toronto, where he was engaged in the mercantile trade. In 1860 he removed to La Crescent, Minnesota, and established business, dealing in grain and general merchandise; thence in 1861 to Brownsville, Minnesota, and continued in the same business. He removed to Lansing in 1876, where he still resides, and deals largely in grain, owning and running about fifteen warehouses and elevators. He was married to Margaret De Lorientier, and they have two children, Alexander and Bertha.

Patrick McNaney, P. O. Waukon; farmer, sec. 26; owns 200 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; was born in 1830 in County Monahan, Ireland, from which place he emigrated in 1847 to the U. S., stopping in Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he engaged to a farmer by the name of Elias Pullman, for whom he worked eight years. He then started for the west and stopped in this county, engaging at farming, and purchased his present farm in 1862. He was married to Miss Johanna Cadiga in 1858. She was born in County Cork, Ireland. They have eight children, Dennis, Thomas, John, Joseph, James, Mary, Anna and Catharine; and have lost a son, David. Mr. M. is a member of the Catholic Church.

George W. Miller, P. O. Waukon; farmer, sec. 25; owns 309 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; son of David J. and Mary Miller; was born in Stark County, Ohio. In 1844 he came with his grandfather to Stephenson Co., Ills., his father and the family following in 1845, and to Clayton Co., Io., in 1848, and from there to this county in 1850. In 1860 he made a tour through Kansas, returned home, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. F, 6th Io. Cav., serving in the northwest against the Indians. He was in several battles, among which were Whetstone Hills, Terres-Terres, Kill Deer Mountain, and was discharged in 1865; came to his present farm in 1870. He was married to Miss Cynthia Ogg in 1855; she was born in Maryland. They have seven children, Marquis C., Durand H., Hiram G., Dora G., Leopard L., Myrtie E. and Mary A.; and have lost one son, Bird.

Sanford W. Miller, P. O. Waukon; farmer, sec. 26; son of David J. and Mary Miller; was born in Stephenson Co., Ills., in 1847. His parents moving to Clayton County, Iowa, in 1848, and to this county in 1850. In 1867 Mr. M. started for southwest

Kansas, Texas and Indian Territory, where he remained in the employ of the government till 1870, when he returned home and purchased his present farm of 100 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. He was married to Miss Nettie Cook in 1873; she was born in St. Joseph Co., Michigan. They have three children, Percy W., Pearl C. and Ray O. They are members of the M. E. Church.

John McGee, P. O. Hardin, farmer, sec. 25, owns 280 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre. He was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1810, his parents moved into Seneca Co. in 1822, and to Hancock Co. in 1824 where he remained till in 1854, when he emigrated to this Co., locating on the land he still owns. Is one of the pioneers of the Co. He married Miss Elizabeth McKennis in 1831. She was also a native of Ross Co., Ohio. They have seven children, Robert, Sarah, Mary A., Nancy, William, Meredith and Nelson, and have lost one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. McGee is a member of the United Brethern church.

James Mathers, farmer, sec. 26, owns 360 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre. He was born in Union Co., Penn., in 1818, remaining there till 1849, when he came to Ohio, stopping one year; then to Wis., where he remained but one year, then came to this Co. in 1851, entering his home farm from the Government. He was among the earliest pioneers. He was married to Miss Margaret Gray, of Penn., in 1849. They have two children, John W. and Emma J., and lost one son, George. He is a member of the M. E. church.

Rudolph A. T. Meyer, of the firm of Ward & Meyer, dealers in general merchandise, Postville; was born in Germany in 1852. He was about one year old when his parents emigrated to the U. S., locating in Clayton Co., Iowa, where his early training was upon the farm, when not attending school. In Oct., 1875, he came to Postville, and in company with Mr. Ward engaged in his present business. He married Miss Bertha Bender, also a native of Germany, in 1876; her parents having come to the U. S. in 1865 and located in Allamakee Co. They have two children, Amanda B. and Rudolph T. A. Mr. Meyer is a member of the Lutheran church, also of the I. L. of H.

Mrs. Lydia Martin, P. O. Waterville, whose maiden name was Shearer, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1828. Her mother died when she was quite young, after which she lived with an uncle and aunt, who removed to DeKalb Co., Ind., in 1842. While there she was married to Mr. David Martin, March 9, 1845. He was born in Penn. in 1813. In 1854 they emigrated to this Co., and located upon the farm where she now resides. Mr. Martin died July 28, 1878. Their children are Harriet, Minerva, Hiram H., Mary, Emily, John, Phoebe and Effie; they lost two, Ellen and Lydia. There are 60 acres of land that belongs to the estate, valued at \$20 per acre, which is yet undivided, but is superintended

by her son Hiram H., who was born Sept. 23, 1850, in DeKalb Co., Ind., and was married to Miss Mary Thomas, of this Co., May 2, 1874. His children are David and Ella J.

Peter Miller, proprietor of bakery and restaurant, Postville, was born on the Rhine, in Prussia, in 1856, and while there learned the bakery and confectionery business. In 1873 he emigrated to the United States, stopping at Danville, Ky., where he was engaged in baking for ten months; then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in the same business for eighteen months, after which he went to Cincinnati and New Orleans, and back to Baton Rouge, where he stopped four months; then went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained till the spring of 1878, when he came to Postville and established his present business. He married Miss Albertine Carmin in the fall of 1879. She was born in Germany in 1859. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Oliver Mackey, P. O. Postville, farmer; was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1839; his parents emigrating to the U. S. in 1852, locating in Philadelphia, Penn., where they still reside. In 1853, when but a boy, he came to Houston Co., Minn., where he remained two years, then came to Allamakee county, soon after purchasing the farm he still owns, of 167 acres, which is now worth \$50 per acre. He married Miss Mary Laub in 1866. She was a native of Indiana and died in 1873. He was again married in 1875 to Ellen Mitchell, a native of Canada, and has one son by his first marriage, John, and by his second marriage three daughters Mabel, Edna and Alta.

W. A. Manger was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1832. He came to America in 1854, and his first location was in Galveston, Texas, where he worked at his trade. From there he went to St. Louis, Missouri. He subsequently changed his location several times, and in 1862 came to Lansing and established the furniture business. He has an extensive steam factory and employs from six to ten men in the manufacture of furniture. He has also a large and commodious building on the main business street of the city for the retail trade. He married Albine Bauer, a native of Germany. They have three sons, Otto, Richard and Albert.

M. McCormack is a native of Scotland, born in 1843; came to the U. S. in 1862 and engaged in the grocery business in Orange County, New York. In 1868 he came to Iowa, in 1873 settled at Lansing, and has since been managing partner of the firm of M. McCormack & Co. He was married in 1872 to Miss Lucy Morrison; they have four children living.

H. B. Miner, county surveyor for Allamakee county, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1840. When he was sixteen years of age he began teaching, which occupation he followed for some years. He came to Iowa in 1856, and in 1864 he married Hattie E. Byater, and they have three children, Frank, Cora, and Addie.

John May (deceased), was born in Penn., in 1799. He came to Iowa in '52 and settled in this county where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 23, 1862. He married Julia A. De Haven, of Ohio; their daughter, Mary J. Still, lives on the old homestead.

Alonzo M. May, editor, Waukon, was born at Scio, Alleghany County, New York, March 20, 1838. Moved with his parents to Will County, Ill., in 1843, to Rock County, Wis., in 1845, and to Green Lake County, Wis., in 1851. Was brought up on a farm till 18 years of age. Prepared for college at Ripon, Wis., and graduated at Beloit College, Wis., in regular course in 1864. Enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment in 1861, and again in 1864, serving several months under each enlistment. Went to New York City, completing a three years course in Union Theological Seminary in 1867, coming to Waukon the same fall as rector of St. Paul's Church, continuing in such capacity several years. He was principal of the Waukon High School for the years 1868-9. April 9, 1868, he bought the *Waukon Standard*, with which he has since been connected. A history of the paper will be found in another place. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, but has never actively engaged in the profession. For ten years succeeding 1871 he held the position of official court reporter in the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa. July 26, 1865, he married Miss Augusta M. Hayward, at Beloit, Wis.; their children are: Frank Hayward, Anna Laura, Jessie Ella, Robert Bruce, Winnie, Paul Martin, Richard Langford and Marian—four boys and four girls.

Wm. McLaughlin, farmer, P. O. Dorchester; owns 420 acres of land in Hanover township, on section 4, which is valued at \$20 per acre. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1823; came to the U. S. in 1848, settling in Syracuse, N. Y. In 1851 he went to Chautauqua County, and engaged in railroading, and in 1856 came to this county. He married Hannah Garvin in 1848, who died in 1864, leaving three children, Patrick, Mary and Agnes. In 1869 he was married to Margaret Danaher. They have seven children, William, John, Thomas, Margaret, Catharine, Johanna and Silicia.

Wm. Niblock, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 27; son of Robert and Isabel Niblock; was born in County Monahan, Ireland, in 1827, emigrated to U. S. in 1846, locating in Messer Co., Penn., till in 1847, he came to Rock Co., Wis., remaining but a short time, when he went to Green Co., remaining till in June, 1849, he came into Jefferson tp., of this Co., he being the second settler in the tp., Patrick Keenan being the first. Upon the call of his adopted country for help to sustain the Government during the great rebellion, he enlisted in Co. A of the 27th Iowa Infantry in Aug., 1862. Participated in all the battles in which his company was engaged, till the close of the war in 1865, when he returned home

to enjoy peace and the society of loved ones. He married Miss Margaret McKee April 14, 1846, in Ireland. They have four children, David, Scott, Emma and Elizabeth; and have lost one, Isabel. Mr. N. is one of the pioneers of the county, and is a member of the Old Settlers' Association; owns 200 acres of land valued at \$37 per acre.

Patrick Norton, P. O. Waukon, farmer, owns 180 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre. He was born in 1811 in County Roscommon, Ireland. In 1836 he emigrated to the U. S., locating near St. Albans, Vt., working at farming and in a tannery some two years, then went to N. Y., near Schenectady, and engaged at work on the Erie Canal till 1840, when he went to Canada, remaining two or three years; thence to Rouse's Point, N. Y., where he was engaged in working on Government fortifications. In 1853 came to Allamakee Co, Iowa, and located on his present farm, it then being raw land, which by hard labor, economy and perseverance he has made it a well improved farm; but he had the misfortune to lose his eye sight a few years ago. Thus in his declining years he is compelled to travel life's journey in the dark, but with the kind assistance of many friends. He was married to Miss Bridget Rhodes in N. Y. in 1839. She was a native of County Mayo, Ireland; their children are Catharine, John, Mary, Maggie, William and Isabella; having lost two, Ellen and Anna. William, who carries on the farm, was born in 1852 at Rouse's Point, N. Y., and was married to Miss Mary A. Peck, a native of Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1879. They have two children, Francis and William.

Hon. H. Nielander, senior member of the old and reliable firm of Nielander & Brockhausen, was born in Detmold, Principedom Lippe, Germany, in 1833. In 1851 he came to the U. S., and first located at Waupun, Wis. The next year he went to Galena, Ill., and served as clerk in a general store. In 1854 he associated Theo. Brockhausen and Charles Shierholz as partners, came to Lansing and in the month of September established a general merchandise and grain business under the firm name of Nielander, Schierholz & Co. This firm continued with marked success until 1869, when Mr. Schierholz withdrew, and the firm became Nielander & Brockhausen. In 1872-3-4 the business of this firm amounted to one million (\$1,000,000) annually. Mr. Nielander in politics first belonged to the Free-soil party, next he joined the Republican ranks, and remained there all through the war and until 1872. He then supported Horace Greeley, again returned to the fold as a liberal Republican. He has held numerous local offices at different intervals and in 1879 was elected State Senator of the Forty-first District, and is now serving in that capacity as the first Republican that ever represented the district.

Mr. Nielander is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F and the Deutscher Verein. He was a stockholder in the First National Bank during its entire career, also served as its vice

president, and is at present a partner in the bank of Lansing, firm J. W. Thomas & Co. Mr. Nielander was also president of the Allamakee County Savings Bank, from 1873 until it went into voluntary liquidation. Thus it can be seen that Mr. Nielander is a man of extraordinary business ability. During his entire career he has always been careful to meet all obligations promptly, and he therefore has the highest confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He was united in marriage in 1864 with Miss Augusta Schierholz, and they now have four children living, Augusta, Martha, Harry, and Herman.

S. J. Nichols (deceased), was one of the pioneers who settled in Allamakee County in 1854, and followed farming in the town of Makee up to the time of his death, which took place in December, 1869. Mr. Nichols was known by all as a pure minded, honest and upright man, who always believed in doing unto others as he wished to be done by. He left a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

S. J. Nichols, Jr., was born in the State of New York in 1850, came west with his parents, and now has charge of the estate of his father. He was married in 1881 to Miss Libbie Robertson.

Chas. Nees, proprietor of hotel and store, P. O. Lycurgus; a native of Germany; born in 1816, and was bred to the mercantile life. He emigrated to the United States in 1854, and for ten years was engaged in business at Dubuque, Iowa. He then came to Allamakee County and followed farming until 1870, when he engaged in his present business. Has been postmaster at Lycurgus since 1872. He was married in 1859 to Wilhimeni S——, a native of Germany. They have six children.

T. Nachtwey, dealer in drugs and medicines, Lansing; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1833; came to the United States in 1859; was educated to his profession previous to coming to America. Was married on the day of his emigration to the United States, in 1859, to Miss Louisa Erp-Brockhausen. They have one daughter, Elsa. Mr. N. has been mayor and county superintendent two terms each.

H. F. Opfer, dealer in hardware, farming implements and machinery. This enterprising young merchant is a son of Simon and Christena Opfer, and was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., in 1853. In 1865 he came with his parents to Iowa and settled in Allamakee County. Here he helped till the soil until 1870, at which time he entered the store of W. C. Earle, where he served as clerk for over six years. He now concluded to engage in business for himself, and in April, 1877, opened a hardware store. The year following he removed to his present location, and is meeting with marked success, carrying a stock of about \$5,000. He also does an extensive business in farming implements and machinery. Mr. Opfer was married in 1879 to Miss Mary Hager, and now has two children, Elmer G. and Leonard J.

Simon Opfer, farmer, sec. 22, Ludlow tp.; P. O. Waukon; a native of Germany, born in 1822. In the fall of 1849 he was married to Christina Stuckman, and in 1851 emigrated to the U. S., and first settled in Sheboygan County, Wis. In 1865 he removed to Iowa and located in Allamakee County. Mr. Opfer has been quite successful in the accumulation of this world's goods, as he now owns 532 acres of land, a house and lot in Waukon, and the store now occupied by his son. The children are Simon and Henry F.

James Orr, Postville, farmer; owns 280 acres of land valued at \$50 per acre. He was born in Ireland in 1829, his parents emigrating to the United States in 1834, locating in Schuyler county, N. Y. He received his education in the common schools and at the Plattsburg and Starkey semiraries; followed teaching several winters in New York and six terms since coming to Iowa. In 1855 he came to Allamakee County, Iowa. He married Miss M. A. Ellison, January 1st, 1856. She is a native of New York; they have seven children, Ellison J., Darius S., Frank M., Mary E., Jennie B., Carrie and Ollie. Mr. O. has served in several important positions in his tp., and is a prominent and influential citizen.

A. G. Olson, P. O. Lansing; farmer, sec. 21; son of Andrew and Bertha Olson; born December 19, 1830, in Sweden; emigrated to the United States in 1853, stopping in Rock Island County, Ill., till in 1854, when his parents also came from the old country, and they all came on to Allamakee County in a steamboat up the Mississippi River to Lansing. The cholera prevailed to a considerable extent on the vessel, from the effects of which his mother died soon after reaching here. Located in Center township, there then being few families in the township. He was married to Miss Anna C. Lindburg, January 6, 1855; their children are Mary A., Albert G. and Ada E. Mr. O. now owns nearly 200 acres of land, mostly on the Village Creek bottom, which is considered far superior to the high lands. He is one of the enterprising men of his township, having served his township in some official capacity, most of the time since living in it, and is at present one of the trustees.

J. L. Orre, dealer in hardware; was born in Norway in 1852. In 1854 the family emigrated to the U. S. and settled in Allamakee County. Here J. L. received a common school education and helped till the soil until 1873, at which time he entered the store of L. Olson, Lansing, for whom he clerked one year, then dealt in agricultural implements and machinery until July, 1879, when he removed to Waukon and established his present business; carries a stock of from \$4,000 to \$5,000. He was married in 1876 to Mary Ann Hansen, and has two children, Herman and Tinka.

L. Olson, farmer, was born in Norway in 1834. In 1854 he came to America and settled in Village Creek. He was engaged

in the mercantile business in Lansing for a number of years, has also carried on the same business in Village Creek, and in 1882 settled on his present farm. He married Christina Carleson in 1856. Their children are, Carl, Albert, Leonard S., Elizabeth and Caroline.

N. Plemming, dealer in clothing, boots, shoes and gent's furnishing goods, was born in Luxembourg Nov., 1854; emigrated to the U. S. in 1875; lived at LaCrosse, Wis., until July, 1876, at which time he came to Waukon and commenced as merchant tailor. In March, 1879, he added a stock of clothing and continued until Sept., 1881, when he removed to his present location, added boots and shoes and carries a stock of about \$13,000. He was married at LaCrosse, Wis., April 26, 1875, to Miss Mary Marson, a native of Luxumbourg. The children are Josephene, Emmel and Bertha, His religion is Roman Catholic.

William Patterson, a native of Canada, was born in July, 1843. He learned the mason trade, and in 1864 came to the U. S., first stopping in Mich., where he was married to Miss Ann Jordan. In 1865 he removed to Wisconsin, and in 1866 to Clayton Co., Iowa. Here he followed farming till 1877, at which time he came to Allamakee Co., and acted as superintendent of piling for the bridges of the W. & M. railroad. He has three children, Margaret J., Hannah H. and George.

Holver Peterson, blacksmith, was born in Norway in 1841; learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1869 emigrated to the U. S., first stopping at Lansing, but two months subsequently, moved to Waukon. Here he worked at his trade for C. F. Newell, until 1873, when he formed a partnership with H. Simonsen, as Simonsen & Peterson. Mr. Peterson was married in July, 1869, to Miss C. Olsen. They have four children living, Willie, Adolph, Lena and Herman.

Azel Pratt (deceased), carpenter and builder; was born at Hebron, Maine, in 1810. Came to this Co. in 1850 and opened a farm on Makee Ridge, where he built a little log cabin, a portion of which was occupied by his brother, Lemuel, from which to retail the first small lot of store goods ever brought to Makee tp. In 1856 he removed to Waukon where he continued to reside until his death, Feb. 19, 1881. He became a member of the Baptist church at nineteen years of age; was one of the leaders in organizing a church at Waukon, and lived an active life in the faith. "Deacon Pratt" was one of the influential citizens, and a tireless worker, early and late. He was a charter member and first treasurer of the "Old Settlers' Association," organized in 1879. Mr. Pratt married Mary Hersey in 1833. She was born in 1814 and died in 1881, preceding her husband to the grave by only thirteen days, and was a most exemplary christian woman. They had seven children, Noah H., Marcellus H., Willie, Richmond G., Emory W., Ella I. and James L. All of whom are living, except Willie, who died young.

James L. Pratt is a native of Makee tp., where he was born in 1856, near Waukon, which town has ever since been his home. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, Azel Pratt. In 1873 he learned the printing trade at Postville which he has followed most of the time since. Was foreman of the Waukon *Democrat* office for nearly three years, until May, 1882. Has been superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School, since July, 1880. Mr. Pratt was married March 31, 1880, to Miss Edith F. Wedgwood, daughter of Rev. J. M. Wedgwood, of Rossville, and has one child, Ada Mary.

Wm. W. Pardee, P. O. Rossville, proprietor of hotel; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1817, remaining in his native Co. till after his marriage, which occurred in 1837, to Miss Mary C. Phillips, also a native of same county; moved to Rome, N. Y. in 1838, and to Crawford Co., Pa., in 1839, where he remained till in 1854 he emigrated to Dane Co., Wis., and from there to Rossville in 1862, purchasing the hotel property which he still owns. They have four children living, Bela B., Emma, Josephine, and Corlin; lost two sons, Marcus J. and William J., who lost their lives in the defence of their country during the late Rebellion. The first was a member of Co. A., 2d Wis. Infy., and was killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; the latter was a member of Co. I., 27th Io. Infy., and was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

Felix H. Plank, section 36, P. O. Waukon; owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; son of Jacob and Elizabeth Plank; was born in Carroll Co., Indiana, in 1848; his parents came to this Co. in 1854, locating on the land upon which he now lives, his father having left the farm in 1863 and moved into Waukon, where he still resides. F. H. is one of six children, the five others being Levi W., Anna, Rena, Alice and Vashti, five having deceased—John, Daniel, Florence, Finis and Walter. F. H. was married to Miss Mary Robertson in 1874. She was born in Prince Edwards Islands. They have four children, D. G., Charles L., Lyle J., Howard L. Mrs. P. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. P. is republican in politics.

John F. Pitt, P. O. Waukon, farmer and gardener, sec. 25; is a descendant of Sir William Pitt, and was born in Bristol, England, August 27th, 1828. His father, Richard Pitt, was foreman in a soap and candle factory at Bristol, but died when the subject of this sketch was a small boy, his mother's death having preceded the father's some years, thus leaving John F. to be cared for by his grandfather Pitt. At the early age of eight years he was apprenticed in a soap and candle factory, in which business he was engaged during his minority, and principally till 1855, when he emigrated to the U. S., locating on section 25, of Union Prairie tp. In 1858 he sold most of his farm, retaining only 30 acres, valued at \$3,000, which he uses for gardening pur-

poses. In 1862 Mr. P. enlisted in Co. F., 6th Io. Cav., the regiment being employed in the defence of the frontier in the northwest. He participated in the battle of Whetstone Hills, against the Indians; served two years in quartermaster's department, one winter at Davenport and one in Sioux City; was discharged in 1865. Mr. P. was first married in England, to Miss Celia Parker, in 1847. She died in 1879, and he was again married to Mrs. Mary Grayson, March 28, 1880. He has one daughter by his first marriage, Elizabeth A., now Cummings.

Zeruih Post, a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y., was born in 1807. Her maiden name was Stevenson. She was married to Joel N. Post in 1831; he was a native of Vt. In 1836 they immigrated to Green Bay, Wis., remaining there till the summer of 1838, when they again started westward in a canoe down the Wisconsin River, being two weeks before they landed at Prairie du Chien. They located in Clayton Co., Io. In 1840 Mr. Post was selected by Gen. Brooks to take charge of a station known as the Half-Way House, on the military road between Prairie du Chien and Fort Atkinson, they first locating about one mile east from where she now lives. Subsequently Gen. Sumner granted them a permit to re-locate where the town of Postville now stands. At that time their nearest neighbor was twelve miles east, where the town of Monona now stands, Fort Atkinson being 24 miles west, that being the place where the Indians received their supplies from the Government. Their only neighbors from 1840 to 1848 were the Indians, who were removed during the latter year. In 1849 the postoffice was established and called Postville, Mr. Post being commissioned as postmaster, but before the commission arrived Mr. Post died, leaving the duties of the postoffice to Mrs. Post's brother. After the death of her husband Mrs. Post purchased from the Government 480 acres of land, the same being the land upon which they had located and partly improved, the town of Postville being located upon part of it. Mrs. Post has five children living: Joel N., now in Dakota; Mary Switzer, now in California; Margaret Sherwood, now in Minnesota; Lydia LaCook, in Colorado, and Lucy Roll, of Postville, but soon to leave for Montana. She lost one son, John S., who died while in the service of his country during the late rebellion.

J. W. Patterson, P. O. Postville; farmer, sec. 21; owns 285 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1826, where he remained till the spring of 1854, when he came to this county, locating on his present farm, it then being raw land, with no markets nearer than the Mississippi River. He was married to Miss Caroline E. Patton, of Ohio, in 1849; they have five children, Olive T., Mary A., William C., Lyman L. and Cynthia J. Mr. P. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., also of the Congregational Church.

S. C. Perry, farmer, P. O. Postville; owns a farm of 215 acres valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Windom County, Conn, in 1828, where he lived till 1855, when he started for the west, first stopping in Houston County, Minnesota, and came to Allamakee County in 1865. He was married to Miss Mary Tryon in 1860. She was born in Wyoming County, New York. They have four children, Timothy, Retta, Ella and Edith, and have lost two, Martha and Henry.

S. S. Powers, attorney, Postville; born in the state of New York in 1836; commenced the study of law under the Hon. W. L. Sessions, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1857, and afterwards attended the Cleveland Law School, where he graduated in 1860, and the same year moved to Newton County, Ind., commencing the practice of his profession. In 1862 he came to Clayton Co., Io., and the following year to Hardin, Allamakee Co. In the spring of 1870 he came to Postville, where he still resides following his profession, his practice being principally in this and three adjoining counties. He married Miss Helen Farrand, January 2, 1859; they have four children: Loren M., who is now attending the law department of the State University at Iowa City; Velma C., Grace H. and La Rue R. Mr. P. has served as mayor of Postville; also as W. M. of the Masonic Lodge eight years, is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F. and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Perry, agent B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co. at Postville, was born at Manchester, England, in 1836, his parents emigrating to the United States in 1842, locating at Milwaukee, Wis., where they remained till 1854, when they located on a farm in Waukesha County, he remaining with them till the spring of 1862, when he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in August of the same year enlisted in Co. A, 6th Mich. Cav., serving three years and participating in many battles, among which were the battle of the Wilderness, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House, and Gettysburg. He was discharged in August, 1865, after which, during the same year, he came to Postville, Io., and engaged as clerk in the office of the M. & W. R. R. Company, now the C., M. & St. P., where he remained till, in 1877, he took charge of the office of the B. O. R. & N. Railroad Company. He was married to Sophia Stephens, a native of Scotland, in 1869, and has three children, M. J., Edgar J. and J. William. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic order, and also the A. O. U. W.

John A. Peterson, sec. 20, P. O. Elon, farmer; born January 21, 1836; emigrated to the United States in 1851, stopping at Boston, working at shoemaking during the winters and fishing for mackerel during the summer. In 1857, he came to Rock Island, Ill., about the time of the Mormon massacre at Mountain Meadow, which caused quite an excitement. The government was enlisting soldiers for the regular army, to go out there, and

he enlisted in Co. D, 6th U. S. Inf., and started by overland for Utah, where they stopped for a short time, soon pushing on to Benicia Barracks, Cal., remaining but a short time, when they were ordered to Mendocino, as headquarters for scouting expeditions against the Indians. During some of those excursions, and while in battle he was severely wounded by an Indian arrow piercing his left breast and entering the lungs. Upon falling, he pulled the arrow from his body, the blood following in a stream. He soon became unconscious, and was picked up for dead by his comrades after the battle, but finding him yet alive, they carried him to camp, when by kind care and nursing he finally recovered. But being disabled so as to be unfit for duty, he was discharged in August, 1860, at Rock Island, Ill. He then went to Chicago, where he had friends, and was married there in June, 1861, to Miss Anna S. Olson, immediately starting for Allamakee County. At first he worked at his trade, but on account of his wound he was compelled to discontinue it. He then purchased 40 acres of land and commenced farming. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Co. B, 27th Inf., Io. Vol., went south and participated in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., which proving too hard for him, he was sent to the hospital at Memphis, and afterwards to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and to Davenport in May, 1864, and discharged. He then moved to Webster County, Iowa, remaining about a year, when he sold out and returned to Center tp., purchasing his present farm of 177 and one-half acres, which is now worth about \$4,000. Mr. P. has served as trustee of the township, and is at present serving his 11th year as justice of the peace. His children are Matilda C., Joshua A., Joel A., Huldah E., Alma O. and Jonathan A.; he has lost two children, John A. and Ogden O. Mr. P. is a member of the Baptist Church.

A. R. Prescott, P. M. Postville; born in Maine in 1834, his parents immigrated to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1846, and in the spring of 1852, he came to Allamakee Co., Iowa, his parents following in the fall. He engaged as clerk in a general store at McGregor in 1853; in 1854 in a surveying expedition in Minn., and in 1855 went to Floyd Co., Iowa, where he was elected County Surveyor in 1856. He followed teaching and surveying till in 1861, when he enlisted in Co. I of an engineer regiment of Missouri Volunteers; was conductor of the gun car train on the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroads eighteen months; was mustered out in 1864 as 2d Lieut., returned to Allamakee Co., and farmed for two years; then came to Postville and engaged in the hardware business; sold out in 1879; was appointed postmaster in 1877; has served as County Surveyor one term, and as deputy twelve years; was also a candidate for representative in 1873; married Lydia A. Easton, of N. Y., Nov. 1, 1865; they have three children, Mabel, Sarah H. and Alba R.; have lost one daughter, Theodosia.



A. M. May.



James Powers, of the firm of P. B. Manning & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, was born in Ireland in 1847, came to America in 1849 with his parents, and settled in Kentucky, where they remained seven years, and then came to Taylor tp., this Co., where the subject of this sketch was raised. He was married to Catharine Collins, a native of N. H.; they have three children, John, Edmund and Mary.

Hon. Chas Paulk, whose portrait appears in this work, is a farmer in sec. 28, P. O. Waukon; one of the early settlers and prominent men; is a native of Vermont, and was born July 19, 1809. He was reared in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he received an academic education. In 1830 he entered the freshman class of Middleburg College, Vt., and graduated in 1834. He then taught in a classical and mathematical school at Geneva, N. Y. Subsequently taught in Monroe Co., also studied law, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. He then followed the legal profession until 1850, when he was attacked with the California gold fever, and so spent two years on the Pacific slope. On his return from California he came to Iowa and soon located where he now resides. He was a member of the Legislature in 1860-61, again in 1863, and in the fall of 1865 was elected to the State Senate. He was married in 1841 to Miss Harriet Leach, who died in July 1856, leaving two children. In Nov., 1857, he was again married to Miss Elle Conover. Politically, he is a Democrat.

N. H. Pratt, carpenter, a pioneer of 1850, was born in Md. in 1834. In 1850 with his parents, Azel and Mary Pratt, four brothers and one sister, he came to Allamakee Co., and settled on sec. 18, Makee tp., In 1854 he spent about six months at St. Anthony's Falls; then returned to Makee and continued farming until 1860. He then went to Ill., and in 1862 enlisted in Co. I, 95th Ill. Inf. Vol., and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as 2d Lieut of the 48th U. S. colored troops; since which time he has been at Waukon. From 1871 to 1878 he was engaged in the furniture business. He was married in Oct., 1856 to Miss Abbie F. Brayton. The children are Estella and Katie. Mr. Pratt is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

H. H. Pope was born in County Waterford, Ireland, in 1833. When he was a young man he took charge of a vessel belonging to his father. During his term of office he visited all the prominent seaports of Europe. The vessel of which he was in charge was lost near the island of Anticosta in St. Lawrence River. He then went back to Ireland, stayed a year and a half, and in 1852 came to America and settled in Allamakee County. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 5th Io. Vol., remained in the service a year and three months, and was discharged on account of an old gunshot wound received in Italy in 1848; returned to this county and was engaged in carriage painting. In 1880 he went back to Ireland to

settle the estate of his father. He now owns a large farm near Village Creek, devoted to raising fine stock. He married Narsessia Thompson in 1864. They have four children, Elizabeth, Thomas, Phillip and Frederick.

John G. Ratcliffe, civil engineer, surveyor and bridge builder, was born in West Virginia in 1844, came with his parents to Allamakee County in 1858. Here he helped till the soil and educated himself as a civil engineer. In 1867 he was married to Miss Kate Adams, then of Winneshiek County, but a native of La Fayette, Ind. She died in the spring of 1869. In the fall of 1870 he married Miss Emma Knapp, of Woodstock, Ill. In 1872 he published a map of Allamakee County. In 1873 he purchased an interest in the Village Creek Woolen Mills, and resided at that place until the spring of 1878, during which time—in the spring of 1875—the property was destroyed by fire; but was soon rebuilt, and is now owned by Howard, Carrolls & Ratcliffe. He then removed to his present place of residence, located in the west part of town, where he owns 40 acres. Mr. R. has for years made a study of the geological and physical features of the county, and has written and preserved much of its history. The children are John J., Mary A., Benj. W., Belle and Ruby K.

F. H. Robbins, insurance. The subject of this sketch has figured prominently in the business and public enterprises of Allamakee County for many years. He was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1840, and in 1855 came west with his parents, first settling at Columbus, Allamakee County. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. I, 27th Inf., and served three years, when he was mustered out as 2d Lieut. April 1, 1866, he engaged in business with his brother, A. E. Robbins, with whom he continued until March 20, 1881. Mr. Robbins was actively engaged in the building of the W. & M. railroad, and is an earnest worker for the republican party. He was married April 14, 1867, to Miss Althea A. Pottle, daughter of W. R. and Almeda A. Pottle, and now has two children, Jessie F. and Matal S. Mr. R. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., A. O. U. W. and I. L. O. H.

Albert Rosa is a son of A. P. Rosa (deceased), who was a native of N. Y., married Rachel Patterson, and in 1848 came to Iowa. In 1851 he settled in Franklin tp., and proved a very successful farmer, accumulating a very large amount of land. His wife died in 1871 leaving seven sons and two daughters. He died in 1877. Albert who is the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the children. He was born in the State of N. Y. in 1853, and came with his parents to Iowa, and in 1877 was married to Mary E. Schwartz. She died in April, 1880. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Rosa located at Waukon, and has since been dealing in grain.

A. E. Robbins, druggist, one of Allamakee's early settlers and prominent business men, was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1838, came west with his parents in 1855 and settled at Columbus.

In 1864 he became a partner of the firm of J. Goodykoontz & Co., of Waukon, and was engaged as such about one year. He then associated his brother, F. H. Robbins, as partner, purchased his former partner's interest, and continued a drug and grocery business under the firm name of Robbins Bros. until 1881, at which time F. H. Robbins withdrew from business. The building now occupied by A. E. Robbins, was erected by Robbins Bros. in 1869, and is the oldest brick block in Waukon. Mr. Robbins has always been an active worker for the Republican party, took a very active part in securing the county seat at Waukon, and was one of the prime movers in building the W. & M. R. R., and when completed served as vice-president about two years. He was married in 1865 to Naoma M. Goodykoontz, and now has three sons. His father, Alvin Robbins, a blacksmith by trade, a native of Vt., who was married in the state of N. Y. to Miss Temperance Sloam, and in 1865 settled at Columbus, Allamakee Co., where he died in July, 1856, leaving a wife (since deceased), four sons and one daughter.

Althearis J. Rodgers, contractor and builder, was born in Canada in 1841. Removed to Waukegan, Ill., in 1843, and in October, 1856, came thence to Waukon, which has since been his home. October 1, 1861, he enlisted as private in Co. B. 12th Iowa, Vols. and followed the fortunes of war with that veteran regiment until it was mustered out in Jan., 1866. Was Commissary Sergeant previous to and during their six months imprisonment in southern prison pens, following the battle of Shiloh. Was at various times detailed as clerk at regimental, brigade, and division headquarters; also served as clerk at court-martial, which duties, however, could not prevent his being with his company in the many hard fought battles in which they participated. In 1864, while at Mobile, he was promoted to Sergt. Major of the regiment. Upon returning from the war Mr. Rogers was employed in a cabinet shop in Waukon, but shortly after bought out his employer and conducted the business about two years, when he disposed of it to take up his present occupation, and there are few if any of Waukon's substantially built business blocks which do not show his supervision. His clerical abilities have called him to frequent service of that character in civil life also, and besides the secretaryship of various orders and associations, he served several years as Makee tp. clerk, many years as secretary of the Waukon School Board, and secretary of the Allamakee County Agricultural Society six years in succession, in which last two positions he is still retained. Upon the organization of a company of State militia in the spring of 1878, Mr. R. was made 2d Sergt. thereof, and in the following fall was elected captain, which position he held until he was elected major of the 4th regiment, I. N. G., in the summer of 1881. Mr. Rodgers was married in 1866 to Miss Ella I. Pratt, and they have had two children: Ada M., died in 1879, aged 8 years; and Guy A., born May 20, 1880.

John Ragan, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 22; owns 140 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; son of George and Jemima Ragan; was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1833, his parents removing to Warren County, in 1842, to Laporte County, Ind., in 1844, and from there to this county in 1855, a singular coincidence being that they left Ohio and Indiana on his birthday, the 15th of October. He married Miss Gracie Rankin in 1858. She was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1840. They have six children, Ella A., Effie J., Gracie H., George W., Angie L. and Edith A.; and have lost one son, Herbert.

James Rankin, P. O. Myron, farmer, sec. 27; owns a farm of 200 acres well improved; son of Wm. and Mary Rankin; was born in Scotland, in 1829. His father was a machinist and engineer. He emigrated with his family to the United States in 1832, stopping a short time in New York and Detroit, Michigan, from which latter place he came as engineer on the steamer Michigan to Chicago, Ill., it being the first steamboat that came into Chicago, which was then a very small insignificant town, situated in a quagmire. His father, being a brass founder, concluded to stop there and start a brass foundery, which he continued about ten years, then moved to a farm five miles north of Elgin, where they remained till in 1855, when they came to this township, his father locating about two miles north, and he upon his present farm. His father died in 1879. Mr. R. was married to Miss Sarah Jones in 1860. She was a native of Wales. Their children are Mary, Ida, Nettie and William.

Richard Ryan, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 9; owns a farm of 360 acres valued at \$15 per acre. He was born in 1818 in County Tipperary, Ireland, where he remained till 1840, when he crossed the briny ocean to seek a new home in the far west. He first engaged at farm work in Massachusetts for three years, then went to Union Village, Connecticut, where he engaged in a factory for a firm, Bartholomew & Warkison, for whom he worked nine years, after which he came to Cattaraugus Co., New York, remaining about a year, when he went to Dunkirk and engaged in railroading for about two years. He then came to Dubuque, Iowa, and engaged at the same business and quarrying stone for a couple of years, after which he came on to his present farm in 1856 and commenced improving it, having purchased a quarter section of it in 1848. He married Miss Mary Fogerty, of Boston, in 1840. They have seven children, Richard, Timothy, John, Henry, Thomas Margaret, and an adopted daughter, Mary. Mr. R. is one of the enterprising and thorough-going farmers of his tp., and is a member of the Catholic Church.

B. P. Raymond, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 35; son of John and Christine Raymond; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1847. His parents moved to this county in 1852, locating upon the farm upon which he now resides, he being one of eight children, Ed-

win J., Wm. S., David B., John B., Ebenezer D., Atalissa M. and Harriet L. His father was a native of Connecticut, his mother of Ohio. His father died in January, 1878; his mother lives with him on a part of the homestead of 240 acres, which he now owns. He was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Ross in 1881. She being a native of this Co. and the daughter of H. G. Ross.

Tollef O. Rikansrud, P. O. Elon; born in Norway, September 13, 1823; came to the United States in 1855, coming to Allamakee Co. He married Miss Ragnild Oldstatter, in Dec., 1861. She was also born in 1823 in Norway; they have four children, Ole T., Sven, Olous and Engebeth. Mr. R. has taken special interest in educating his children, having sent Ole T. and Engebeth to the Lutheran College at Decorah three years. Ole T. has taught a district school two terms and designs to attend the State Normal School at Cedar Falls the ensuing fall. Mr. R. owns 120 acres in his home farm and 90 acres elsewhere. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Jacob Rupp, sec. 17, P. O. Waukon; owns a farm of 240 acres, well improved and worth \$40 per acre. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1833. In October, 1853, he shipped on board the sail vessel Harmonia, from Havre for New York, where after a long and dangerous voyage they arrived in New York in the February following, having been eighty days on the water on account of severe storms, and narrowly escaping shipwreck. He came on the same year to Monroe County, N. Y., and hired out to a farmer, for whom he worked eleven years and in 1865 rented a farm for one year, clearing \$1,500. Thinking that would enable him to purchase a home in the west, in the spring of 1866 he came to Allamakee County, Iowa, and purchased a part of the farm he still owns. He was married to Miss Mary Nagle in 1868. She was also a native of Germany. They have eight children, Mary, Jacob, Louisa, Frank, Edward, Martha, Bertie and Sophia. Mr. R. is a member of the German Reformed Church.

O. A. Ross, P. O. Rossville; farmer, section 25; son of Moses A. and Isabella Ross, was born in 1834, in Fayette Co., Pa., and came to this county in 1853, being among the pioneers of the tp. In August, 1862 he enlisted in Co. I., 27th Io. Infty, his first service being up to Fort Snelling, afterwards in the Indian country a short time, when the Company was taken to Cairo, Ill., and thence to Jackson, Tenn., where he was discharged for disability in January, 1863, after which he returned home, and the following year, 1864, was married to Miss Louisa A. M. Blumm, a native of Germany. Their children are Harry A., Emily G. and Gilmore. Mr. R. has served his tp. as trustee, is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He also owns a farm of 160 acres, worth \$35 per acre, being pleasantly and comfortably situated adjoining the village of Rossville.

Edward Raddy, P. O. Forest Mill; farmer, section 28; owns 80 acres of land, worth \$3,000; was born in Ireland in 1825, emigrated to the U. S. in 1847, and came to Rondeout, N. Y., where he stopped till the fall of 1849, when he went to New Orleans, stopping till the following spring, then came to Louisville, Ky., and shortly after to Washington Co., Ind., where he worked on the New Albany & Salem Railroad about two years. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, remaining a short time, and thence to Illyria, where he remained about nine months; thence to Lafayette, Ind., remaining during the winter, and in the spring came via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to McGregor, Io., which was in 1857. He came to Rossville, and worked for a time in the steam saw mill there, and afterwards at a saw mill on Yellow River. In the spring of 1860 he, like many others, caught the Pike's Peak fever; so he started down the Mississippi river and via Hannibal to St. Joe, Mo., and joined a company and went to Pike's Peak. He followed mining in that vicinity about two years, and then went to the Idaho mines, to Virginia City, to Helena, Mon., and the Blackfoot country, as it was called, in Washington Co., where he prospected, striking a claim which paid him about \$2,000. He then concluded to return to the society of friends in old Allamakee coming via Denver and Omaha to his brother's, in this tp., in the fall of 1863. The following spring he purchased his present farm for \$1,800, and commenced farming. In Feb., 1865, he was married to Miss Bridget Henry, who died in Sept., 1878, and in Sept., 1880, he was again married to Hannah Burke. His children by his first wife are Mary C., Margaret and Edward J., and by his second wife, Martin. Mrs. R. is a member of the Catholic church.

C. A. Robey, P. O. Rossville; farmer, section 32; son of Hezekiah and Caroline Robey; was born Sept. 27th, 1844, in Monongahela Co., West Va., immigrated with his parents to this county in the spring of 1855 locating in Franklin tp. the following fall, where his mother still resides. In Feb., 1864, he enlisted in Co. K. 1st Io. Cav. Their service was mostly skirmishing in the southwest. He served under A. J. Smith and Gen. Custer; was mustered out in the spring of 1866, returned home and was married May 13th, to Miss Isabel M. Dunn, daughter of William Dunn, and moved to his present farm of 106 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Their children are Ella W., Angie L., Harvey E., Mary E., Edward, William D. and Albert. They have lost one child, Carrie M. Mr. R. has served his township as assessor, tp. clerk and is at present justice of the peace.

John Roffman, P. O. Forest Mill; farmer, section 12; owns 145 acres of land, valued at \$18 per acre. He was born in Prussia, in 1835; emigrated to the United States in 1871, coming in a sail vessel and being three months on the ocean and nearly starved, about 300 emigrants being on the

vessel. He first located in Northern Mich., near Lake Superior, where he was engaged in burning charcoal for a smelting company. In 1874 he came to Allamakee Co., Io., locating on the land he now owns. He was married in Prussia, in 1861, to Minnie Blenk. They have eight children, Bertha, Ella, Frank, Anna, John, Ida, Jane and Henry, and have lost one son, Albert, who died in Prussia.

Julius Rieth, son of the late John Rieth, was born in Dubuque, Io., in 1856, and was brought by the family to Lansing in 1857. Here he was bred to a mercantile life in his father's store. In 1877 he purchased the business and has since continued the same.

Peter Reiser, farmer, P. O. Lansing, was born in Switzerland in 1838. He came to Iowa when he was 14 years of age. In 1862 he purchased his father's old homestead, and now has a farm of 280 acres well improved. He married in 1862 Catharine Marti, and they have six children, John H., George W., Julius E., Emma, Barbara and Philip.

C. A. Renzenhausen, dealer in general merchandise at Watson, Clayton Co.; also carries on a farm in company with his father. He was born in Lawrence Co., Ohio, in 1853, came to Iowa in 1863. His father is C. R. Renzenhausen, a native of Germany.

David W. Reed, postmaster, Waukon; was born in Cortland, N. Y., April 2, 1841. Came to Iowa with his parents in April, 1855, to Center township, this Co., where his father, John Reed, purchased a farm on sec. 31, at one time owning 400 acres, of which one eighty is still owned by the subject of this sketch. In the fall of 1859 he began attending the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, and from there in the fall of 1861, he enlisted as private in Co. C, 12th Iowa Vol. Infantry, and followed the fortunes of that regiment during the war, being in all its engagements except those of the Red River expedition. By a wound received at Shiloh, at the time of the last attack made by the rebels Sunday afternoon, he escaped capture, with his regiment, but was left in the field in the rebel lines until they were driven back Monday afternoon. In April, 1863 he was promoted to the 2d lieutenancy, and was commissioned 1st Lieut. Dec. 14th following. From the spring of 1864 to Jan. 21, 1865, he was acting adjutant of the regiment, (and during which time he had a horse shot from under him at Tupelo), and at the latter date received a commission as captain of his company. The following spring was commissioned major by brevet in U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Spanish Fort, to date from April 8 of that year—'65—which brevet was recommended by Maj. Gens. A. J. Smith and E. R. S. Canby, and Col. W. R. Marshall, of the 7th Minn., (afterward Governor of that State), commanding the brigade. Nov. 2, 1865 he was commissioned major of the 12th regiment; meanwhile he had acted as field officer—major—from the time of his commission as captain until his assignment as inspec-

tor on the staff of Gen. Hubbard. Was mustered out with the regiment at Memphis, Jan. 20, 1856; but afterwards was commissioned major by brevet for gallant, faithful and meritorious services during the war to date from muster out.

In the spring of 1856, Major Reed entered the law office of L. E. Fellows, at Lansing, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. During this time he was deputy revenue collector for this county, under Col. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque. In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the office of County Recorder, and by four successive re-elections was kept in that position during the period of ten years, until Jan. 1, 1879. May 20, 1879, he was commissioned postmaster at Waukon, assuming the duties of the office July 1st. Upon entering the Recorder's office in 1869, he began the compilation of a set of abstracts of records and to-day possesses the only set in existence of great value. Mr. Reed was married Sept. 20, 1866, to Miss Ellen E. Manson, and has three children living. viz: Minnie A., Milton E. and Gertrude M.; having lost two, Maud and Leonard.

Reuben Sencebaugh, P. O. Rossville, farmer, sec. 32; owns a farm of 537 acres valued at \$20 per acre. He was born January 20, 1811, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His parents moved to Monongahela County, Virginia, in 1820. For several years previous to coming to Iowa, he was engaged in the manufacturing of iron, and for some years as superintendent of a blast furnace, for the smelting of iron ore. He immigrated to Iowa in 1850, stopping in Clayton County till 1852. He then came on to his present farm, he being among the earliest settlers of the township. He married Catharine McShane, of Va., November 9, 1837. She was born in 1815. They have eight children, Sarah, Margaret, Mary A., Francis, Almeda, Abraham, Clara and Dora. The youngest is now a student of the Iowa University, and will graduate the next term. His son Francis served his country in the late rebellion in Co. L, 5th Io. Cav. Mr. S. has served his tp. as justice of the peace.

Gilbert Satrang, farmer, sec. 11, Paint Creek tp. was born in Norway, Dec. 5, 1831, and came to this country, to Michigan, in July, 1851, and afterwards to Wisconsin. In 1867 he came from Wisconsin to Iowa, and settled in Paint Creek township where he bought land upon which he has since resided. It was then bare prairie land, but is now surrounded and well sheltered with beautiful trees, making one of the pleasantest of homes. He now owns 200 acres of valuable land in this township. From his first residence here Mr. Satrang has taken a position naturally among the prominent men, and has frequently been called to positions of trust and honor. For several years in succession he held the office of collector for his township, as he had also that of assessor; and was at one time was on the board of tp. trustees. In the fall of 1877 he was elected a member of the county board of supervis-

ors by a large majority, for a term of three years. At its expiration in 1880 he was re-elected and is now serving his sixth consecutive year in this responsible capacity. Mr. Satrang was married in 1855. His wife, Bergith, is also a native of Norway where she was born in 1836. They have six children living, viz: Andrea T., Christian O., Carl A., Emma C., Albert I. and Ivar I.

Christ Scheuning, P. O. Waukon; farmer, sec. 28; owns 120 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born October 10, 1829, Wurtemberg, Germany; emigrated to the United States in 1857, locating in Stevenson County, Ill., where he remained till in 1869 he came to Allamakee County, Iowa, locating upon the farm upon which he still resides. He married Miss Mary Herman in Ill. in 1858. She died in 1865 and he was again married to Nancy Wilber in 1866. His children by his first wife are Barbara, Frederick and Elizabeth, and by his second wife, one son, Albert.

Wm. T. Stull, P. O. Rossville, farmer, sec 26; son of John and Thankfull Stull; was born in 1819 in Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, immigrated to Iowa in 1852, locating in this county, he being among the early settlers. Mr. S. enlisted in Co. I, 27th Inf., in August, 1862; serving till the close of the war in 1865. He participated in most all of the battles in which the company was engaged, among which were Pleasant Hill, La.; Yellow Bayou, Nashville, Tennessee; also at the capture of Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort, Mobile, Ala.; after which he was discharged and returned. Mr. S. was married to Miss Mary Rowan in 1847, in Pa. They have three children, Elijah, Fillmore and Laura, and have lost nine, John, Nathaniel, William, Luella J., Emma, Mary E., Charles S., Frank and David: most of whom died of diphtheria. Mr. S. owns a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres, valued at \$25 per acre.

Victor H. Stevens, merchant and station agent. This successful young business man was born in Connecticut in 1855; came to Washington Prairie, Winneshiek County, in 1857; to Waukon in 1862; established himself in the mercantile business at Waterville in the fall of 1877 with J. H. Hall, of Waukon, under the style of V. H. Stevens & Co., and the following year erected the large, substantial store building and residence which he now occupies. After various changes in the membership of the firm Mr. S. became the sole proprietor of the mercantile interest in the spring of 1881; and early in 1882 still further enlarged his operations by the purchase of a hardware business established there in 1880. Previous to locating at Waterville Mr. Stevens was deputy postmaster at Waukon for several years. He also assisted in the surveys of the W. & M. R. R., and upon its completion to Waterville was appointed station agent, which position he still occupies, as well as agent for the Am. Express Co. In December, 1878, Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Dily E. Hersey, and has one child, Vera.

G. W. Sherman, P. O. Waukon, farmer; son of Jno. S. and Polly Sherman; was born in 1834 in Erie Co., Penn., and immigrated to Green Co., Wis., in 1855, remaining there till 1857, when he came to Allamakee Co., locating in Jefferson tp., on sec. 23., where he owns forty acres of first-class land, well improved. Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 27th Iowa Inf. He was most of the time employed in the hospital, being nurse one and a half years, and hospital steward one year; was mustered out at the close of the war and returned home. He was married to Miss Catharine Round, of Wis., in 1857, by whom he has four children, Jessie D., Lena L., Mary E., Debbie L. Mrs. S. died Feb. 26, '73. He S. has served his tp. as trustee, assessor, and president of school board several years, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

James Shaff, sec. 21, P. O. Waukon, owns 200 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born in New Jersey in 1817, his parents moving to Canada when he was about a year old, remaining there but a short time, then moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he remained till in 1837, when he went to Laporte Co., Ind., remaining there until in 1851, he came to Allamakee Co.; the family following the year after. They were among the pioneers of the County. He was married to Miss Louisa Wood in 1858. She was a native of Portage Co., Ohio, and died in 1864. He was again married to Addie Wood, sister of his first wife, in 1866, has one daughter by his second marriage, Estella, and lost one son by his first wife, Charles. He is a member of the M. E. church.

Louis K. Smith, farmer, sec. 1, P. O. Waukon; son of J. C. and Mary J. Smith, his father being a native of Ohio and mother of Pennsylvania. They came to this Co. in 1849, locating at Volney, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1853. His father, in company with a man by the name of Austin Smith, who was a millwright, built a saw mill at Volney, it being among the first in the county. In 1855 his parents moved to Waukon and engaged in the hotel business for about a year, when his father traded it for a farm north of Waukon, which he ran a short time, then traded it for the Decorah House, in Decorah, which he ran three years, when he disposed of it and traded for the farm upon which Mr. S. now lives; but soon sold it and moved to Waukon. where he died in 1875, his wife following him two years later. His father was a member of the A. F. & A. M. The subject of this sketch received a fair education in the common schools, qualifying himself for a teacher, in which capacity he has had some experience. He was married to Miss Olive J. Holbrook, Dec. 1874. She was also a native of this county. They have four children, Mabel, Louella, William and Louis K. Mr. S. purchased his present farm of 265 acres in 1880; it being one of the best farms in the tp.

Bard Shefloe, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 5; owns 365 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Norway in 1832, emigrated to the U. S. in 1860, and the same year located in this Co. Mr.

S. has by economy and industry accumulated a good farm, well improved. He was married to Miss Olein Kjelseth in 1862. She was also born in Norway. Their children are Joseph S., Oscar E., and Marcilla. Mr. S. is a member of the Lutheran church.

Frank Steel, P. O. Postville, farmer, sec. 34; owns 170 acres of land valued at \$50 per acre. He was born in France in 1813, where he remained till in 1847, when he emigrated to the U. S., coming via New Orleans and up the Mississippi to Galena, Ill., and located on a farm nine miles from there. In the fall of 1856 he came to this county and located on his present farm. He married Catharine Kiser, of France, in 1842. They have three children, Barbara, Joseph and Christine. His son Joseph runs the farm. Joseph was married to Margaret Ryan in 1874; they have seven children, Francis, Joseph, John, Jane, Henry V., William and Catharine. Mr. S. is a member of the Catholic church.

Anton Staadt, dealer in drugs, paints, oils, glass, wall paper, oil paintings, chromos, etc., Postville; was born in Prussia in 1821, near the River Rhine; was educated in Prussia, and at the high school of arts and manufactures in Paris, gaining a thorough knowledge of chemistry; was in that school three years, returned home and served as director in a glass factory. In 1851 he emigrated to the United States, stopping in a drug establishment in New York a few months, after which he came to Wisconsin, where he remained till the spring of 1853, when he came to Post township, this county, purchasing a farm, upon which he remained till, in 1865, came to Postville and engaged in his present business. He married Miss Paulina Verver in the spring of 1851; they have one son, Godfrey, and has lost one, Anton, who died in Milwaukee, Dec. 16, 1871. Mr. L. is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Ed. Sheehy, proprietor of European restaurant; son of John and Bridget Sheehy; was born in 1847 in Salem, Mass. His father followed railroading, and when he was quite small went to Vt. and afterwards to New York, remaining but a short time, when he moved to Ohio, afterwards living in Mo., Ill. and Iowa. In 1854 he came to Dubuque, and afterwards lived in Fayette and Clayton counties. He married Ellen Murphy in 1870. She was born in Ohio. Mr. S. came to Postville in 1870 and commenced his present business. They have four children, John E., James F., Mary E. and Anna T., and have lost two, Michael J. and Catharine E. His father died January 2d, 1882. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

J. B. Schmidt, Postville, manufacturer and of dealer in boots and shoes; was born in 1835 in Germany, where he received his education and learned his trade. His parents both died when he was young, leaving him dependent upon relatives. In 1866 he emigrated to the U. S., stopping at Galena, Ill., he worked at his trade there a short time and afterwards made a tour through Io.,

Mo., Col. and Neb., working at journey work at different cities of those states. He was married to Miss Mary Weiss, of Galena, Ill., in 1868, after which he lived at Patch Grove, Grant Co., Wis., some three years, then came to Postville and established his present business. His wife died October 22, 1874, leaving him with three children: John B., Mary M. and Aurelia M. Mr. S. speaks German, French and English, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

G. W. Stafford, blacksmith and dealer in pumps, wind mills, &c., Postville; was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1829. His parents immigrated to Cass County, Michigan, in 1835, and in 1839 to DeKalb Co., Ill., where he remained till the spring of 1850, when he went to California via New Orleans and ocean steamer, remaining there engaged in mining most of the time, also in general merchandising, and at his trade. Finally, on account of being troubled with sciatic rheumatism, he was compelled to return to the states in 1869, coming via New York, and to Postville, Io., where he engaged in blacksmithing, brick making, etc., which latter business he followed some three years, burning nearly three-quarter of a million of brick and putting up several brick buildings, including the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married to Miss Martha Perry, of England, in 1870. They have four children, Nettie, Sarah, Georgiana and James, and have lost one, Mattie. Mr. S. is a member of the M. E. Church and the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

Edward Staadt, farmer, P. O. Postville; owns a farm of 285 acres, valued at \$9,000; was born in Prussia near the River Rhine in 1822; emigrated to the United States in 1853, stopping a short time at Sheboygan, Wis., but arriving the same year at Allamakee County, Iowa, purchasing in the south part of Post tp. in company with his brother, Anton. He subsequently sold out and purchased his present farm in 1860. He was married to Miss Hannah Mitchell, also a native of Germany, in 1860, and has four children, Charlotte, Carl W., John and Frederick.

Bennett Swenson, farmer, P. O. Waterville, owns 315 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre, was born December 25, 1824, in Norway, emigrated to the U. S. in the spring of 1845, locating in Rock Co., Wis., In January 1850, he started for the gold regions of California: going via New York and ocean steamer around Cape Horn to San Francisco; and up the Sacramento River to Sacramento. He engaged in mining till in 1853; returned via the isthmus to New York, and by rail to Wisconsin. In 1854 he came to Allamakee Co., and located on his present farm. He married Augusta Thorson in October, 1854. She died Sept. 29, 1875, leaving him with six children, Sven, Thorson, Olaus, Andrew, Julia and Isabel. They have lost two, Andrew and Rosina. Mr. S. is a member of the Lutheran church.

Albert G. Stewart, attorney, was born in Green Co., Wis., March 1, 1854, came to Waukon March 18, 1875, and entered the study of law with H. H. Stilwell. Was admitted to practice in October, 1876, and on the first of January following formed a partnership with C. S. Stilwell, which continued two years, when he purchased the interest of his partner. Was admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts, at Dubuque, at the age of 24. In January, 1880, he received the appointment of Attorney for the County Board of Supervisors, a position to which he has since been twice re-appointed, and which he still retains. That a young man of only 28, and hardly six years at the bar, should have built up for himself, in this brief time, a law business said to be second to none in the county, is a fact well worthy of record. At the Republican County Convention, May, 1879, he was honored with an election as chairman of the County Central Committee, and conducted the campaign with marked success, resulting in his re-election for that position in 1880-81-82. In August, 1881, he was elected captain of Co. I, 4th Reg. Iowa National Guards, and with the same persistent application which characterizes all his labors, succeeded in placing the company on such a footing that it easily secured the first award, of \$100, for the best drilled company in the 2d Brigade, June 22, 1882. Mr. Stewart was married December 17, 1878, to Miss May I. Stone, and has two children, Albert M. and Wayne W. In 1880 he purchased the fine property in Waukon where he now resides.

Holver Simonsen, blacksmith, of the firm of Simonsen & Peterson. The subject of this sketch is a native of Norway, born in 1846. In 1852 the family emigrated to the U. S., and settled near Decorah, Winneshiek Co., Iowa. Here young Simonsen followed farming and in 1872 was married to Miss Gustava Larsen. In 1873 he removed to Waukon, and has since been a partner of the above named firm. He has three children living, Fredrich F., Olive C., and Hattie A.

C. S. Stilwell, attorney, a native of Erie Co., N. Y., was born in 1838. In 1851 he came west and first settled in Rock Co., Wis., where he attended and taught school until 1865. He then came to Allamakee Co., and in 1868 settled at Waukon. Here he served as deputy county treasurer, justice of the peace, and read law until December, 1870, when he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been doing a general law and collection business. He was married in the fall of 1862 to Miss Elizabeth M. Bowen, a native of Franklin Co., Pennsylvania. He has four sons and three daughters.

W. H. Smith was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1817, and when nine years of age removed with his parents to Ohio. Here in 1840 he was married to Wealthy Landon. In 1847 he removed to Wis., and in 1869 to Io., and located in Clayton Co. In 1867 his wife died, leaving one child, Ada, now Mrs. F. G. Hannahs, of

of Chicago. In 1869 he married Sally Smith and removed to Woodbury Co. While there he suffered greatly by the grasshoppers. In 1879 he came to Allamakee Co., and has since had charge of the county poor farm.

H. H. Stillwell, attorney-at-law, was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1841. He came west to Janesville, Wis., where he lived a few years, and in 1862 went to Stephenson Co., Ills., and two years later he moved to this Co. In 1867 he was elected to the position of county treasurer, and subsequently engaged in the practice of law. He married Eliza Bowen, a native of Va. They have two sons and one daughter.

Hans Smeby, farmer, section 8; born in Norway in 1826. came to Wisconsin in 1850, to Io. in 1851, and settled where he now resides. Owns 440 acres of land. He was one of the earliest settlers of Paint Creek township, and has ever been one of her most prominent men. He represented this township on the County Board of Supervisors during 1868-69-70, until the new plan of but three supervisors went into effect. Mr. Smeby was married in the old country to Miss Helen Froslic, and has eight children living: Olaf, Martha, Ole, Oline, Eliza, Laura, Helen and Berthe. Olaf married Marie Carlson in 1876, and is now pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran church, at Albert Lea, Minn. Martha married in 1877 to L. J. Aga, who also resides at Albert Lea. Oline married A. T. Anderson, of this township.

Ole Smeby, deceased, was born in Norway in 1804; came to Wis. in 1849, and to Paint Creek in 1851, with his first, third and fourth sons, Hans, Ole and John. Hans and John still live here. Ole, jr., died the year following their arrival. The second son, Hovel, preceded the others to this country, coming in 1848; was married in 1851 and died about 1864. His widow re-married and lives in Minnesota. Mr. Smeby died in Nov., 1875. His wife, Mary, was born in 1793, and died in January preceding her husband's death.

Fred Schiek, dealer in groceries and provisions, Lansing; was born in Germany, in 1836; came to New York, where he engaged in brewing, also groceries, etc at different intervals until 1856, when he came to Iowa, locating in Center township, Allamakee Co., where he purchased 75 acres of land, which he farmed until 1862, when he removed to Lansing and engaged in the saloon business. In this business he continued exclusively until 1874, when he enlarged his building, adding a stock of groceries and provisions. He has been a member of the city council and school board. He married Miss Barbara Kehr, a native of Germany. They have five children: Louis, Lina, Mathilde, Louisa and Emily.

Hans Simenson, farmer, P. O. Hanover; owns 280 acres of land on section 21, valued at \$15 per acre. He is a son of Ole and Anna Simenson, was born in Norway, August 9, 1840, and came with parents to America in 1851. They settled in Decorah tp.,

Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where they remained until January, 1855, then moved to their present farm. His father died October 15th, 1878. The subject of this sketch was married to Patrina Larson, in January, 1869; they have four children, Sarah A., Charles O., Jane Louisa and Alfred L. Mr. S. has served as supervisor of tp., assessor, trustee, and as a member of school board. He enlisted in Co. H, 9th Io. Inf., and served three years. He enlisted as a veteran in 1864, and was discharged in 1865. He was in a large number of important battles, and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea.

Dr. T. C. Smith, postmaster, and dealer in general merchandise and drugs; was born April 1st, 1827, in Center Co., Pa.; removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1848; thence to Elizabeth, Joe Daviess County, in 1850, and engaged as clerk in a general store. In 1854 he went to Buena Vista, where he engaged in clerking until 1856, when he came to Dorchester and entered the employ of G. W. Hayes, whose business he purchased in company with J. M. Tart in the fall of 1858. This partnership continued until 1872, when Dr. Smith became sole proprietor. He carries a stock of from three to four thousand dollars in value. October 22d, 1852, he was married to Martha J. Tart, a native of Missouri. Mr. S. has been county supervisor, and has held various tp. offices. He has been postmaster since the office was established in 1856.

Theodore Schwarzhoff, farmer, P. O. Dorchester; owns about 600 acres of land on sec. 23, valued at \$12 per acre; was born Feb. 28, 1836, in Germany. His father came to Dubuque, Io., in 1853, the family following in the spring of 1854, and in the spring of 1855 they came to the farm where he resides. His father died in 1866, his mother in 1874. He married Elizabeth Konig, October 12, 1866. She is a native of Illinois. They have nine children, Bernard, Elizabeth, James, Caroline, Adolph, Lena, William Christine and Theodore. Mr. S. has served as assessor, trustee and justice of the peace. He is a member of the Catholic Church and is a greenbacker in politics.

A. Schulte, farmer, P. O. Dorchester; owns 355 acres of land valued at \$18 per acre; was born in Germany, November 28, 1841; came to the U. S. in 1867, and to Dorchester via New York and Cincinnati. He rented the brewery at Dorchester for five years, and then moved upon his farm. He married Caroline Koenig, a native of Illinois, October 28, 1869, and they have six children, Sophia, Theodore, Clements, Eda, Bernard and Allawena. They have lost by death one child, Elizabeth. Mr. S. is a member of the Catholic Church.

J. B. Schulte, P. O. Dorchester, farmer, sec. 28; Waterloo tp.; owns 440 acres of land valued at \$15 per acre; was born in Germany December 24, 1821; came to the U. S. in 1846, locating at St. Louis, Mo. In 1854 he came to Davenport, engaging in brick making, and in 1864, moved upon his present farm. He married

Teckla Oldemann, at St. Louis, in 1848. She died in 1849, and he subsequently married Mary A. Lakars, who died in 1863. In June, 1863, he married Mary Bald. He has three children by his second wife, Bennet, Mary and Anna; and two by his present wife, John A. and Henry.

Christian Schwarzhoff, farmer, Waterloo tp., Sec 27, P. O. Dorchester; owns 329 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Germany July 27, 1830; came to the U. S. in 1854, stopping about six months near Dubuque, Iowa, and the following spring moved upon his present farm. He married Ellen Engelken, a native of Germany, in 1857, and they have seven children, Mary, Agnes, Anna, Elizabeth, Christian, Margaret and Hermon. Mr. S. is a member of the Catholic church, and is independent on politics.

William Saddler, farmer; sec. 32, P. O. French Creek; owns 370 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Cambridge-shire, England, May 27, 1830; came to the U. S. in 1851, locating at Maumee, Ohio. In the spring of 1852 he went to Gibson Co., Ind., and in 1856 came to this county. He married Mary Bulman, a native of England, January 15, 1856, and they have six children, James G., Mary E., William M., John B., James E., and Ada J. They have lost by death one daughter, Eliza A. Mr. S. is a member of the Presbyterian church.

John A. Townsend, one of the early pioneers who settled in Makee township in 1852, was born in the city of New York in 1819. He was left fatherless while yet an infant, and in a few years was taken by his mother to Nova Scotia. Here he received a common school education, and in 1841 was married to Miss Ruth Huestis. In 1852 he came to Iowa and commenced farming. In 1855 he was elected sheriff and served two terms. He then served one term as county judge, and in 1865 was again elected sheriff and served one term. From 1874 to 1878 he was a member of the mercantile firm of Hail, Townsend & Jenkins, and retired from active business. The children are Lucinda, now Mrs. John Griffin; Emma, Herbert, Edwin, Ada, William, Estella, Dudley and Grace.

Stephen Thibodo, agent for marble works; was born in Canada West in 1826, and emigrated to Michigan at the age of 18. Thence he came to Allamakee County in 1859, settled in Post township, and continued the occupation of farming. In 1872 he removed to Volney, where he resided until the spring of 1882 when he came to his present place of residence in Waukon. He always voted the democratic ticket until 1860, when he became an abolitionist and ardent supporter of Lincoln, continuing a republican till the close of the Hayes campaign in 1876 when he allied himself with the greenback movement, with which he is still identified, and is heart and soul with the temperance and other reforms. Mr. Thibodo was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Fuller, and has

nine children living: John W., James S., Charles G., Iola, Vira, Letta, Clara, May and Willie. John married Miss Mattie Eggleston and lives in Cass Co. Iola married John McGoon who lives in Waukon.

J. W. Thomas was born in Missouri, November 7, 1831. In 1851 he came to Wisconsin and followed teaching. In 1853 he came to Lansing and served as clerk in the store of G. W. Gray until 1856, when he became a partner in the business. In 1861 the firm founded the first banking house of Lansing. And Mr. Thomas has been connected with banking up to the present time, and has been cashier for seventeen years. He has also been a member of the firm of M. McCormack & Co., since 1873. Mr. Thomas has been twice married. In 1855 to Miss Nancy J. Lemmen, who died in May, 1863, leaving two children, Geo. W., and Mattie; in Dec., 1864, to Anna M. Wier—they have four children, Ada, Frank, Benjamin and Anna.

James M. Thomson, P. O. Lansing; farmer and stock raiser; son of George and Elizabeth Thomson; was born in Dec., 1845, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His parents emigrated to the U. S. in the fall of 1854, locating in Lansing tp., Allamakee Co., where the subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer. Oct. 8th, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F., 6th Io., Cav. Their service was in the northwest, protecting the settlers from the murderous red men. He participated in all the battles in which his Co. was engaged. He was mustered out at Davenport in 1865, returned home, and in 1870 purchased a farm in Lansing tp., which he sold and moved to his present farm of 200 acres in 1879. His farm is first-class, having a beautiful spring of living water near his residence, and removed from the wash of the high land to the bottom below. He married Miss Mary Gruber in 1875. She was born in Ohio. They have five children: Elizabeth, Elsbeth, James W., Edward and Albert. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Presbyterian church.

J. C. Taylor, P. O. Postville, proprietor of Fair Lawn Farm, consisting of 130 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. He also makes a specialty in the breeding of Clydesdale and best stock of trotting horses. He is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, where he was born in 1845. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Co. E., 95th Ohio Inf., serving three years. He participated in the battles and capture of Vicksburg, receiving a wound in his left arm; was at the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner, but soon paroled, and shortly after, an exchange of prisoners being effected, he returned to his regiment, after which he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. At the close of the war, in 1865, he returned home, remaining till in the spring of 1869, when he came to Allamakee Co., Io., locating north of Postville till in '76 he came on to his present farm. He was married to Miss Mary E. Harris, daughter of Elisha and Margaret Harris, Dec. 25, 1870.

She was born in 1844 in Morgan Co., Ohio. They have three children; Nora S., Nova Zembla and Alta D., and have lost one daughter, Orie J.

John Thoma, proprietor of billiard hall and restaurant, was born in Germany in 1851. His parents emigrated to the U. S. in 1855, locating in Clayton Co., Io., and subsequently in Postville. Mr. T. followed farming till 1874, when he came to Postville and engaged in his present business. He married Anna Ruckdals in 1871; she was also born in Germany. They have four children, John, Anna, William and Fred. Mr. T. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W.

A. L. Terrill, P. O. Myron, is a farmer, and runs a threshing machine in the fall. He was born in 1839, in Mercer Co., Pa. His parents immigrated to this Co. in 1854, locating in Luellan Tp., his father dying there in 1870 and his mother in 1875.

Joseph Taylor, P. O. Waukon, farmer, section 13; owns 140 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; son of Abraham and Sarah Taylor; was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1824, his early life being spent in one of the manufacturing houses in Leeds, where his father was foreman. He emigrated to the U. S. in 1842, stopping two years in Albany, N. Y.; then came to Boone Co., Ill., remaining but a short time, after which he located in Rock Co., Wis, where he remained till 1854; then came to Allamakee Co. locating in Lafayette tp.; was engaged for three years in the woolen mills there, till they were burned; came on to his present farm in 1869. He was married to Martha Mickelson, a native of Norway, in 1850; they have six children, Frederick, Sarah, Alice, Florence, Effie, and Orin.

Frank E. Teeple, sec. 11, P. O. Waukon, farmer, owns 240 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre, son of George and Annette Teeple; was born in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, in 1854. His parents came from N. Y. to Winneshiek Co. in 1851, and to Allamakee Co., in 1865, locating upon the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now lives. His father died in March, 1879, and his mother in 1873. His grandfather, M. G. Penfield, who resides with him, came to Allamakee Co. in 1853, and now owns a farm of 320 acres in Union Prairie tp. Mr. T. was married to Miss Lucinda Fuller in 1879. She was born in Winneshiek Co. They have two children, Angie and Cora.

E. A. Tisdale, farmer, was born in Canada in 1826, came to Iowa in 1852, and settled on his present farm of 200 acres. He was married to Henrietta A. Phipps in 1856. She was born in Otsego Co., N. Y. They have eight children, Rhoda M., Ida E., Louisa, John E., William, Alva, Norman and Nellie.

James Vile, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 11; born in England in 1825, where he remained till in 1849, when he crossed the ocean, stopping two years in Canada; then went to N. Y., where he remained till 1854, when he came to this county and located on his

present farm, which now contains 200 acres, and is well improved, being among the best in the township. His wife's maiden name was Alice Roach. She was also born in England. Their children are Sarah A., John L. and Frank C., having lost one son, Walter R.

Bevel Vanvelzer, P. O. Postville, farmer, sec. 16; makes a specialty of lime burning, stone quarrying, &c., having a splendid quarry on his farm of the best quality of stone. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1817, his early life being employed in the salt works there, and on the Erie Canal. His parents came to Kane Co., Ill., in 1834, he following in 1835, stopping with a sister who lived in Chicago, where he made his home several years; returned to N. Y. in 1840; was married to Miss P. Smith, March 9, 1845. She was a native of Canada. They commenced living in Queens-town, Canada, in 1849, remaining there two years; then came to Chicago, remaining there a short time; then went to Laporte, Ind.; thence to West Union, Iowa. He soon returned to Chicago. His wife died in 1853, after which he returned to N. Y., and was again married to Catharine Brougham, November, 14, 1854. He returned to Iowa, going to West Union and engaged in the hotel business, which he subsequently traded for a farm, which he finally lost. Mr. V. has had quite a checkered life of fortune and misfortune, has been engaged in the hotel business at McGregor, Prairie du Chien, and the Four-Mile House, this side of McGregor, also farming near Monona and Howard counties, also in Clayton Co., near Postville. He moved to his present farm in 1869, and now owns 130 acres valued at \$35 per acre. He has a fine orchard; also a beautiful spring near his dwelling, which is a fine new structure, taking the place of the one that was burned two years ago. Mr. V.'s children by his first wife are W. Otis, Francis M., John H., Mary A., also Almira A. and America A.; the last two deceased. Those by his second wife are Bartoe, Arma, Jennie, Lavenia, Bevel and Katie; two being deceased.

Edward Winmer, restaurant; born in Germany in 1834; emigrated to the U. S. with his parents in 1848, and soon settled in La Fayette County, Wis. Four years subsequently the family removed to Clayton County, Io. Here he learned the shoemaker's trade and followed the same until 1868; he then went to Chickasaw County, where he was engaged in a brewery until 1877, at which date he came to Allamakee County and carried on a grocery business at New Albion until 1879, since which time he has been at Waukon. He was married in 1858 to Miss Frances Boller, a native of Germany; they have four children, Augusta, Eddie, Louisa and Amelia.

F. W. Wagner, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, whips, etc.; was born in Germany in 1833; came to America in 1855 and settled in Cleveland, Ohio. He came to Lansing soon after, and in 1858 established his present business. He was mar-

ried to Miss Margaret Weber, also a native of Germany; they have eight children: F. W., Lisette, Theo. H., Mary, Amelia, Bertha, Katie and Cornelia.

John Wallace, sec. 12, P. O. Waukon; veterinary surgeon and farmer; makes a specialty in the treatment of all diseases of horses. Mr. W. was born in Scotland in Oct., 1827; commenced the study and practice of veterinary surgery when quite young, paying particular attention to that all his life. He emigrated to the United States in 1850, stopping first near Elgin, Illinois, where he remained till in 1853, when he came to this county, stopping first in Union Prairie tp., and from there to this township in 1865, where he has a farm of 110 acres. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Ruff, of Scotland, in 1847. She died in March, 1882, leaving him and seven children to mourn her loss. The children are Anna, William, Ella, Agnes, Margaret, Charles and George. Mr. W. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, also A. F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.

Thomas B. Wiley, P. O. Rossville, farmer, section 23; son of Ernest and Eleanor Wiley; born in 1829 in Fayette Co., Pennsylvania; learned the blacksmithing trade in early life, at which he worked principally till he came to this county in 1857, having been married the year previous in Pa. to a Miss Rachel F. Miller. In the spring of 1860 he made a tour to Colorado, spending the summer there. Mr. W. enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. I, 27th Io. Inf. The company was soon taken to Tennessee, where from exposure, he was taken sick, and the following February was discharged at Memphis for physical disability; after which he returned home. Mr. W. owns a farm of 80 acres, on section 23 of this township, which is valued at \$40 per acre. They have two children, M. and A. Cunningham. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Baptist Church.

James F. Wilson, agent C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., Postville; born in Ayreshire, Scotland, in 1844; his parents emigrated to the United States in 1850, locating at Pittsburg, Pa. While there his father engaged as one of the contractors on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. From there they moved to Massillon, Ohio, where he remained till in 1862 he enlisted in Co. E, 104th Ohio Inf., serving three years, participating in the battles of Franklin, Tenn., Mill Springs, Ky., and Fort Mitchell. After receiving his discharge in 1865, he came to McGregor, Iowa, and engaged in the railroad office there, remaining till, in 1870, he came to Postville and took charge of the station as agent for the C. M. & St. P. railroad company, which position he still holds. He was married to Miss Ella Caton in 1874. She is a native of New York, has one daughter, Clara. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

J. W. Ward. of the firm of Ward & Meyer, dealers in general merchandise, Postville; born in Ky. in 1852. His father was a na-

tive of Maine and his mother of Ky. They came to Iowa when he was a small boy and located in Clayton Co. His early life was upon the farm. He was educated at the Hopkinton school in Delaware Co., Iowa, and followed teaching three winters prior to commencing his present business in the fall of 1875. The business of the firm is in a very prosperous condition. Their sales reaching about \$50,000 per annum.

Henry Webb, P. O. Postville, farmer, owns 155 acres of land valued at \$50 per acre; born in Livingstone Co., N. Y., in 1840; his parents immigrated to Washington Co., Wis., in 1846, and he to this county in 1865. He was married the same year to Miss Rozilla Dresser, daughter of Calvin and Sarah Dresser. Their children are Lucy A., Melina A., Ida J., Harmon D., Eva and Bertha. Mr. W. moved to his present farm in 1875.

Martin G. Wood, P. O. Waukon, farmer, sec. 14, son of Moses and Eliza wood; born in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1835. In early life he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, although following farming. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Stall, of N. Y., in 1857; they have one daughter, Carrie E.; and have lost one, Della A. Mr. W. enlisted in Co. D, 160th N. Y. Inf., in 1862. His service was principally in skirmishing in the southwest, Louisiana and Texas; was discharged in 1863, and the same fall came to this county and purchased land, the family coming the year following. Mr. W. now owns 180 acres of land, also some village property in Fayette. His father lives with him, his mother having died in June, 1880.

Wiecking Bros., manufacturers of cigars. H. W. Wiecking was born in Germany in 1850, came to America in 1870, and settled in N. Y.; thence to Indiana; in 1877 came to Lansing and engaged in his present business. He married Hulda Kerndt; and they have three children. H. R. Wiecking is also a native of Germany. He came to America in 1875, and became a partner of his brother.

C. C. Waechter, dealer in books and stationary, Lansing; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1824; came to the U. S. in 1852, stopping first at St. Louis, Mo.; came to Lansing in 1853, engaging in the grocery and feed business. In 1854 he purchased a farm in Center township, residing thereon until 1868. In 1853 he married Catherine Vogler, who died in 1867, leaving one daughter, Anna.

John Ward, Deputy P. M. of Hanover postoffice, and farmer; son of James and Catherine Sweeney Ward; was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1820; received a liberal education in his native country, and with his parents came to the U. S. in 1842, they locating at Somerville, near Boston, Mass. In 1846 he enlisted in Co. I., 2d U. S. artillery, serving in Gen. Wool's division during the Mexican war, participating in several battles, including the capture of the City of Mexico. In 1852 he enlisted on board the U. S. sloop of war, Marion, engaged in the preven-

tion of the slave traffic from Africa to the U. S., their cruise being mostly on the western coast of Africa, serving a portion of the time as ship's clerk. In 1855 they returned to Norfolk, Va., he coming on to Washington, where he was discharged and then came home. In 1856 he came to Iowa, stopping in Glenwood tp., Winneshiek Co., until 1858, when he came to Hanover tp., where he now owns a farm of 360 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Mr. Ward was married to Miss Bridget Ward in Ireland, in 1839. She died in the spring of 1849, and the following fall he was married to Miss Mary Ward, a cousin of his first wife. His children by his first wife are Wm. F., John and Alice, and by the second marriage, William, Ellen, Thomas, Mary, Patrick, Catherine and Anna. He has lost by death one son, James. Mr. Ward is at present justice of the peace of his tp., which office he has filled for twenty-two years. He has also served as clerk for eighteen years, and is the present deputy postmaster of Hanover postoffice.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

B. Anundsen, proprietor and publisher of the *Decorah Posten*, is a native of Norway, was born in 1844; he learned the printer's trade, and in 1864 emigrated to the United States, and soon settled in the city of LaCrosse, Wis. Here he continued his trade, and in the summer of 1867 established the *Ved Arnen*—signifying, "By the Fireside"—a semi-monthly sheet, and the first literary Norwegian paper in America. In 1868 he removed to Decorah, continued the publication of said sheet, and in 1869 established the first book-bindery in Decorah. In 1870 he started the *Fra Fjæ-ent og Naer*, a weekly newspaper. In 1871 he discontinued his two papers and book-bindery, reduced his force of employes from thirteen to two, and for three years simply did the printing for the Norwegian College. In September, 1874, he started the *Decorah Posten*, of which an account is given within the pages of this book, and is now publishing the same. Mr. Anundsen is a conscientious, reliable man, who believes in free thought on all subjects. He was married in 1865 to Miss Matilda Hoffstrom. They have had five children, two of whom are now living, Arthur and Fredrick.

John Amy (deceased), was born in Bath, N. H., in 1788, but while yet a small child removed with his parents into Vermont. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war. John Amy was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his only son, Dr. C. W. Amy, a soldier in the late rebellion. John Amy was married in

1828 to Cynthia Smalley. In 1838 he removed to Ohio, and in 1857 to Iowa and settled at Fort Atkinson. His death took place June 27th, 1864, leaving a wife and five children, all of whom are residents of Decorah. Ellen S. is the wife of J. M. Williams, cashier of the Winneshiek County Bank. Jane C. is the wife of J. P. McKinney, an employe in the U. S. railway postal service; Aba C. is the wife of J. C. Strong, president of the above named bank, and Louise A. is the wife of the late H. S. Weiser, founder of said bank. The only son is Dr. C. W. Amy.

Deidrick Addicken (deceased) was born in the Grand Dukedom of Oldenburg, Germany, November 5, 1824. He came to America in 1855, and made his first home in Clayton Co., Io., where for two years he was a farmer. In 1857, he came to Decorah and built what has since been known as the old brewery, near the stone mill. In this he laid the foundation for the competency he afterwards acquired. About ten years subsequently he purchased the property he owned and occupied at the time of his death. There he gradually surrounded himself with buildings, which in themselves form a small village, and here he spent his remaining years in the double capacity of brewer and miller. His death took place in July, 1875, being caused by injuries received by a fall while in the act of getting out of his buggy. He left an invalid wife, three daughters and one son.

C. W. Amy, M. D., was born in Ohio in 1842. His parents were John Amy and Cynthia G. Smalley. He came with the family to Winneshiek county in 1857, but in 1860, although a mere boy, he concluded that he wanted to see some of the western plains and mountains. He therefore went to Colorado, and in Dec., 1861, enlisted in Co. B, 2d Col. Vol. Inf., and was afterwards transferred to the cavalry service. Dr. Amy served his country faithfully as a soldier, participating in eight battles, besides numerous skirmishes, until he was mustered out of service in December, 1864. He then returned to Winneshiek Co., and at different intervals taught school, and was also for several years traveling agent, at the same time gradually turning his attention to the study of medicine. In 1876 he came to Decorah and devoted his entire attention to study, with Dr. J. W. Curtis as preceptor. In 1877 he entered the Rush Medical College, where he took two regular and two adjunct courses, and graduated in February, 1879. He then located at Decorah as a practicing physician. In 1881 he took a practitioner's course at the above named college. March 28, 1881, Dr. Amy was united in marriage to Harriet A. Bottsford, M. D. She is a native of Vermont, born August 10, 1845, her parents being Martin and Charlotte Bottsford, both natives of the Green Mountain State, who settled in Canoe tp., Winneshiek Co., in 1855. Harriet A. Bottsford was an uncommonly bright child, and at fourteen we find her in charge of a school as teacher. In 1864 she entered the normal department of the Iowa

State University, from which she graduated in 1867. She then became a teacher in the higher department of the public schools of Decorah, and continued until 1873. While a teacher she also commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. H. C. Bulis as preceptor. Soon after leaving the school-room as teacher, she entered the Woman's Medical College, of Pa., and graduated in the spring of 1875. She then spent one year at the Women's and Children's Hospital at Philadelphia, after which she was located at Chicago until 1879, and since then at Decorah. During her stay in Chicago she occupied the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Women's Hospital Medical College, was visiting physician at two dispensaries, and assistant of Prof. T. Davis Fitch in his synecological clinic in the above named college. She has one daughter.

W. E. Akers, attorney. This promising young man is a son of J. M. and Harriet E. Akers, the former a native of Putnam Co., Ind.; and the latter of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. They were married at Woodstock, Ill., in 1853. J. M. Akers, is a blacksmith by trade, and located at Decorah in 1855. Here he followed his trade for several years; subsequently had the mail contract between Decorah and Austin, Minn. This was before the railroads were built, and the trip required four days. Mr. Akers afterwards purchased a farm near Plymouth Rock, Minn., and lived on the same about four years. He then resumed his trade, and followed the same at Bluffton until 1876, when he again returned to Decorah, since which time his business has been collecting and insuring. W. E. Akers, the oldest of the three children, was born in Cook Co., Ill., in 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Decorah, and at the age of 16 commenced teaching. At the age of 19 he commenced the study of law, with Judge E. E. Cooley as preceptor, and at the age of 21 was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been in constant practice, and is meeting with marked success. In 1876 Mr. Akers enlisted as a private in the Decorah Light Guards, now Co. G, 4th Iowa; March 5, 1879, he was elected 1st Lieut., and April 27, 1880, was promoted to the rank of Captain. W. E. Akers is honest, ambitious and industrious, and among the young men of Winneshiek none has brighter prospects than he. In March, 1879, W. E. Akers married Miss Emma Draper, and they now have two children, Charles W. and an infant.

Asa W. Adams, oldest resident photographer in Winneshiek Co. The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio in 1842. He was left motherless when but a small boy, and in 1853 he came with his father to Io., and lived with him in Allamakee Co., until he was 21 years of age. He then learned the art of photography at McGregor, and in 1865 located at Decorah, and has since been the leading photographer. In 1866 he married Miss Emma J. Fuller; they have three children, Leila A., Jennie and Willie.

George M. Anderson, farmer, owns 200 acres, 160 in Frankville tp. and 40 acres of timber in Glenwood tp. He was born in Drammen, Norway, in 1836, and came to this county with his parents in 1852. They settled in Frankville tp. His father purchased the government claim that Geo. M. now owns. George M. enlisted in 1862 at Decorah, in Co. E, 38th Io. Inf., and served 3 years during the rebellion. In the fall of 1865 the 38th was consolidated with the 34th. Previous to the consolidation he was promoted to corporal. He was in engagements at Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Fort Morgan and Mobile. At the termination of the war he returned to the farm, which he has owned and resided on ever since. It is fine prairie land, well improved and stocked, good residences and comfortable barns, etc. He was married in 1865 in Glenwood tp., to Miss Hanna Jacobsen, and they have six children. He has filled various offices of public trust in the tp., and is one of its leading citizens. His brother, Andrew M. Anderson, also enlisted during the war, in the 12th Io. Inf., Co. G; served a little over a year, and was killed by the explosion of a shell at the battle of Corinth, Miss., Oct. 1862.

Joseph A. Adams, farmer, was born in Iowa Co., Wis., in 1854; came to this county with his parents in 1856. His father, Jos. Adams, first settled in the village of Frankville, was a Presbyterian preacher, and for several years preached there. He afterwards went into the mercantile business there, and in the spring of 1860 sold out the store and bought the farm, then only partly improved. It contains 280 acres in a solid body, except 40 acres of timber in Bloomfield tp. Joseph Adams, Sr., died March 6, 1871, since which time Joseph A., has controlled the farm and supported his widowed mother and sister. He has the farm well stocked and all improved, good residence and buildings; 12 head of horses, on the farm, 5 head of cattle, and a large drove of hogs of good breeds.

John G. Ackerson, farmer, and an old settler in Burr Oak tp., was born in Compton, Bergen tp., N. Y., in 1816; and in 1833 went to Steuben Co., N. Y., and in 1844 to Ogle Co., Ill., and from there in 1853 to Io., locating in this place. He bought 320 acres where he now resides at the government price, and has sold 80 acres, leaving him 240 acres, 200 acres being in Secs. 15 and 22, where he resides, being good farm land, well improved, and 40 acres of timber in Sec. 34. There were not over a dozen settlers in the tp. when he first located here. He has filled various offices in the tp., and was a member of the county board of supervisors one term, having been elected in 1860. He married in 1853, McHenry Co., Ill., Miss Ann Dickerson, and they have three children, John, Elizabeth and Maria.

Erick Anderson, P. O. Decorah, farmer, Springfield tp., Sec. 1, was born in Norway Jan. 20, 1827, and emigrated to the U. S. in 1839. They first landed at Boston, Mass., and came via rail and

water to N. Y.; thence up the Hudson river to Albany, and by the Erie canal to Buffalo, where they embarked on board a steamer and came to Chicago, Ill., which was then a small town. Here they located, remaining until 1845, when they moved to McHenry Co., Ills. The subject of this sketch was engaged as errand boy for the first four years; also served as cabin boy one season on board a steamer plying between Chicago and St. Joseph, Mich., and afterwards engaged in a newspaper office for two years, the same being the office of an abolition paper. He also spent one year at a seminary in Beloit, Wis. In 1847 he went to Muskego, Wis., where was he engaged as compositor in the office of the *Nordlyset* (Northern Light), it being the first Norwegian paper published in the northwest, Mr. Anderson setting the type for the first number. In 1848 he went to Madison, Dane Co., and engaged at clerking in a general store. In 1850 he came to this county and entered some land in the south part of this tp., but engaged at clerking in a general store at Frankville, continuing two years, after which he moved to Ossian and engaged in general merchandise for about four years; then came on to his land remaining till in the winter of 1860, and in 1861 he moved to Decorah, having been elected sheriff of the county the fall before. He was re-elected to the office in 1862, and at the expiration of this term he moved to his present farm, which now contains 265 acres, well improved and with good buildings. His farm is especially adapted to the raising of stock, with which he is well supplied. He is at present putting up a late improved mill for the manufacture of sorghum syrup; its capacity is 150 gallons per day. Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Anna Halvorson, Nov. 6, 1851; she died April 15, 1852. He was again married to Miss Louisa Hanson, July 15, 1856. She died May 16, 1876, and he was again married Oct. 8, 1877, to Mrs. Mary Thompson, *nee* Opdahl. He had one daughter by the first marriage, Elizabeth A.; by the second marriage, Edgar, Albert, Henry, Lorenzo, William, Oscar and Louisa; and one son, Charles, by the last marriage. He is a member of the M. E. church.

Anon Anderson, farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 1,080 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1839; is the son of Ole and Carrie Anderson; emigrated from there to Boone Co., Ill.; lived there until he was 18 years old, when he settled in Winneshiek Co., Ia.; was married in 1861 to Carrie Ingebritson, a native of Norway, by whom he had six children, Ellen, John, Albert, Ole, Anna and Anon. He was married to his second wife in 1874, Miss Sarah Tuck, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and they have had four children: Mabel, who died at the age of three; Ethel, Freeman and Ray.

Hon. Samuel Aiken, dealer in Holstein cattle and Hambletonian horses, was born in Barrett, Vermont, in 1834. When he was ten years old he went to Illinois; thence to Wisconsin, and

in 1854 he removed to Minnesota, locating near Spring Grove, Houston County, where he engaged in farming. He was elected to represent the county in the legislative assembly of 1861-2, and in 1866 he was appointed enrolling clerk of the senate, which position he filled one term. In 1869 Mr. A. was again called upon to serve the people, and at this time was elected county treasurer of Houston county. At the expiration of his second term of office he came to Winneshiek County and settled on a farm near Trout Run. In 1880 he removed to his present residence in the east and southern portion of Decorah, and engaged in business as before mentioned. He is a son of Samuel and Nancy Farewell Aiken, who were born in Vermont, but who are of Scotch descent. He was married to Elizabeth Burt, a native of Ohio; they have four children, Effie E., now Mrs. E. W. Holway; Wm. E., Ida A. and Grace A.

E. T. Allen, justice of the peace and farmer, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1832, and is a son of Robert B. and Lydia Thayer Allen. In 1855 he came to Rock Co., Wisconsin, where he remained four years; he then went to California, remaining a short time, and returned east as far as Virginia City, Nevada; from there he went to Idaho and Oregon, and followed teaming and mining until 1867, when he returned to N.Y. He soon after again moved to Wisconsin and engaged in the lumber business; thence to Dubuque in the same business, and in 1868 came to this county and located at Ridgeway. He married Mary E. Griffith, also a native of N. Y., and they have three children, Nellie E., Robt. E. and Cora A. Mr. Allen was elected justice of the peace in 1868, and has held the position ever since.

Hon. D. O. Aaker, dealer in general merchandise grain and stock; also proprietor of Ridgeway Creamery; was born in Norway in 1839, and is a son of Ole Aaker. In 1848 he came with his parents to America, and located in Waukesha County, Wis., remaining there until 1854, when they removed to this county, locating near Burr Oak Springs. In 1868 the subject of this sketch came to Ridgeway, and entered the lumber and grain trade. He subsequently sold his lumber yard, and has since increased his business to its present dimensions. In 1881 he was elected member of the legislative assembly, which position he still holds. He married Christena Ellefson, also a native of Norway, and their children are Lena, John, Theo., and Adolph Oscar. In 1862 Mr. A. enlisted in Company G, 12th Iowa Infantry, and served until 1866.

Hon. Theodore W. Burdick, cashier First National bank, is a native of Penn., and was born at Evansburg, Crawford county, on the 7th day of Oct., 1836, his parents being Nelson and Almira Mason Burdick. His grandfather was Sheffield Burdick, of Wyoming Co., N. Y. and his great-grandfather was Adam Burdick, third son of Nathan Burdick, of Rhode Island, whose two sons

bore a conspicuous part in the struggle for our national independence. Nelson Burdick was born in the State of New York; removed from his native State to Crawford Co., Penn., and in 1852 immigrated to Iowa, and located at Freeport, on the site now occupied by the paper mill; but did not bring his family west until 1853. At that time the journey was made by railroad to Rockford, Ill., thence by stage to Dubuque; thence by river to Lansing, and again by wagons to Freeport. Burdick soon became a popular citizen, and in the spring of 1854 was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Treasurer's and Recorder's office, caused by the death of Thomas J. Hazlett, and was twice re-elected to the same. When the civil war broke out, he had five sons who were eligible to serve their country, all of whom enlisted, but only two returned from service, as three filled soldier's graves. Theodore W. is the oldest of the three living children. He early applied himself to his studies, so that at the age of 17 he was prepared to enter Oberlin College, Ohio, but came with his parents to Freeport in the spring of 1853. During the summer of that year a school house was completed at Decorah, and the following winter the subject of this sketch became the first teacher. In the spring of 1854 he entered the Treasurer's and Recorder's office as deputy, under his father, having charge of the books as such until 1857, when he became of age, and as his father's term of office expired, the son, in compliance with the votes of the people, succeeded him, holding it until he resigned to enter the military service. In 1862 Mr. Burdick recruited Co. D, 6th Io. Cav., and in October was commissioned Captain of the same. Its field of operation was on the western frontier, and he participated in three battles with the Indians: White Stone Hills, Dakota, Tah-kah-o-kuta, near the line of Dakota and Montana; and Bad Lands, on the Little Missouri river. He served three years, when the regiment was mustered out. In the official reports Captain Burdick is honorably mentioned for gallant services on the field, and was recommended for promotion. In February, 1865, Mr. Burdick purchased an interest in the First National Bank of Decorah, and has since been its cashier. He is also an extensive dealer in real estate, in which business he has been quite successful. On the 6th of September, 1876, he received at the hands of the Republican party its unanimous and unsolicited nomination for Congress to represent the third district, and was elected by more than thirteen hundred majority in a district which two years before had elected the Democratic nominee, and in 1875 had given a larger majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor than the Democratic Congressman had received. His opponent was Hon. J. M. Griffith, of Dubuque. Mr. Burdick's services in Congress were entirely acceptable to the people who elected him, and he again received assurance of the nomination, which, however, he declined, as his private business required all his care and attention. Mr.

Burdick was one of the incorporators of the Savings Bank of Decorah, and is now, and has been since its organization, its cashier and the custodian of its funds. He is a partner in the banking firm of Graves, Burdick & Co., of Estherville, Emmet Co., Io. In December, 1858, he married Miss Nancy Graves, youngest daughter of Hon. Gaylord Graves, of Whitewater, Wis. She has had six children, five of whom are now living, Mary A., Emma, Harriet, Nelson A., and Weld T. Mr. Burdick is a conscientious, reliable man, agreeable in manner, and does everything well that he undertakes. He is a member of the Congregational church.

Henry C. Bulis, M. D., the oldest practicing physician of Decorah, was born at Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., November 14, 1830. In Oct., 1854, Dr. Bulis immigrated to Decorah, and has practiced here since, except when discharging official duties outside of his profession. When the law creating the office of county superintendent of public schools went into force, Dr. Bulis was the first man to assume its duties, and served three years. He subsequently was a member of the county board of supervisors, serving as the first president of the board, under what was then termed the new system. In 1865 he was elected state senator, and by re-elections served six years, resigning in the middle of his second term to take the office of lieutenant-governor, to which the people had called him. While in the upper branch of the general assembly he was at one time chairman of the committee on claims, and at another, of the committee on state university. He did especially good work on the latter committee; a warm friend of education, and being generous and broad in his views on the subject, he earnestly advocated the appropriation bills, and every measure calculated to advance the interests of the university. Part of the time, while in the senate, he served as president pro tem., and was in that position when placed in the chair of lieutenant-governor. He has been a trustee and regent of the university; he was examining surgeon for pensions from 1865 to 1876, and subsequently president of the Iowa State Medical Society. Dr. Bulis has always been a republican, and as can be seen by this sketch much of the time since he has been in Iowa. he has been a favorite of the party. He has been very serviceable, not to his party or state alone. On the 25th of August, 1876, he was appointed a member of the Sioux Indian Commission, and aided essentially in forming, a few weeks later, the treaty with them by which they ceded the Black Hills, and granted the right of way to the same of three different routes. The services which the doctor rendered in securing this treaty can hardly be over-estimated, and is regarded as the crowning act of his life. On the 11th of September, 1854, he married Miss Laura A. Adams, of Champlain, New York. She died in 1861, leaving two children, Frank H. and Ada A. On the 17th of June, 1863,

he married Miss Harriet S. Adams, a sister of his first wife. The services which Dr. Bulis has rendered to the county, the state and the country will long keep his name in remembrance. In July, 1878, he was appointed special United States Indian Agent, but resigned the same after nine months.

Chas. P. Brown, attorney, one of Winneshiek Co.'s prominent lawyers, is a native of Lynn, Mass. His father, Dr. W. B. Brown, was a brother of Gould Brown, the grammarian. The subject of this sketch was born in 1833. After completing his education at the Quaker school of Providence, he returned to Lynn, and being surrounded by boot and shoe manufacturers, he learned the shoemaker's trade, but in the fall of 1857 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and commenced the study of law, with Hon. Eli Cook as preceptor, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. He then went to Bellevue, Mich., and entered into a law partnership with M. S. Bracket, with whom he remained until 1865, in which year he came to Io., and located at Cedar Falls. In 1869 he came to Decorah. Here he was first associated as partner with J. G. Morse, subsequently with C. Wellington, and since 1881 with R. F. B. Portman. He was married in 1861 to Miss Vera Bracket, daughter of M. S. Bracket. Mr. Brown is a democrat, but has no political aspirations. The children are Martin W. and Jennie L.

Ben Bear, Centennial Clothing House. This enterprising young merchant is a native of Europe, born in 1853; emigrated to the U. S. in 1867, and located in the city of New York, where he served as clerk (without change of employers) until 1876. He then concluded to seek his fortune in the "great west," and accordingly came to Decorah, and at once commenced his present business, in a comparatively small way, however. In 1877 he sustained losses by fire, but immediately resumed business, and being a man of excellent business qualifications, and at the same time dealing squarely and honestly with his customers, his trade increased from time to time, so that he not only carries the largest stock of clothing, gent's furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes, but also does more business than any other clothing house within a radius of many miles of the city of Decorah.

J. H. Baker was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1838; removed to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1844. In 1865 he came to Io., and first opened a meat market at Conover, and ran the same about three years. He then came to Decorah, and in 1869 commenced dealing in grain, live stock, etc., and has since continued the same. He has also run a meat market since 1881. Mr. Baker was married at Prairie du Chien, Wis., in Sept., 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Flanders. They have three children living.

N. A. Brekke is the only son of Andrew N. Brekke, who is a farmer on Sec. 23, Madison tp. He was born in Winneshiek Co. in 1857; was educated in the common schools and the Norwegian college of Decorah; followed farming until 1880, then entered

into partnership with E. T. Weeks, engaged in groceries and provisions, and continued a member of the firm of Weeks & Brekke until March, 1882, when he withdrew from business,

Michael J. Bolland was born in Irongiem, Norway, in 1829; came to this county in 1858, and settled in Hesper tp.; bought 160 acres of land southeast of the village of Hesper, which he still owns; lived there twenty years; then bought 258 acres where he now resides. It is principally fine prairie land, with a little brush land and forty acres of timber, and is well improved and well stocked. He has a fine residence and every arrangement for comfort, and is within two miles of town. He was married in Norway in 1850 to Miss Marit Johnson. They have seven children, four deceased.

Albert A. Benedict, P. O. Decorah, firm of Benedict & Mott, proprietors of Trout Run Mills; son of Aden S. and Sarah Benedict; was born July 22, 1838, in Delaware Co., Ohio; his father died when he was about 4 years old. His mother was again married to Jonah Hole, in 1849, who was killed in 1862 by being thrown from a buggy by a frightened team. At the age of fifteen he engaged in a grist mill with a brother-in-law to learn the trade of a miller, in which he continued most of the time till in the fall of 1856, when he came to Winneshiek Co., Ia. He first engaged in a grist mill in Canoe tp., known as the Spring Water mill for about a year, after which he went to Hesper tp. and engaged in farming for two years, and then engaged in the assistance of a Mr. Tabor to start a steam grist mill in the town of Hesper; after which he was engaged in milling, carpenter work and attending school, till July 4, 1860, when he was married to a Miss Abbie A. Mott. He then came on to a farm in Canoe tp., which he had previously purchased, and continued farming in connection with milling till in 1869, when he went to Clay Co., Io., taking a homestead near where Spencer now is, and the following year built a grist mill at Spencer in company with G. D. Marcellus. In the spring of 1872, he returned to this county and purchased an interest in the Bluffton mills, which he subsequently sold and came to Decorah and engaged in the stone mill of Ammon Scott. In 1877, in company with his brother-in-law, J. W. Mott, he purchased the Trout Run mills, and in the spring of 1882 they purchased a farm of 440 acres above the mills three-fourths of a mile, upon which Mr. B. lives, superintending the farm, and his partner the mill. His children are: Oscar C., Allard E., Florence A., Fred. E., Grace M. and Willard. Mr. B.'s mother, after the death of her second husband, came to this Co. to live with her children. She died in 1866. Mr. B.'s religion is that of the Friends.

Henry I. Brichner, P. O. Decorah, farmer; son of Henry and Elizabeth Brichner; was born Jan. 17, 1832, in York Co., Pa. When quite young his parents moved to Berkley Co., W. Va.

In the fall of 1857 he immigrated to Decorah, and engaged at his trade, carpenter and joiner, till in 1869 came on to his present farm of 81 acres, which is well improved and worth \$45 per acre. He also makes a specialty of bees, having about 50 swarms at present. He married Miss Julia Shank, in Va., Oct. 5, 1854; they have nine children. Laura V., John H., Edward G., Hattie N., Susan E., Joan J., Sidney E., Grace M. and Robert C., and have lost two, Albert P. and Charles W. He is a member of the M. E. church.

J. R. Booth, P. O. Decorah; proprietor of the Winneshiek Paper Mills at Freeport, was born in Montgomery County, New York, in 1827. His early life was spent in a woolen mill. In 1854 he came to Warren, Illinois, where he served as station agent for the I. C. R. R. Co., and afterwards at Galena and Beloit, Wisconsin, at which latter place he subsequently engaged in the manufacturing of sash, doors, blinds, etc. In 1871 he established the firm of Booth, Hinman & Co., an extensive paper mill company, in which he continued until 1880, when he disposed of his interest there and came to Decorah, and purchased the Winneshiek paper mills, which are now worth about \$35,000. Mr. B. resides in Decorah. His present wife was Minerva Leonard, a native of Roscoe, Illinois. He has two children, one by a former wife.

H. A. Baker, of the firm of H. A. Baker & Bros., dealers in general merchandise, was born in Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., in 1842. He moved with his parents to Iowa in 1858. He was engaged for a time as clerk in McGregor, and in 1862 established himself in his present business at Ossian. Mr. Baker has been state representative two terms, and in 1881 was elected state senator. He married Eliza Webster, a native of Ind.; they have four sons.

Hon. Benj. T. Barfoot, P. O. Ridgeway; farmer, section 19, Madison township; son of James and Jane (*nee* Purvis) Barfoot, his parents being of Scotch descent. He was born March 11th, 1830, in Wayne County, Ohio. While he was quite young his parents moved to Holmes County, in the same state. In early life he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he was engaged several years. In the spring of 1853 he came to this county, first locating at Freeport. In 1855 he moved to Decorah, continuing house building until 1868, when he moved to his present farm, having purchased the same in 1861. Mr. B. was very successful in the pursuit of his trade, and has been equally so in farming, now owning 430 acres of land two miles southeast of Ridgeway, situated on a beautiful prairie commanding an extensive view of the country for miles around. He makes a specialty in stock, horses, hogs, etc., having some very fine Hambletonian horses. Mr. B. is a man of pleasant and agreeable social qualifications being well informed in contemporaneous events, the



A. P. LEACH



leading journals and literature of the day having a place in his library. He has filled most of the offices of his township, also assisted in taking the United States of 1880, and the same year was a candidate for representative in the state legislature on the republican ticket, but was defeated on account of his known temperance proclivities, the free whisky and beer element being in the ascendancy in his district. He was married to Miss Jane Doherty, of Ohio, April 25th, 1850. Their children are Andrew W., J. Scott, Louisa J., Cyrus F., Enos F., Albert F. and Mary A.; they have lost one daughter, Minerva.

E. Blackmarr, retired farmer, was born in 1819, in Saratoga Co., N. Y. In 1835 he removed to Huron Co., Ohio, and was engaged at farming there until 1850; he then moved to DeKalb Co., Ind.; remained there three years; then came to Io., locating in this Co. In 1854 he bought land in Hesper tp., on what is known as Looking Glass Prairie. In the following year he moved to the village of Burr Oak, and conducted what was known as the Burr Oak House one year; then returned to farming, which he continued until he sold out in 1866, and again moved to Burr Oak and engaged in the mercantile business, carrying general stock. He remained in this business nine years, sold out in 1875 and retired from active business. Mr. B. was postmaster several years, has filled various offices in the tp., and is one of its most respected citizens. He was married in 1840 in Huron Co., Ohio, to Miss A. Washburn, and they have four children, Louisa, Byron, Olette and Melvin.

E. H. Betts, farmer, section 33; owns 80 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, in 1830, where he lived until nineteen years of age, when he removed to Ill. with his parents, remaining there until 1856, when he moved to Winneshiek Co. His parents were Samuel and Mahala Betts. He was married in 1854 to Miss Olive E. Rogers, of Geauga Co., Ohio; they have three children: Arthur, now in Dakota; Evangie, and Clara H. Mr. Betts has been a member of the County Board two terms, and a justice of the peace several years.

Richard Barnes, merchant and farmer, Fremont, was born in Addison Co., Vt., in 1827; remained on the farm of his parents until 1854, when he came to Io. and settled in this Co. The first year he resided in Decorah, and then came to this place, before the tp. was organized. He entered a quarter section of land, proved up and obtained patent; he owns now 230 acres in sections 23 and 27, including 50 acres of timber. He now rents the farm, which is well improved. He served on the County Board of Supervisors in 1865 and 1866, and was afterwards elected in the fall of 1881 to the same office on the Republican ticket. In 1873 he opened business in the building now occupied by J. S. Daskam, remained two years, then went back to the farm, and in the fall of 1880 returned to the village and bought the stock of merchandise

of D. A. Fifield, having already owned the building. He carries a good assortment of general merchandise, does a good business and owns residence and property in town, where he resides. He was married at Trumbull, Conn., to Mary M. Middlebrook, and has four children, Edward, Carrie, E. Frederick and Florence.

Robert Burrows, farmer, Bluffton township; was born in Suffolk, England, in 1824; came to the United States in 1836 with his parents, who settled in Monroe County, New York, and engaged in farming. In 1840 they moved to Canada West, now the province of Ontario, and engaged in farming for 12 years. Robert B. then came to Iowa and settled in this township and entered a claim on government land, improved the same and now owns 280 acres in sections 1 and 2, all under fence, mostly under cultivation, and well stocked. He has built a good residence, barns, etc., on the southwest quarter of section 1.

Hogen H. Barlo, farmer, P. O. Decorah; owns 246 acres of land in section 34; was born in Norway Oct. 20th, 1842; immigrated to the United States in 1866 and located on his present farm. He was united in marriage with Ann Hogenson in March, 1867. Mr. B. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Levi G. Burton, farmer, Fremont township; was born in Crawford County, Penn., in 1838. In 1854 he came with his parents to this county. His father pre-empted 120 acres on the northeast of the village. He remained with his parents until 1862, when he enlisted, at Frankville, in Co. K, 38th Io. Inf., under Capt. Allen. They were afterwards consolidated with the 34th Iowa and served to the close of the war. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Fort Morgan, and the siege and assault of Blakely; was mustered out with the regiment at Houston, Texas, August 15th, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, September 5th, 1865. He returned to this place and purchased the land he now owns and resides upon; has improved the same, erected a fine residence and substantial farm buildings, and has the farm well stocked with good graded cattle and hogs; has six head of horses. He was married in 1867 at Decorah to Miss Lucetta J. Kendall, and they have three children, Alma May, Edna and Nellie. He was a member of the board of township trustees several years; and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Cresco Lodge, No. 150. John and Benjamin Burton, his brothers, enlisted in Co. K, 38th Io. Inf. Benjamin died at Barancas, Florida, March 31st, 1865, in the service, and John returned from the war and was discharged at the same time as Levi G.

Swen H. Borlog, P. O. Decorah, farmer, section 1, Calmar tp.; owns 213 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born March 18th, 1830, in Norway, and came to the U. S. in 1854, first locating in Dane County, Wisconsin, where he remained till in 1861 he came to this county and located on his present farm, in 1862.

Mr. Borlog was married to Miss Anna Nelson in 1860; they have eight children, Ole, Sarah, Jennie, Mary, Lena, Nora, Theodore and Ida. Mr. B. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Andrew Nelson Brekke, P. O. Decorah, farmer, Sec. 23, Madison tp.; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Norway in 1834, and came with his parents to the U. S. in 1852; they located in Dane Co., Wis., remaining there to 1853, when he came to this Co., and located on his present farm. His mother died in 1852 in Wis.; his father is now living with him, and is at the advanced age of 86 years. Mr. Brekke was married to Miss Helen Thompson in 1852; they have one son, Nels A.

D. C. Bacon, P. O. Decorah, farmer, Sec. 24, Madison tp.; owns 240 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; was born March 18, 1828, in Litchfield Conn. In early life he learned the trade of plane making, which business he followed for many years, also carpenter and joiner work. In 1854 he came to Io., locating at Freeport, in this Co. He came on to his present farm in 1878. Mr. Bacon was married to Miss Rebecca Swift, June 25, 1855, in Connecticut. They have two children, William S. and Mary A. Mr. Bacon is a member of the Congregational church, and of the A. F. & A. M.

Jacob Butz, farmer, owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Indiana in 1856, and is a son of Theobolt Butz; came west in 1866, and settled in this tp. He married Emma Reinhardt, who was born in Allamakee Co. They have one child, Edward.

Lewis R. Brown, Sec. 8, Orleans tp.; son of Josiah and Susanna Brown, both born in N. Y.; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1834. In 1860 he came to Orleans tp., locating on his present farm, which now contains 628 acres, the probable value of which is \$30 per acre. Mr. Brown also deals extensively in fine stock. He was married to Louise S. Chapin, also a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; they have two children, Henry C. and Susie E.

G. R. Baker, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1851; is a son of W. H. and P. W. Baker; came to Iowa in 1859 with his parents, and settled in Bloomfield tp., receiving his early education at the common schools, and subsequently a course at the Ames Agricultural College. He was employed as clerk at Ossian from 1871 to 1874, at which time he came to Ridgeway and engaged in business as above. He was married to Estella Bolles, a native of this Co. They have two children, Rollin and Raymond.

A. W. Brownell, farmer, owns 144 acres, section 17, joining the town of Fort Atkinson; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1831. In 1853 moved to Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, engaged in the manufacture of lumber for two years; then moved to Wis near Madison and engaged at farming, and in 1863 came to Mitchell Co., Io., farming three years; then went back to Wis.

and remained two years; in 1868 came to Fort Atkinson and purchased property in town, and in 1877 bought the farm which he now owns. It is improved and fenced, having good buildings, etc. He was elected in the fall of 1874 Clerk of Courts of this Co., on the Democratic ticket, served one term; and in 1877 was elected Co. Supervisor on the same ticket, the county being largely Republican. Mr. B. was married in Ohio in 1854, to Miss Fernandez, who died in 1856. He afterwards married, in 1861, at Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis., Miss A. R. Chilson, and they have five sons and one daughter. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

W. Becker, lumber dealer. Fort Atkinson, was born in Germany, in 1849, was educated there, and in the spring of 1868 came to the U. S.; settled first at Festina, in this Co., worked in the store of C. Dessel for one and one half years, then came to this place and engaged in the grocery business in the building now owned by J. C. Morris, jeweler. In 1874 he sold out and went into his present business. He bought eight town lots for the yards, has fenced them, carries about a \$6,000 stock, has erected good, dry sheds, etc., and does a good business. He was married in 1873 at Festina, to Miss Barbara Huber, of this Co.

A. Bernatz & Bros., proprietors Evergreen Flouring Mills, Ft. Atkinson. A. Bernatz, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Germany, and Geo. Bernatz, the junior member, of this county. Their parents came to the U. S. in 1849 and settled in Rochester, N. Y.; came to Prairie du Chien in 1852 and to McGregor in 1855, and engaged in the brewery business, which they sold and went to Smithfield, Allamakee County, and bought the flouring mills; from there they came to this county, bought the Addicken flouring mills, on the Canoe River, northeast of Decorah, and run the same two years; then bought the Riceford mills at Houston, Minn., and also built a mill in Fillmore County, Minn., known as the Newburg mills, and the same year built the Chaska flouring mills, near Minneapolis. They sold their Minnesota mills and came to this place in 1875; had bought the Evergreen mills in the fall of 1874, and have conducted the same ever since under the firm name of M. Bernatz & Son, until the fall of 1882, then under the above name. The mill is 40x50 feet, three stories and basement, situated on Turkey River; is fitted as a merchant mill and does merchant work only; has a capacity of 125 barrels; is fitted with five run of buhrs, one set of rollers, bran duster, purifier, and all the necessary machinery for a first-class mill, and gives employment to five men, besides the proprietors and coopers. It is probably the only mill in northern Iowa that runs steadily the year round as an exclusively merchant mill. Power is given with four Leffel water wheels, equal to 100-horse power.

D. Bright, farmer, living on section 30, and owns 160 acres; was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1828; learned the trade of carpenter; came to Iowa in 1856, settling at Osage, Mitchell

County, and lived there ten years, working at his trade; then came to this place and moved onto his land, which he had bought ten years previously. He has now thoroughly improved it, having it all under fence, good buildings, etc., and well stocked. He has a fine herd of good grade cattle; eleven head of horses, among which are some fine Clydesdale half bloods. Mr. B. has filled many offices in the township, and is a leading and respected citizen. He married in November, 1852, in Pennsylvania, Miss Mary Bowers, and has five children living, William, Lauren, Lowella, Frank and Bert.

John Birtwistle, farmer, section 5, P. O. Cresco; owns 118 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in England; is the fourth son of Edward and Priscilla Birtwistle; was married in 1855 to Miss Alice Grundy, a native of England. When he was 18 years of age he came to America; settled in Grundy County, Illinois, lived there two years, then moved to La Salle County, and after a residence of eight years there, came to Winneshiek County. He has three children living, Margaret E., John E. and William. Mr. B. was for a time employed by the government as a carpenter.

Hon. Ezekiel E. Cooley stands conspicuous among the early representatives of the legal profession in the Tenth Judicial District. He is a native of the Empire State, born in Victory, Cayuga Co., on the 12th of January, 1827. His parents were Ira A. Cooley and Lydia Chittenden Cooley. His father was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, who held pastorates after his son was born, at Hermon, St. Lawrence Co.; Denmark, Lewis Co., and Brownsville, Jefferson Co. He died at the last named place in June, 1846. At the age of sixteen years the son entered the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, at Watertown, and at his father's demise was about to enter Hamilton College, but this bereavement thwarted all his plans. Two years prior to this date, while fitting for college, he commenced teaching, and in the summer of 1847 went to Cynthiana, Kentucky, to pursue this calling, arriving there with seven dollars in his pocket. Up to this date he had a hard struggle in procuring the knowledge which he then possessed, and which struggle was not ended; but he continued to persevere, having the legal profession in view, and continued teaching with a view to supplying himself with funds. Soon after reaching Kentucky he commenced studying law, with Judge Trimble as preceptor; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and in August of the same year returned to New York and took charge of a public school in Odgensburg. Not satisfied with his legal attainments, simultaneously with his commencing to teach, he read law, with Hon. A. B. James as preceptor, and on the 2d of September, 1850, was admitted to the bar of the State of New York. He commenced practice at Hermon; two years later he removed to Odgensburg, formed a partnership with George Morris, and continued practice under the firm name of Morris & Co-

ley until October, 1854, when he immigrated to Iowa and located at Decorah. At that date there were less than thirty families in the place, but Mr. Cooley had the wisdom to see that it was a town of much promise, and a good opening for an ambitious young attorney, with a broad foundation of legal knowledge on which to build. In 1855 Mr. Cooley formed a partnership with W. L. Easton and L. Standring, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking and real estate. This banking house proved eventually to be the "seed-corn" of the First National Bank of Decorah. No movement calculated to benefit Decorah or the county has failed to receive the hearty support of Mr. Cooley. As early as 1856 he was one of the prominent men in organizing a railroad company called the Northwestern, of which he was made the attorney. The financial depression delayed this enterprise, but after repeated trials the road, under another name, reached Decorah in September, 1869. Upon the celebration of its completion, Mr. Cooley was very appropriately made the orator for the occasion. Two years after he settled at Decorah, an effort was made to remove the county seat to Freeport, three miles eastward, and but for the adroit efforts of Mr. Cooley and a few other persons, the project probably would have succeeded. Mr. Cooley came to Decorah to practice law, and to make it a business for life. He has carried out his intentions almost to the letter, and has attained eminence in his profession. The few offices he has held were urged upon him by the partiality of his friends. In the spring of 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and served two years. When, in 1857, Decorah was incorporated, he was chosen president of its board of trustees; and in October of the same year he was elected to the lower branch of the general assembly—the seventh—which was the first under the new constitution. Young as he was, and wholly inexperienced in legislative matters, he was placed at the head of the committee on federal relations. He was also on other important committees, such as judiciary, and township and county organization, doing valuable work on all of them, as well as on several select committees. In 1861 Mr. Cooley was appointed postmaster of Decorah, but resigned at the end of two years. In September, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him commissary of subsistence in the volunteer service, with the rank of captain. He held this position until October, 1865, when he was breveted major for meritorious services, and received his discharge the following month. Twice his republican friends have presented his name before the district conventions for congressional nominations, but in both instances competing candidates bore off the palm, and he magnanimously took the stump and aided in their election. In 1879 he resigned the office of mayor of Decorah to accept the appointment of judge of the Tenth Judicial District, and in Nov., 1880, was elected to the same position, and is still serving as such. Judge

Cooley has profound respect for the Bible, is familiar with its teachings, and has aimed to live a blameless life, but has no church connections. He, like his sons, is a student. He loves the practice of law, much better than politics, and still pursues its study with the relish and eagerness of his younger days. Through his success he has obtained a competency, and has one of the most elegant and costly residences in Decorah. Judge Cooley was married on the 18th of March, 1856, to Miss Jane M. Rhodes, of Dubuque, a lady of very fine talent as an amateur artist in oil colors. They have two sons, both of whom are graduates of the literary department of the Michigan University. Charles M., the elder, subsequent to graduating, studied law with his father; was admitted in September, 1879, and was a member of the firm of Cooley, Fannon & Akers until 1882, when, on account of his health, he gave up practice, and is now engaged in stock farming in Dakota. He was married in August, 1880, to Miss Alice Woodruff, daughter of Rev. H. B. Woodruff. Roger W., the younger, is now reading law with W. E. Akers, Esq.

W. F. Coleman, M. D., a pioneer physician and dentist of Decorah, was born in Vermont in 1825. At the age of 18 he removed to Illinois, and served as clerk in mercantile pursuits until 1847. He then entered the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and graduated in 1850. Dr. Coleman then located at McHenry, Ill., and engaged in the practice of medicine and dentistry, at the same time having an interest with his brother in a general mercantile business. In 1857 Dr. Coleman located at Decorah, and in 1862 received a commission as assisting surgeon in the 17th Io. Inf., in which position he served until the spring of 1864, when he resigned on account of physical disability. Dr. Coleman then returned to Decorah, and as soon as his health permitted, resumed the duties of his profession, and has since continued the same, during which time he has been engaged in the drug business for about five years. Dr. Coleman was the first mayor of Decorah, having previously been president of the town; has also been city treasurer, and served two years as county superintendent. He is U. S. examining surgeon, and for sixteen years has been a physician on the board commissioners of insanity. Dr. Coleman was married in 1848 to Miss Jane E. Grout, a native of Canada West. They have eight children living: J. H., Viola A., (now Mrs. W. R. Toye), Frank M., A. L., Herbert D., Willard F., Louis and Adelbert.

L. L. Cadwell, conductor, is a native of the Empire State, born at Binghamton, Brown Co., in 1838, his parents being Nathan and Eliza Cadwell, with whom he removed to Fox Lake, Wis. Mr. Cadwell in 1859, married Miss Anna Johnson, of North Adams, Mass. In 1862 he accompanied his wife east, her health being impaired, and in the same year enlisted in Co. B, 2d N. Y. Cav. This company formed a part of the Gulf Department, and

participated in Gen. Banks' expedition up the Red river. Mr. Cadwell remained in the service until Dec., 1865, when he was mustered out as First Lieut. He then entered the employ of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and still continues with the same. He has been a resident of Winneshiek Co. since 1867, and of Decorah since 1875. In 1876 Mr. Cadwell built the Decorah Green House, which, under the supervision of his wife, has become the leading green house for a large section of country around Decorah. Mr. Cadwell is a gentleman who is highly esteemed wherever known, and his home is one of the best in Decorah. He has one son, Herbert H.

J. L. Cameron, county surveyor, is a native of Scotland, born in 1832. In 1835 the family emigrated to the United States and lived in western New York until 1844, then in Canada until 1852, when they removed to Wisconsin, from which state they came to Iowa and settled in Winneshiek County in 1859. The subject of this sketch was taught the art of surveying and civil engineering by his father, who was a graduate of Aberdeen University, of Scotland, and has therefore thus far in life made it his principal business. Mr. Cameron has been twice married: In 1860 to Miss C. W. Worth, who died in 1873, leaving five children, four of whom are now living. In 1878 to Mrs. M. E. Johnson, M. D., by which marriage he has one child.

A. C. Chase, firm of Chase & Pinkham, stone sawing, etc.; was born in Vermont in 1852, and in 1858 with his parents, Charles and Savina Chase, came to Iowa and settled at Decorah. His early life was spent working in a flouring mill. In 1874 he went to Hamlin County, Dakota, and now owns property at that place. His present business was established in March, 1882, and bids fair to become a leading enterprise of Decorah.

C. H. Craig, editor and publisher of the Decorah *Pantagraph*, was born at Albany, New York, November 20, 1856. He commenced work at the printer's trade in the Albany *Evening Journal* office in January, 1870. In 1878 he took Horace Greeley's advice and went to Sioux Falls, Dakota, where he was engaged on different papers until the spring of 1882. He then came to Decorah, purchased the Decorah *Radical*, changed the name to Decorah *Pantagraph*, and is now editing and publishing the same.

Orlando J. Clark, attorney, is a son of J. T. Clark, and was born in New York in 1843. He came to Iowa in February, 1855, received a common school education, and enlisted in Co. E, 38th Io. Inf.; was afterwards transferred to Co. K, 34th Io., and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as second lieutenant. He then returned to Decorah, and in January, 1867, commenced reading law with his father as preceptor; in June, 1868, he was admitted to the bar, and has since been in constant practice. He has been district attorney six years, city mayor

one term, and is at present city attorney. Mr. Clark was married November 24th, 1868, to Miss Stella McCurdy, and has one son and one daughter.

Fitz William Cleveland, farmer, owns 120 acres of land, including 13 acres of timber. Mr. C. was born in Lake Co., Ill., in 1844, and in 1845 his parents moved to Wis. In 1854 they moved to Io., locating in Winneshiek Co., on a government claim in Hesper tp. The farm he now owns and resides upon is a part of the original homestead. His father, Selby Cleveland, was a pioneer settler and died in March, 1876, his sons taking the farm at that time. Fitz W. was married in 1869, in Burr Oak tp., to Miss Sarah A. Gates, and they have two children.

Josiah Callender, farmer, came to this Co. when a child, with his father, Isaac Callender, in 1848, who took a claim under the government, and was one of the first actual settlers in this part of the county and was a much respected citizen, and had held many offices of public trust in the county. He died on the 19th of March, 1882. His wife died two months before. The home farm, which contains about 260 acres, is conducted by Josiah Callender, who was born in Wis., in 1846, two years previous to his parents' moving to this county. Mr. Callender is a member of Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M., and was married in 1873 to Miss Vila E. Crouch, in Cherokee Co., Iowa, and has two children.

Daniel Calkin, farmer, resides on and owns 100 acres of tillable land in section 20, Hesper tp., and also owns 20 acres of timber in Burr Oak tp. He was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1837, and in 1859 went to Whiting. Vt., and there learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He enlisted in Sept., 1861, on the second call after the battle of Bull Run, in the 5th Vt. Infy., Co. F.; served three years; two years of the time was hospital steward, as he was unable to serve in the field on account of serious illness during the first year. He was discharged in Sept., 1864, and returned to Vt. and remained until the spring of 1865, and then went to Wis. In the following fall he came to Io., located in Canoe tp., this Co., bought a farm there and resided thereon five years; then sold out and purchased a farm in section 30, Hesper tp., where he remained six years; then in 1876 purchased the farm he now resides on. It is thoroughly improved and is fine prairie land. He has built a fine brick residence and good barns and farm buildings, and has his farm well stocked. He has filled various offices of trust in Canoe and Hesper tps. He was married in Oct., 1868, at Postville, Io., to Miss Esther M. Finney, and they have five children.

L. M. Chase, P. O. Freeport, steward of the County Poor Farm; was born in N. H. in 1833, where he remained till in 1853 he came to Iowa, stopping in Muscatine two years; then came to Winneshiek Co., locating in Canoe tp. In 1870 he moved into Clay Co., Io., where he remained till in 1876, when he returned to

Winneshiek Co., and in 1878 was appointed to his present position. His wife was Miss Mary Gove, a native of N. H. They have five children, Herbert, Elliston, Pliny, Lydia and Milton.

Peter Coogan, P. O. Decorah, farmer, Sec. 3; son of James and Catharine Coogan. He was born June 24, 1841, in Steuben Co., N. Y.; immigrated to Io. in the spring of 1859, locating in the southeast part of Allamakee Co., and the following fall came to Decorah. He first engaged as teamster, and subsequently farmed upon the Jacob Jewett farm, and on Washington Prairie one year. In 1866 he rented the farm he now owns, and at the close of two years he purchased it. He now owns 230 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. He married Miss Elizabeth Headington, February 4th, 1865. She is a native of Ohio. They have two children, Cora H. and Laura N.

M. J. Carter of the firm of Meyer & Carter, bankers; established business in Feb., 1880. They do a general banking business. Mr. Carter was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1852; came west with his parents July 4th, 1856, and settled in Bloomfield tp., where he lived until 1874, when he engaged in clerking. He afterwards read law with G. L. Faust, and was admitted to the bar in Jan., 1877. Mr. C. was deputy clerk of the courts two years; has also been mayor, treasurer and justice of the peace. He married Mattie B. Harvey, a native of N. H., and has one son.

J. H. Constantine, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, whips, etc., was born in Waukesha, Wis., in 1855; came to Io. in 1875, and the following year located in Calmar and established his present business. He married Mary Benda, a native of Iowa.

E. W. Constantine, proprietor of sample room; was born in Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1861; came to Calmar in 1877, and established his present business. He married Elizabeth Sullivan, who was born in McGregor.

A. J. Cratsenberg, of the firm of Cratsenberg & Son, dealers in general merchandise, Burr Oak, was born in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., 1830; lived in that county until 1864. He was in business during part of the time in Turin, in that county, at his trade as a harnessmaker. He enlisted during the late war in Co. F, 186th N. Y. Vol. Inf., as sergeant of the Pioneer Corps, and served to the close of the war. He was with Gen. Meade at Stony Creek, the taking of Petersburg, and in North Carolina. He was discharged in 1865 near Alexandria, then returned to N. Y. and took a position as foreman in a harness shop. In 1869 he came to Io. and settled in Burr Oak, and opened a harness shop, which he conducted three years and then quit the business. In the same building he opened and established the hotel known as the American House, which he conducted until April, 1877. He then sold to Mr. Porter, its present occupant, and in the following spring he opened the store in partnership with his son. In the same year

he obtained his commission as postmaster, succeeding George Kimball. He is also a commissioned notary public, receiving his commission in 1878. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has filled every office in the lodge; is its present treasurer, has been representative to the Grand Lodge twice and district deputy twice, and is still a member of the Grand Lodge and Encampment. He married in 1851, in N. Y., Miss Julia M. Phelps, of the same place, and they have four children, Alva A. Alma A., Ella L. and Frank E. Alva A., the oldest, is junior partner in the business, but resides in Madison, Wis. He is special agent for the State for the Continental Ins. Co., of N. Y., and was formerly with Henry Paine, of Decorah, in the same business. He was married Dec. 29, 1880, to Miss Ida Bennett, of that place, and they have one child, Helen.

Charles W. Cady, M. D. and druggist, was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1846. His parents moved in 1851 to Malden, Massachusetts, and in 1857 to Owatonna, Steele County, Minnesota. He resided with them until 1877, when he located at Burr Oak and established his present business and practice. The Doctor received his preparatory education at Owatonna, and in 1869 entered the Chicago University and went through the junior year; then left and commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Case and Moorehead at Owatonna, Minnesota, and in 1874 he entered the Bennett Eclectic Medical College of Chicago, and graduated in 1877. He commenced practice at Blooming Prairie, Minnesota, remained there but a short time, then came to this place, and has established a lucrative and successful business and practice. He was married in 1877 to Miss Elizabeth Turner, and they have one child, Ellen May.

C. L. Christiansen Lein, Hesper township; owns 295 acres, including 50 acres timber, 70 acres of the land being in Canoe township, the balance in Hesper township. Mr. Lein was born in 1841 at Hollingdahl, Norway, and came to the United States with his parents in 1852; lived one year in Dane County, Wisconsin; then came to this place, where he has since resided. He bought 280 acres of land in Baker County, Minnesota, in 1878. It is raw prairie and valued at \$12 per acre. The home property is all under cultivation, thoroughly improved and well stocked. He has filled several offices of trust in the township, and served five years as justice of the peace. He was married in the fall of 1869 at this place to Miss Carrie Larson, and they have five children, Mary, Eliza, Christiania, Oliver and Helena.

Elijah Clarke, farmer, Fremont township; owns 160 acres of land; was born in New York, in 1808. In 1829 he went to Upper Canada, remaining there nine years, farming and lumbering; then moved to McHenry County, Illinois, and engaged in farming until 1853; then came to this county and bought a claim in what is now Hesper township; lived there two years; then came to this

place, and purchased the land he now owns, directly it came into market, and has now thoroughly improved the same. He was married in 1833 in Canada to Miss Lydia Belles, and has ten children.

John Cizek, proprietor of wagon and blacksmith shop, Spillville; is a son of Wenzel and Anna Cizek; was born in Bohemia, in October, 1836; came with parents to America in 1855, and located in Racine County, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade until 1863, when he removed to Dubuque, where he worked for A. A. Cooper. In 1864 he came to this place and established a blacksmithing business, afterwards adding wagon manufacturing and a repairing branch. In 1857 he was married to Mary Zeman, also a native of Bohemia. They have five children, Josephine, William, Mary, John and Fanny, and have lost one by death, Emma.

Chas. Crapser, section 28, Orleans township, P. O. Cresco; was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1832; he is a son of Harrison and Elizabeth Crapser. From New York he went to Ohio; thence to Will County, Illinois, and in 1854 he removed to Conover, where he remained one summer, when he again removed to his present farm of 320 acres, which he valued at \$35 per acre. He deals largely in Holstein cattle, owning thirty thoroughbreds, nineteen of which are imported. He was married to Phoebe Catharine Kirk, a native of New Jersey; they have nine children, five sons and four daughters.

John Cunningham, farmer, section 24; owns 240 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Scotland in 1848; is the oldest son of Adam and Sophia Cunningham. When he was six years of age he emigrated with his parents to America, and settled in St. Lawrence County, New York; remained there till 1863, when he moved to Minnesota, and after a year's residence there finally located in Winneshiek County, Iowa, and has been a resident of that county since. He was married in 1875, to Miss Lizzie Emslie, a native of Wis., and has one child, John.

R. S. Chapman, dealer in drugs, stationery, fancy groceries, etc., Fort Atkinson; was born in Chesterfield, N. H., in 1820. In 1832 his parents moved to Wayne County, Pennsylvania, remaining but a short time; then went to New York, and in the spring of 1833 to Union County, Ohio; farmed there five years; then moved to La Fayette, Medina County, Illinois. In 1845 he went to Jefferson County, Wisconsin, remaining two years, and was in various other places, as a carpenter and millwright; in the spring of 1874 he came to Iowa and located at this place in August, 1874, and bought the drug business of Chas. Adams in company with his son-in-law, Dr. F. L. Bradley. Two years later they dissolved partnership, Bradley retiring, and Mr. Chapman carried business alone until 1880, when he again formed a partnership with Mr. Bradley. They own the property; the building is three stories, and is filled with a complete stock. Mr. Chapman

was married in September, 1843, at Lafayette, Ohio, to Miss Sallie E. Wallis, and they have one child, Mary E., now Mrs. Bradley. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Frank P. Chizek, dealer in general merchandise, Fort Atkinson; was born in Austria in 1855; he came to America with his parents in 1868; located in Chickasaw County; in 1876 moved to this county and engaged in farming. In 1870 Frank entered the employ of G. Weaver, remained with him six years, then clerked one year in the store of Peter Oleson, at Calmar, and in the spring of 1877 located here, and commenced business in partnership with H. H. Blodgett, dealing in general merchandise. They dissolved partnership in the spring of 1881, and he then opened business alone, bought the building he now occupies, refitted and extended it, and put in a new and complete stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, glassware, crockery, etc., and is also agent for many makes of sewing machines. Mr. C. has established a fine business. He was married in the spring of 1876, at this place, to Miss Mary Macal, they have two children Johnnie and Ida.

M. H. Culbert, farmer, section 4, P. O. Cresco; owns 480 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Canada in 1836; is the eight son of Isaac and Elizabeth Culbert; came to Winneshiek County after a residence of nine years at Hesper; removed to Orleans township in the year 1877; moved to Cresco, and resided there until 1881, when he moved on to the farm where he now resides. He was married in 1865 to Miss Hattie Lindsay, a native of Canada, and has three children, Sydney M., Harrison W. and Willie E. Mr. Culbert has been township trustee for several years.

The Day Family.—This family is the pioneer family of Decorah, having settled on the site now occupied by the Winneshiek House, in the month of June, 1849.

William Day, the father of this family, was born in the State of Virginia. He was married in 1824 to Miss Elizabeth Thompson. In 1848 he removed with his family from his native State; came north, touching at Cassville, Wis.; then remained for a short time on a claim in the east part of Winneshiek Co.; thence to Decorah. Here he at once erected a log cabin, which soon became a convenient place for travelers to stop for refreshment and rest. In 1856 a frame building was erected, and called the Winneshiek House, and as proprietor of this house he spent his remaining days. His death took place August 7th, 1860. His wife, now familiarly known as Mother Day, still resides at the Winneshiek House. She has had seven children, but only three were living at the death of Mr. Day. Those three are still residents of Decorah, and form what is known as the firm of Day Brothers. They came to Decorah with their parents, and since the death of their father have been associated in business. They were engaged

extensively in real estate, and dealt largely in live stock, produce, etc., until 1870, since which time their principal business has been dealing in lumber. They now have lumber yards at Decorah and Oresco, and handle over three million feet of lumber annually. In 1877 they rebuilt the Winneshiek House, at a cost of about eight thousand dollars, and still own the same.

Clayton Day, the oldest of the three brothers, was born in 1825. He was the first postmaster of Decorah. In 1857 he married Miss Emma Portman, daughter of Dr. William Portman, of Decorah.

John Day, the second oldest, was born in 1841. He was married in 1869 to Miss Elizabeth Noble, daughter of Judge Reuben Noble, of McGregor. They have two children, Noble and Floyd.

Richard Day, the youngest of the firm, was born in 1843. In 1870 he married Miss Sarah Atkins, daughter of George Atkins, of Mason City. She died in 1877, leaving two children, only one of whom is now living, Eliza.

Comments are unnecessary on the subjects of this sketch, as they are known by all to be honest, upright and reliable men.

D. B. Dennis, grocer, only son of Archie and Mary Dennis, natives of the State of N. Y., who settled in Winneshiek Co. in 1857. The former still resides at Decorah; the latter died in 1879. D. B. Dennis was born in N. Y., in 1838; came to Decorah in 1858; served as clerk in a mercantile business about three years; then as deputy postmaster two and a half years. In 1863 he engaged in general merchandise, and continued until 1866, at which time his store was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1869 he established his present business, and has since continued the same. Mr. Dennis was married in 1862 to Miss Anna J. Haggart. They have had two children, both deceased.

B. O. Dahly, the popular millinery merchant of Decorah, is a native of Norway. He was born on the 1st day of December, 1824. His parents gave him a good common school education. In 1844 he emigrated to this country, and spent about nine years working as a mechanic in Chicago. His first venture in mercantile business was at Whitewater, Wis., where he carried on business nearly two years with indifferent success. In 1854 he came to Winneshiek Co., Io., and identified his interest for a time with the prospective town of Freeport; which, it was thought, had some prospect of becoming the seat of justice of the county. He erected a store, hotel, and other buildings; but the county seat being decided in favor of Decorah, Freeport declined; and Mr. Dahly, failing to see any prospect of success there, went to Minnesota and started business both at Preston and Rushford, in Fillmore county. At the former place, the county seat, he erected a store, but he had hardly got started when the financial crisis of 1857 proved disastrous to his enterprises, and in the fall of that year he removed to Decorah. He was now without means, but

full of energy and determination to succeed in business somewhere. Fortunately his last situation was well chosen, for Decorah, having conducted business on a sound and reliable basis, was comparatively prosperous throughout the panic. Here Mr. Dahly started a small millinery and fancy goods business, which, following with energy, tact and business enterprise, has proved a remarkable success. That small beginning has grown into one of the most extensive retail millinery establishments in the Northwest. In getting this business started, Mr. Dahly owes much to his first wife, whose good taste and practical acquaintance with millinery rendered him valuable assistance. In 1858 he built a stone store east of the Winneshiek House, which he occupied with his business till 1856, when having finished his present building he occupied it with the finest stock of goods ever opened in the place. He has continued to add to it from time to time, as the demands of trade have required. Here can be found everything in the line of millinery, straw goods, ribbons, flowers, plumes, silk, velvets, fancy dress goods, cloakings, shawls and all sorts of furnishing articles for ladies, children and misses. None but a truly energetic business man could make it pay to carry so large a stock of this class of goods, outside of Chicago or Milwaukee. Some idea of the business may be formed from the fact that sixteen persons are constantly employed in the store. Mr. Dahly is purely a Yankeeized Norwegian, and yet no man loves his native country better than he does. Whenever there is any celebration or anything connected with his former home, you will be sure to find him at the head of it. We cordially ask all who visit Decorah to call at B. O. Dahly's emporium of fashion, and see for themselves if they do not say with us that it is the finest establishment they have seen west of the lakes. Mr. Dahly's first marriage was in Chicago, in 1848, to Miss Margaret Knudson, of Milwaukee, who died in 1868, leaving one son. He was married the second time in Decorah, in 1871, to Miss Caroline Shuttleworth, and by this marriage also has one child.

T. A. Dakyns, livery; was born in England in 1849. At the age of 19 years he entered the general postoffice of England at London. In 1871 he came to the U. S. and soon settled on a farm of 240 acres in Burr Oak tp., Winneshiek Co. Here he resided about four years; then came to Decorah and built the Decorah Skating Rink. In July, 1881, he engaged in his present business in partnership with Frank Hughs, but soon became sole proprietor.

J. W. Dawley, proprietor of Bluffton House, Bluffton; was born in Cataaugus Co., N. Y., in 1831; resided there until 1857, farming; then came to Io., settling on Franklin Prairie, Canoe tp., this county, and farmed there three years; then came to Bluffton tp. and farmed four years, and afterwards moved to Calhoun Co., Mich., and engaged in lumbering; remained there one year, and

returned to Bluffton, located in the village and engaged in farming and teaming; and in April, 1881, opened the hotel, which is the only one in town and does a good business. He was married twice; first in 1851, in N. Y., to Miss Jane Dawley, who died in July, 1876, leaving seven children. He was afterwards married in March, 1879, at Burr Oak, to Mrs. Powers, *nee* Knowlton, by whom he has three children, Minnie, Mary and Albertus. The children of the first wife living are, Franklin, Elsie, Corydon and Margaret.

John Daskam, farmer, Fremont tp.; owns 116 acres of land; was born in Chemung Co., N. Y., in 1830. In the spring of 1846 his parents moved to McHenry Co., Ill.; resided there until 1853, then came to Io., settling in Hesper tp. In the fall of the following year John came to this tp. and pre-empted 160 acres (which he since sold) joining the farm he lives on, which was pre-empted by his father a year later. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. D, 38th Io. Inf., at Decorah, under Capt. Kirkup, and served with his regiment at Vicksburg, Yazoo City, and contracted a severe sickness at Vicksburg. The regiment went to Fort Hudson, and during twenty days they lost the colonel, one captain, two lieutenants and twenty privates from disease. At Carrollton, near New Orleans, he was in hospital five months; then joined the regiment at Brownsville, Texas, and was at the siege of Fort Morgan. The regiment was then consolidated with the 34th Io., and marched to Blakeley and participated in the siege there for six days, and stormed the works; thence to Mobile and Selma, Ala.; thence to Houston, Tex. They were mustered out and discharged at Davenport, Sept., 1865. He had been promoted sergeant soon after joining the 38th Regt. After the war he returned to this place, where he has ever since resided. The home farm is 111 acres, and is well improved: has good residence and farm buildings, good and productive orchard, and is well stocked. He also owns five acres of good timber. He was married in 1859, in this township, to Miss Susan Clarke; they have six children, E. G., Nettie, Willie, Mabel, Addie and Edith. Mr. Daskam is a member of the P. of H., Kendallville Lodge.

Burg Irwin Dakyns, of Dakyns & Simpson, stock raisers and farmers, Burr Oak tp.; is a native of Worcestershire, Eng.; came to America in 1869, and located in this place; bought the land in the following fall, and fitted the same for stock purposes, especially for sheep, of which they have a fine drove, principally of the Lincoln breed, many being thoroughbred; also a fine lot of good graded cattle and pure short horns, thoroughbred. The land is all under fence and well improved. In Feb., 1882, Mr. D. formed a partnership with Mr. P. Simpson, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, constituting the present firm.

Eugene Daman, farmer, Sec. 26, has 260 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in McHenry county, Ill., in 1851. At

the age of five years he moved with his parents to Winneshiek Co., Io., and has resided there since. He is the third son of George and Charlotte Daman; was married in 1878 to Elizabeth J. Wanless, a native of Virginia, and has one son.

Hon. Warren Danforth, farmer, Orleans township; owns 480 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Saratoga County, New York, in 1829, and is a son of A. W. and Mary Danforth. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Jefferson County, New York, in which county Mr. Danforth grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1861 he came west and located on his present farm. Although not an office-seeker, Mr. D. has been elected to fill quite important positions. In 1865 he was a member of the county board of supervisors, and has also been elected member of the State Legislature, which position he still holds.

D. Dorn, of the firm of Ringeon & Dorn, grain dealers, was born in Courtland County, New York, in 1826; is a son of David and Joanna Dorn. When ten years of age his parents removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. In 1847 he went to Oregon, Dane County, Wisconsin, where he followed farming for a few years. In 1854 he removed to Chickasaw County, Iowa; thence to Conover, and in 1868 came to Ridgeway, and engaged in his present business. He was married to Susan Robinson, a native of Ohio; they have six children, three sons and three daughters.

J. S. Daskam, postmaster, and dealer in general merchandise, Kendallville; was born in Chemung County, N. Y., in 1841. In 1846 his parents moved to McHenry County, Illinois and engaged at farming; came to this state in 1854 and located in Burr Oak township, and entered a quarter section of government land; he remained with his parents on the home farm until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted at Decorah in Co. D, 3d Io. Inf., under Captain Willetts, and served his term of three years and then re-enlisted as a veteran, and participated in several of the important battles during the war. He received a severe shot wound in the leg at Shiloh, and afterwards at Atlanta, July 21, 1864, he received a gun-shot wound in the left shoulder, which disabled him. He started to return home, and was obliged to lay up at the hospital at Madison, Wisconsin, and remained there until he received his discharge, May 23, 1865. He returned to Iowa and farmed two years in this township, and then bought land in Orleans township, and farmed there six years; he then sold it and purchased an interest in the business at this place with Mr. Fifield, whose interest he afterwards bought, and has since conducted the same himself. He owns the building and lot, carries a well selected stock of general merchandise, and has established a good business. He received his appointment as postmaster in 1876 to succeed F. G. Hale, and still fills that position. He was married in

1865 in this township, to Miss Henrietta N. Eddy, and they have five children, Emma, Allyn, John, Alson and Frances. Hiram D. Daskam (brother) enlisted in April, 1861, in Co. D, 3d Io. Inf., under Capt. Willetts; was taken prisoner near Atlanta, Ga., after a three days' fight, and was imprisoned at Andersonville, and experienced all the horrors of that notorious place. He escaped with others from the train when being transferred from there to Florence, by jumping from the cars, but was captured by a picket guard they run on to in attempting to cross the North River. He was then taken to Wilmington, North Carolina, and from there was started again for Florence, and again succeeded in getting away, but was again recaptured and started for Charlotte, S. C. He again escaped, was again recaptured, and on the return to Charlotte once more escaped, this time succeeding in reaching the Union lines. He received his discharge near Washington at the close of the war. He died near Muir, Ionia County, Michigan, in the winter of 1870, from disease contracted through his privations in the army.

Erick P. Egge, farmer, owns 160 acres of tillable land in Frankville tp., and 40 acres of timber in Glenwood tp. He was born in 1826, near Christiana, Norway; was raised on a farm, and also learned the trade of carpenter; came to America in 1850, stopped one year in Wis., and then came to Frankville tp., this county, took a claim, and still resides on the same. He worked at his trade for some time to enable him to gain enough to properly commence farming, as he was without capital. He is now one of the wealthiest citizens, has a fine residence, and everything has the appearance of elegance and comfort. He married in 1854, in this tp., Helen P. Egge, and has eight children.

Chrystopher Anderson Estrem, postmaster, Woodside P. O., in Frankville tp., and farmer; owns 160 acres; was born in Vaug, Norway, in 1819; followed the business of tailor there until 1848, when he came to the U. S.; stopped the first winter at Chicago, working at his trade; next moved to Wis.; remained there until 1850; then came to Winneshiek Co., Io., and took up the claim he now resides on. In 1876 was appointed postmaster, which office he still retains. He has filled the office of justice of the peace and many other minor offices in the tp. He was married in Wisconsin in 1850 to Miss Caroline Everson, and they have five children, four sons and one daughter.

Christopher Evans, farmer, owns 220 acres, all tillable land except 80 of timber; was born in the District of Walders, Norway, in 1840; came to this country with his parents in 1850; lived one year in Wis.; thence came to Io. and located where he now resides. His father, Knud Evans, bought a school land grant, which is a portion of the farm, 80 acres also bought of M. B. Burdick, in 1878. The land is fine rolling prairie and mostly improved, is

well stocked, and has a good substantial residence, barns, etc. Mr. E. has filled many offices of trust in the tp. He was married in 1864, in this tp., to Miss Anna Brown, and they have two sons.

O. W. Emery, P. O. Decorah, farmer, Sec. 17, Canoe tp.; son of Geo. R. and Sarah Willey Emery, was born Sept. 27, 1829, in Loraine Co., O. When he was about four years old his parents moved to what is known as the Western Reserve, and in 1840 they came to Winnebago Co., Ill. In 1849 he came to this county, locating near Decorah, and in 1850 came on to his present farm, which now contains 200 acres, well improved. He married Miss Martha McIntyre, of N. Y., in July, 1853; have thirteen children: Omri L. D., Aaron W. R., John M., Ezra D., Andrew W., Adda, Ida, Lilly, Esta, Ernest, George, Frank and Martha, and have lost two by death, Mary and Josiah B.

John Elwick, Sec. 9, P. O. Decorah; gardener and fruit raiser; was born in England in 1818, learning the business of gardening there. In 1852 he emigrated to the U. S., locating at Rockford, Ill., remaining but a short time, when he went to Lawrence Co., Ohio, for a time, when he returned to Rockford, Ill., remaining till in 1865, when he came to this county, and to his present location in 1869. He makes a specialty of gardening and the raising of small fruits. He also has a fine orchard and nursery. He married Mary Johns, also a native of England; they have eight children, Isabella, Mary, Thomas, William, Robert M., Anna M., Jane, and an infant, not named.

T. Enger, farmer, Sec. 35. P. O. Decorah; son of A. and T. Enger; was born Nov. 30th, 1836, in Norway; emigrated to the U. S. in 1854; purchased his land the same year, after which he worked by the month upon a farm for several years, and part of the time was engaged improving his own land. He married Miss Isabel Anderson March 15, 1873, since which time he has lived on his farm, which contains 160 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. He is raising two children (relatives), their names are Christian Peterson and Mene T. Gilbertson. Mr. Enger is a member of the Lutheran church.

Rev. Fr. Ehrenberger, pastor of St. Wenceslaus church, of Spillville, was born in Policka, Austria, in 1828. He received his education at the college of Litormjeil, and was prepared for the priesthood at Hradec; had charge of various churches for seventeen years, and in Nov. 1869, came to the U. S. and located at Rock Creek, Jefferson Co., Mo., where he remained until 1875; then came to Fort Atkinson, this county. He had charge of the church there for sixteen months, after which he went to Dubuque and officiated at St. Mary's church for two years; then returned to Fort Atkinson, and there remained until Aug., 1880, when he was appointed to his present pastorate.

H. Engbretson was born in Norway in 1845; learned the black smith trade, and in 1864 emigrated to the U. S. He came direct

to Decorah, and in about six weeks enlisted in Co. G, 9th Io., and served until the close of the war. Mr. Engbretson then returned to Decorah and followed his trade until 1875, when he was obliged to abandon the same on account of physical disability, caused by exposure while in the U. S. service. He has since been dealing in farm machinery. In 1866 Mr. E. returned to Norway, and was married to Miss Jorgim S. Hauser, who died in Decorah in July, 1867. In 1872 he married Margaret Evenson. Mr. Engbretson is an active worker in the ranks of the republican party, and is at present a member of the city council.

James H. Easton, president of the First National Bank of Decorah, stands conspicuous among the successful business men of the northwest. He is a son of the late William L. Easton, president of the Bank of Louville, N. Y., and therefore early in life was educated in banking and mercantile pursuits. In 1862 James H. Easton, then a young man, with a small amount of money, but a large stock of good judgment, enterprise and business activity for capital, came to Decorah and took the management of the old Decorah Bank as sole proprietor—an institution well known by all early settlers in northern Iowa, which passed successfully through all the panics of stump-tail currency and war times, always ready to meet every call and pay one hundred cents on the dollar on demand. When the National Currency Act was passed, he converted the old Decorah Bank into the First National, becoming its first and only president—an institution that has ever kept pace with the growth of the city and county, constantly increasing in capital and in the confidence of the community, under his management, until now it is everywhere regarded one of the solid financial institutions of the west.

The Savings Bank of Decorah is a natural outgrowth from the remarkable success of the First National, and to the prudence and conservative financial wisdom of its originator and president, Mr. Easton, is also due the high credit it enjoys.

In 1869, when the railroad was pushing westward from Decorah, his quick judgment saw opportunities for his successes to repeat themselves, and, in company with A. E. Bigelow, Esq., of New Hampton, he established the Chickasaw County Bank, under the firm name of Easton & Bigelow. This enterprise, from small beginnings, has proved no less a success than the First National of Decorah, now using a capital of nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

The extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway to Forest City furnished another opening for his enterprise at that point, and the Winnebago County Bank sprung into existence, with James H. Easton president, and J. F. Thompson, a rising young attorney, as cashier. Easton & Thompson are doing a large and prosperous business. History repeats itself.

While being so largely engaged in banking, it has not prevented his quick eye detecting the "opportunities" found only in the west for fortunes in real estate. He has always coupled the two, which naturally, in a new and growing country, go hand in hand—banking and real estate—and there is hardly a county in northern Iowa, along the railroad lines, but his name is a familiar one on the books of titles to real estate, his acreage being numbered by thousands.

Monuments of his enterprise and public spirit are seen in the First National Bank building at Decorah, the Chickasaw County Bank, and the Winnebago County Bank—all models of beauty, elegance and safety, and schools of design in architecture.

Mr. Easton was married in 1861 to Miss Mary N. Loy.

T. E. Egge, county auditor, is a son of Erick G. and Berit J. Northrop Egge, both natives of Norway, who emigrated to the U. S. in 1850, and first settled in Dane Co., Wis. Here, in July, 1851, the subject of this sketch was born, and when he was but two years of age the family came to Io. and settled in Madison tp., Winneshiek Co. The son helped till the soil, and received a good common school education. Subsequently he taught until March 26, 1877, at which date he entered the county auditor's office and served as deputy until January 1, 1882, during which time, in the fall of 1881, he was elected to the office, which he now holds. At the election there were 2,497 votes cast, of which Mr. Egge received 1,699. Mr. Egge was also town clerk during 1880 and 1881. He was married May 19, 1880, to Lillie B. Limbeck.

William L. Easton, merchant tailor and dealer in ready made clothing, etc. The subject of this sketch is a son of William L. Easton, and was born at Louville, Lewis County, N. Y. He was bred to mercantile life in the store and banking house of his father. In the spring of 1865 he came to Decorah. He did not confine himself to any regular employment for a few years, but in 1868 formed a partnership with R. F. Gibson, and continued the same two years. Mr. Easton then established his present business. He was united in marriage in 1874 to Louisa Manville, of Watertown, N. Y.

A. J. Eddy, sec. 8, Orleans township; was born in Grandisle County, Vt., in 1832. In 1852 he emigrated to California, where he remained four years; after which he returned to Vermont, and in 1856 came to Fremont township, this county, and located on a farm, remaining until 1868, when he removed to his present farm of 240 acres, which is valued at about \$35 per acre. Mr. E. is a son of Clement and Eliza Eddy, the former a native of Connecticut, and Mr. Eddy was married to Rebecca Youngs, who is also a native of Grandisle County, Vermont; their children are Austin, Alice, Jennie, Florence, William and Melvin. They are members of the Congregational Church.

E. E. Ellsworth, P. O. Decatur, retired merchant: son of Benjamin and Sarah Ann Farnham Ellsworth: was born January 21, 1822, in Lewis County, N. Y. His parents moved to Chautauque County in 1831, which was then considered "out west." His early education being in the farm where he received his common school education. In the fall of March 1845, he was married to Miss Amanda Johnson, and the same year started for the west. He came to Dakota Territory and stopped with an uncle near Decatur and subsequently in place of a stranger place to Chautauque County: and in 1846 he built a store building in Arden, Chautauque County. To succeed in which he put a good stock of general merchandise, and kept the store in the place. He continued business there till the spring of 1853, when he sold out and came to Decatur, Iowa, the store then being in its infancy. The same year he started to a general store in company with Mr. A. A. Allen and in the expiration of one year he bought out Mr. Allen, and continued the business alone until 1859. In 1859 he went engaged in general merchandise in company with Mr. Ladd, this partnership continuing until 1874, when he sold out his interest for the purpose of resting from the long continuance of the store. After being out about a year he again engaged in business with C. N. Goodrich, continuing until 1879, when, on account of ill-health he retired from the business. Mr. Ellsworth's wife died in 1876, and he was again married to Mrs. Harriet Bellet Norton, widow of C. L. Norton, of Chautauque County, New York. Mrs. Ellsworth has four children by her first marriage—Laurie, Martin, Orin and George O. Mr. Ellsworth has one daughter by his first marriage, Florence, now the wife of Stephen A. Loring, of Boston, Mass. Mr. E. is at present engaged in running a stone quarry, just across the river, north of Decatur. He has some of the finest building stone in the country, which he is shipping to points on the C. & St. P. R. R., and some to eastern cities. Mr. Ellsworth has the honor of being an uncle of the justly famous Col. E. E. Ellsworth, whose martyrdom to the cause of his country at Arlington Heights in the early part of the rebellion, will never be forgotten by his patriotic countrymen.

W. R. Emslie, farmer, section 25, P. O. Cresco.; owns 200 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1827; is the second son of Alexander and Elizabeth Emslie. At the age of 28 he left Scotland and came to Waukesha, Wis.; stayed there fourteen years; then removed to Winneshiek Co. in 1865. He was married at the age of 28 to Miss Ann Walker, a native of Scotland, and has ten children, Anna, Alexander, Elizabeth, Isabel, William, Ruth, Sarah, Susan, Lillie and John.

Richard D. Evans, farmer, Washington tp.; owns 160 acres of land and resides on section 20; was born in Menonethshire, Wales, in 1834; came to America in May, 1856; lived a few years in

Utica, N. Y., and learned the trade of mason; then came to Io., located at Fort Atkinson, followed his trade ten years; then bought the farm he now owns; has thoroughly improved it, has it well stocked, all under fence, good buildings, etc. He was married in 1857, in N. Y., to Miss Jane Williams, and they have seven children, Evan, Edward, Laura, John, Mary, Matilda and Ida.

E. E. Earl, farmer, section 9, P. O. Cresco, owns 125 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1838; is the fourth son of Horace and Fanny Earl. At the age of 28 he removed with his family to Winneshiek Co., and has been a resident of that Co. ever since. He was married in 1866 to Miss Minnie Root, a native of N. Y. Mr. Earl has no children, except an adopted daughter, Delia Fanny. Mr. Earl has been tp. clerk five years, collector three terms, and assessor one term.

John Finn was born in Ireland in 1836, his parents being Patrick and Bridget Finn. In 1848 the family sailed for the U. S. The father died on board ship, and the mother with her four children (two, John and Timothy, are still living), landed at New Orleans in February, 1849. As soon as navigation opened on the Mississippi she came up the river and settled at Galena, Ill. Here the subject of this sketch commenced work at the tinner's trade; subsequently spent one year at St. Paul, Minn., and in the fall of 1855 came to Decorah; worked at his trade for other parties until 1860, since which time he has been in the hardware business, and is at present a member of the firm of Finn & Noble. Mr. Finn has been twice married—in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth Quinn, who died in 1877, after a lingering illness of seven years. She left six children. His second wife was Emily L. Lawton, a native of Conn. Mr. Finn is an active worker for the Democratic party, and takes a great interest in the education of his children. His three eldest daughters are graduates of St. Mary's Institute, at Prairie du Chien.

William M. Fannon, county recorder, one of Winneshiek's early pioneers, was born in the State of Virginia in 1825, his parents being A. H. and Mary E. Fannon, natives of Va., who settled at Freeport, Winneshiek Co., in 1849. The subject of this sketch located at Freeport in the spring of 1852, and was engaged in merchandizing until Oct., 1862, when he enlisted in Co. D, 6th Io. Cav., and served until after the close of the war, when he was mustered out as 2d Lieut. Mr. Fannon was postmaster at Freeport for about fifteen years, and is now serving his third term as county recorder.

I. S. Finney, P. O. Decorah, farmer, Sec. 18, Canoe tp.; was born Aug. 5th, 1820, in Essex Co., N. Y. His parents, Anson and Esther Sheldon Finney, were also natives of N. Y. He was married to Miss Almira J. Nichols, daughter of Ezra and Polly Nichols, April 14, 1849. In the fall of 1865 they immigrated to this county, locating on his present farm. He was commissioned postmaster of Canoe P. O. June 22, 1868, which position he held till

the office was discontinued in 1872. He has also served as justice of the peace several years. Their children are, Llewellyn C. and Minnehaha L., and they have lost one daughter, Alice E.

O. A. Foss, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, is a native of Norway, and was born in 1842. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and in 1869 came to the U. S., and soon located at Decorah. Here he followed his trade in the employ of Gibbert Rustad, whom he subsequently bought out. His only sister, Ingre O. Foss, came to the U. S. in 1870, and now resides at Chicago. In 1871 he went to Chicago, where he remained until 1874, engaged in the shoe business.

John Fredenburgh, Burr Oak, farmer, Sec. 6, Canoe tp.; son of Hezekiah and Catharine Fredenburgh; was born April 2, 1819, in N. J. His parents moved to Canada, near Niagara Falls, when he was quite young, where he remained till the fall of 1850, when he came to Winneshiek Co. and located a part of his present farm soon after. He now owns 200 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. He married Miss Eliza Weeks, a native of Ill., July 4, 1853. Their children are John C. and Ralph F.

Mons K. Foss, P. O. Decorah; farmer, sec. 34, Canoe tp.; son of Knudt and Susan Mickelson Foss; was born April 6, 1828, in Norway; emigrated to the U. S. in 1849, locating at Janesville, Wis., where he worked at the mason's trade, which he continued until 1851, in the spring of which year he started for California, where he remained till February, 1853, engaged in mining. He then returned via Isthmus and New Orleans and up the Mississippi river to Galena, Illinois. The same spring, in company with a cousin, he started from Dane County, Wisconsin, on foot, came to Decorah, and continued on to Minnesota, on a prospecting tour for land. He finally purchased from the government 250 acres of land in Pleasant township, this county, and commenced improving and making a home, which he sold out in the spring of 1866, moved to Vernon Co., Mo., and purchased a farm of 400 acres; but sickness of family caused him to return to old Winneshiek Co. the following fall, purchasing a part of his present farm, which now contains 360 acres valued at \$12,000. He married Miss Agnes Fossum, November 15, 1853; they have five children, Lawrence, Caroline, Michael, Sophia and Julius, and have lost one daughter, Sophia. Mr. F. has served as assessor of his township, and is a live, energetic farmer.

A. O. Flaskerud, of the firm of S. H. Moen & Co., dealers in furniture, was born in this county in 1858, and became a member of the above firm in the spring of 1881. He married Ella Wangness, a native of Wis.

Milo R. Farnsworth, farmer, sec. 3; owns 320 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born in New York in 1822; in 1844 removed to Woodford County, Illinois, where he lived four years, and again moved to Walworth County, Wisconsin, remain-


ing until 1868, when he removed to Winneshiek County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm. He is a son of Oliver and Nancy Farnsworth; his father is a native of Vermont, and his mother of New York. He married Lucy Pardee, a native of New York, in March, 1844, and has seven children, four sons and three daughters. The oldest, Byron, is living in Rock Co., Wisconsin; C. W. in Howard Co., Deette in Cresco, Mary in Cresco, Frank O. at home, Chas. H. at home, Etta in this county, and are all married except Chas.

A. H. Finrow, J. P., Conover; was born in Norway, in 1843; was there employed as clerk, also engaged in buying grain. In 1864 he came to the U. S., stopping in Chicago, Ill., and Peshigo, Wisconsin, until 1865; then came to Conover, where he engaged for a time in clerking; then entered the mercantile business, in which he continued for about one year; then engaged in the grain business for three years, after which he became a farmer. In 1867 he was married to Andrea Peterson, who died in May, 1880, leaving four children, Gustaf H., Caroline A., Emil K. and Otto A. He was again married July 1, 1881, to Martha Olsen. Mr. F. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Wm. Fallows, M. D., Fort Atkinson; was born in Manchester, England, 1839; came to America with his parents in 1846; settled in Dane County, Wisconsin, and engaged at farming. William Fallows graduated at the Wisconsin State University, at Madison, in 1862, and in the fall of that year enlisted in the 12th Wis. Inf., Co. H, served with the regiment two years, was then commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, and served through the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, and in other important engagements; was discharged at Milwaukee in July, 1865, and returned home. In the fall of the same year he removed to Iowa and settled near Waucoma, Fayette County, farming and school teaching. In the fall of 1870 he attended Rush Medical College at Chicago, remained two years and graduated in the spring of 1872; then located at this place and commenced practice. He has met with good success and established a good practice. He was married in 1856 at Waucoma, Fayette County, to Miss Emily Dodd, and they have four children, Ernest E., Nellie M., Flora M. and Clarence W. Mr. F. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Captain George Q. Gardner, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, was born in Madison Co., Ill., on the 21st of July, 1840. His father was Silas E. Gardner, whose ancestors bore a conspicuous part in the struggle for our national independence. Among them are found Major Temple, who was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and O. Flinn, who with his four sons, aided Col. Miller in taking the battery at said battle. His mother, Mariah D. Harrison, was a daughter of William and Mary McClure Harrison, the former a first cousin of Gen. William Henry

Harrison, and the latter the fifth white child born in the State of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch, while yet a small boy, removed with his parents into the State of Wis., where he received a common school education. When the civil war broke out Geo. Q. Gardner, then a young man twenty-one years of age, showed his patriotism by enlisting in the 5th Wis. Battery, Light Artillery, and was mustered in as 4th Lieut., but being a gallant soldier he was promoted from rank to rank, so that by the spring of 1863 he is found captain of the battery, and the second youngest officer with said rank in the artillery service of the western army. The field of operations of said battery was first with Gen. Pope's army, during which time it participated in the taking of Island No. 10 and the siege of Corinth; then under Gen. Buell's command it took an active part in the campaign against Bragg, in which the battle of Perryville was fought; next under Gen. Rosecranz it did good service in the battles of Stone river and Chickamauga; and last, but not least, it did efficient work under Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. During this last campaign Capt. Gardner was constantly in command, and for over one hundred days and nights under constant fire. In the official reports honorable mention is frequently made of Capt. Gardner and the battery of which he had command. Capt. Gardner was never wounded, although he had some "close calls." At the battle of Stone River his horse was shot under him, the bullet cutting the stirrup strap of his saddle and passing through the heart of his horse, and during the Atlanta campaign he had his shirt collar removed by the aid of a musket ball. Capt. Gardner served his country faithfully as a soldier until the spring of 1865, when with regret he resigned on account of physical disability. He then returned to Wis. and accepted a position in the Provost Marshal's department of the Third Congressional District, in which he served until the fall of 1865. He then came to Io., and for one year was engaged in the mercantile business at Conover, at the end of which time he came to Decorah, and has since been in the First National Bank and a member of the firm of James H. Easton & Co., brokers and real estate dealers. He also owns a farm of 200 acres in Hesper tp., and has the same well stocked. Capt. Gardiner, believing that the State of Io. ought to have a well organized militia, which could be called upon to serve and protect the State at any time, organized, in 1876, the Decorah Light Guards, now Co. G., 4th Io. Inf., and was first Major and afterwards Lieut.-Colonel of the same; but as his business did not permit him to give it the care he thought it required, he resigned. When the city of Decorah became in need of a well organized fire department, Capt. Gardner again came to the front, and is now foreman of Hose Company No. 2, which he has well drilled and and able to do efficient work in case of need. The fact is, Capt. George Q. Gardner is always ready to lend a helping hand to any-



thing that tends to promote the welfare of his family, his State, or his country. He is genial, social, eminently warm-hearted, and full of good humor. His character is unblemished and unexceptional, and he is therefore surrounded by warm friends. He is a member of the school board, and takes active interest in education. He is city treasurer, and has been tendered county offices by both political parties, but has never accepted any, as he has not the time to attend to the duties of the same, neither does he wish to mingle in politics. Capt. Gardner was married in September, 1861, to Miss Carrie Humes, of Monroe, Wis., and they now have one daughter, Mabel.

John Greer is a native of Montreal, Canada, and was born in 1832. He was reared on a farm, living with his father (his mother having died in 1835) until he became 21 years of age. He then went to Port Henry, Essex Co., N. Y., where for two years he was superintendent of an iron ore bed. In 1855 Mr. Greer came to Io., and May 18th settled at Decorah. Here he first commenced work in a plow manufactory, and subsequently became a partner in the business. He continued in said business, also manufacturing fanning mills, farming implements, &c., for about eleven years, after which he had an interest in the wagon factory until 1873. Mr. Greer then, in partnership with Jos. Hunter, erected the Ice Cave flouring mills, at a cost (including mill site, water power, &c.) of over \$40,000. This mill has seven run of stone and two sets of rollers, and has manufactured over 40,000 barrels of flour annually. December 5, 1881, H. Greer became proprietor. John Greer, in 1857, married Miss Hannah Stringer, a native of Canada; they have six children.

R. F. Greer is a native of Canada, and was born in 1839. He lived with his parents on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to Decorah, followed farming one year, then blacksmithing, and in the fall of 1862 enlisted in Co. D., 6th Io. Cav., and served three years. After the war Mr. Greer returned to Decorah and followed farming about three years. He then drove dray for other parties, also spent two seasons on a homestead in the west, and in 1873 formed a partnership with R. W. Jamieson, for the purpose of running a city dray line. Mr. Jamieson subsequently withdrew. In 1880 J. W. Protheroe became a partner in the business, and now as Greer & Protheroe they are proprietors of the City 'Bus and Dray Line, which is an extensive and well paying business. Mr. Greer, in 1870 married Margaret Kennedy, a native of Canada.

H. W. Garfield is a son of Ira and Lucinda Garfield, natives of New England, who settled in Winneshiek Co. in 1857. He was born in the State of Vermont in 1844, came to Iowa with his parents, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. E., 38th Io., but was not accepted, on account of his age. In June, 1863 he enlisted in C. H., 7th Io. Cav., was commissioned quartermaster's sergeant and

served three years and seventeen days, when he was mustered out as 1st Lieut. He then returned to Decorah, and in the spring of 1866 commenced dealing in grain, in which business he continued until 1877, since which time he has been in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co. Mr. Garfield was married in 1869 to Miss Helen Van Pelt, and they now have four children.

C. N. Goddard, a native of Rutland, Vermont, was born in 1835; came to Iowa with his parents in 1854, and in 1856 settled in Winneshiek County; served as clerk until 1860, when he engaged in business for himself. In 1862 he became a partner in the firm of Goddard, Henry & Hutchinson, subsequently Goddard & Henry. In 1874 the firm became Goddard & Ellsworth, and so continued until 1880, since which time Mr. Goddard has continued the business alone, and now carries a stock of merchandise amounting to about \$25,000. His present store he built in 1871; it is located on the site formerly occupied by the first store of Decorah. Mr. Goddard was married in 1861 to Miss Jennie Richardson, then of Clayton County, Iowa, but a native of Vermont. The children are Harry, Clara, Herbert and Fred.

A. W. Grow was born in the state of New York in January, 1842. He was reared on a farm; in 1862 enlisted in the 10th New York Heavy Artillery, and served with the same about nine months, when he was commissioned first lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Colored Regiment. Six months later he was promoted to the rank of captain, and served as such until November, 1865, when he was mustered out as major. After leaving the U. S. service he returned to Jefferson County, New York, and in 1866 commenced buying eggs and preserving the same for winter use. The first year he put up twenty barrels. In 1872 he came to Decorah, and has since continued the same business in which he has met with marked success, increasing the same so that he now preserves about 4,000 barrels annually. Mr. Grow married in 1865 Miss Belle C———; they have one daughter, Minnie.

Charles Golz was born in Prussia in 1823; learned cabinet making, and in 1853 came to the United States; was engaged in the furniture business at Davenport, Iowa, four years, since which time he has been in the same business at Decorah. He was married in his native country in 1847 to Miss Caroline Noske; they have five children, three sons and two daughters.

Geo. Grob, baker, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1844; came to the U. S. in 1868. and first stopped at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Hermeni Bentz; removed to LeRoy, Minn., and in a few months came to Io., and settled at Decorah in February, 1869. Here he worked at his trade as baker for other parties until 1874, when he established his present business. The children are, George, Fred, Minnie; Emma and Ida.

T. E. Gaston, manager of the Decorah scale works, was born in Beloit, Wis., in 1853. His father, N. B. Gaston, is one of the

pioneers of that city. In 1844 he established the Beloit Scale Works, of which he is still a part owner, being the senior member of the firm of N. B. Gaston & Son. The subject of this sketch was brought up in the city of Beloit, and naturally inclined to follow in the footsteps of his father, which he did by close application and hard work in his father's factory for a number of years. He traveled in the west as salesman for the Beloit Scale Works, and in the spring of 1880 located permanently in Decorah and established the Decorah Scale Works. He married Emma Heivly, who was born in this Co. They have three children, Roy, Minnie and Arthur.

Silas Gripman, P. O. Decorah, farmer, Section 36, Canoe tp.; was born December 13th, 1813, in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; was married there to Mrs. Martha Gorton, whose maiden name was Haviland, in 1840, after which he moved to Lenawee Co., Mich., and from there to this Co. in 1855, and in 1859 came on to his present farm. His children are, Richard, Rhoda, Eunice, Christopher, Samuel, Silas and Amy. His wife has three children by her former marriage; their names are Charles, Zilpha and Hannah E. Richard was born in 1842, and is the present assessor of the tp.. Christopher was born in 1848 and Samuel in 1850.

B. F. Giles, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Section 28, Canoe tp.; son of Samuel and Fanny Allen Giles; was born March 16, 1822, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; received his early education at the Auburn Academy; immigrated to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1845; where he followed farming summers and teaching school winters. In 1848 he went into the southern States—Mississippi and Alabama, mostly—followed teaching school principally till in 1855 he came to Winneshiek Co., locating on a part of his present farm, which he had previously purchased in 1851. He now owns 200 acres of land, well improved and worth \$35 per acre; has served his tp. as justice of the peace, assessor, and tp. clerk for many years. He was married to Miss Caroline Russell, a native of Ills., Dec. 9th, 1855. Their children are, Edmund, Ellen, Clarence and Frank, and they have lost by death three, Amy, Fanny and an infant.

Naroe Gilbertson, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Section 10, Madison tp.; owns 600 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; was born in January, 1832, in Norway; emigrated to the U. S. in 1849, first stopping in Rock Co., Wis., and subsequently at Beloit and thence to Kendall Co., Ill. In 1851 he went to California by overland route; while there engaged in farming summers and mining winters. On his return he came to this Co., and located on his present farm. He married Miss Anna Helgersen in 1869; their children are, Henry Otto, Mene, and Gilbert. Mr. G. is a member of the Lutheran church.

H. B. George, proprietor of the George House, Calmar, Iowa, was born in England in 1815. He came with his parents to the United States in 1820, and located in Massachusetts where he

lived until about 1852. He spent two years in Ohio, then came to Iowa and located at McGregor, where he engaged in the furniture business. In 1868 he removed to Ossian; thence two years later to Calmar, where he engaged in his present business. He married Adeline A. Dunham, a native of Vt., and has one son, Henry.

C. W. Giesen, dealer in lumber, doors, sash, blinds, etc., was born in Prussia in 1848; came to America in 1854 with his parents and settled in Rossville, Allamakee County, Iowa. In 1865 he moved to Conover and engaged in general merchandise and lumber business; remained there until 1874, then came to Calmar and established his present business. Mr. G. is the present mayor of Calmar, and has been a town trustee several times. He married Arnie C. Huber, a native of this county. She is a daughter of F. J. Huber. They have three sons, Henry J., Frank H. and Charles W.

Louis Groos, P. O. Fort Atkinson; farmer, Sec. 33, Calmar tp.; son of John and Catharine Groos; was born in Germany, December 25, 1825, emigrated to the U. S. in 1849, and located in Lake County, Ohio, where he remained two years then went to Trumbull County, and from there to this county in 1857, and located on his present farm which now contains 230 acres valued at \$25 per acre. He was married Oct. 13, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Schafer, a native of Germany, born in 1824. They have seven children, Louis, Jr., John, George, Mary, Louisa, Elizabeth and Caroline. They have lost one son, Charles, who died May 4th, 1869. Mr. Groos and family are members of the Lutheran Church at Ft. Atkinson.

Wesley M. Gibbs, farmer, Bluffton tp.; was born in Essex County, New York, in March, 1844, and moved with his parents to Iowa in 1863. They located in Decorah township and bought land, and he resided there with them until 1871, when he bought land here and has resided here ever since; owns 180 acres within a half mile of the village of Bluffton. The land is improved and under fence; 80 acres of the same is fine timber. The farm is well stocked and has good buildings. He is a prominent citizen and has filled several offices of trust in the township. He was married in 1868, in Freeport, to Miss Sarah J. Morse.

Hans Gulbranson Melos, farmer, Bluffton tp.; was born in Norway in 1818; came to the U. S. in 1852 and settled in Decorah, Iowa; remained there two years, and then came to this township and entered land from the government, 100 acres, and has bought the rest since; now owns 500 acres in sections 18, 20 and 31. He resides in 18, where he has built a fine residence, barns, etc. This farm is well improved and stocked. He married in 1854 at Decorah, Miss Caroline Jensen, and has nine children, Gilbert, Joy, Hans, Ole, Gustav, Rachael, Carrie, Ann and Bertie.

Andrew Gilbertson, P. O. Washington Prairie, farmer, Sec. 25, Glenwood tp.; owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He was born in 1836 in Norway; emigrated to the U. S. in 1852, locating in Columbia Co., Wis., and remaining till 1856, when he came to Winneshiek Co., and located on his present farm. He was married to Miss Betsy E. Evenson, by whom he had three children, William, Clara and Matilda. His wife died in 1880. Mr. Gilbertson has served as trustee of his tp., school director, etc., and is a member of the Lutheran church.

H. Gulbranson, dealer in harness and horse furnishing goods, was born in Norway in 1836; came to America in 1854, and settled in Decorah, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. D, 3d Ia. Inf., and served four years and three months. He returned to Decorah and engaged in the harness trade, and in 1867, came to Ridgeway and entered business as above. He has been twice married, first to Carrie Anderson, who died in 1879, leaving three children, Ida, Fred and Mena; his second marriage was to Christena Peterson.

John Greenhalgh, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Cresco, owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Delaware in 1849; is the sixth son of William and Elizabeth Greenhalgh. He was married in 1873 to Susan Fuller, a native of New York. When eight years old he came to Winneshiek Co. with his parents, and has since resided in the county. In 1881 he purchase his father's old homestead, his father having removed to Cresco.

W. B. Goocher, farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Cresco; owns 440 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Germany in the year 1828; is the second son of Martin and Catherine Goocher; in 1848 he came with his parents to America, and settled in Wis.; after staying there four years he went to Ill. and lived there till 1855, when he came to Io. and settled in Winneshiek Co. Mr. Goocher was married in 1857 to Miss Mary A. Bootle, a native of Germany, and has three children, Henry W., George B. and Carrie.

Nathan Griffin, wagon maker, Fort Atkinson, was born in Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1839; learned his trade in North Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., with Fitch, Boone & Co., wagon manufacturers. In 1863 he went into business at that place in partnership with H. House, and conducted it two years; then was two years in the business in Chatauqua Co.; then two years in Niagara Co.; afterwards returned to Chatauqua Co.; and then came to Iowa, settling at Waucoma, Fayette Co., and engaged at farming for three years. He owns 180 acres of land there, and has improved the same. He moved to this place in May, 1881, established his present business, and rents his farm; occupies a well fitted shop, and manufactures wagons and buggies; has established a good trade in repairing and manufacturing, having the only establishment of the kind in town.

Lawrence Glass, proprietor St. Cloud Flouring Mills, situated on Turkey River, is a native of Germany, came to America about the year 1851; and after remaining one year in Penn., he came to this county and engaged at farming. In 1878 he purchased the mills of A. Ames, and has since run the same. The mills are fitted for merchant work, and also does custom work; are 45x50 feet; four stories and basement, fitted with five run of burrs, bran dusters, purifiers and all the latest improvements and machinery necessary for patent process mills, use four Huston water wheels, and have fine water power; capacity 150 barrels per day. The mills are operated and managed by his son, Charles Glass. They also own 350 acres near the mills, situated in Section 5 all improved and well stocked, fine large residence and other buildings; also own 75 acres in Calmar tp., which latter they rent; they have also 35 acres of timber, near West Union, Fayette Co., beside other real estate property.

H. J. Hardin, farmer, was born in Clinton County, New York, in 1826, and followed the trade of blacksmith. In 1858 he came to Iowa, locating in the village of Burr Oak, this county. He bought town property and opened a shop, and followed his trade there until 1873; then bought the land in sections 26 and 35, there being 240 acres, where he still resides. It is well improved and stocked, with good residence and farm buildings. Mr. Hardin was a member of the county board of supervisors in 1861-2, having been elected on the republican ticket. He has also been assessor for several years in his township, and has filled various other offices. He was married in New York to his first wife, who is now dead, having left four children, and he afterwards married in 1872, at this place, Mrs. Atkinson (*nee* Wingale). The children of his first wife M. W. Hardin, who is county clerk; H. W. B. Hardin, Chloe and Lewes.

F. G. Hale, junior member and manager of the firm of Rice & Hale, proprietors of the Bluffton Mills; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, 1846, and in 1866 came with his parents to this county. They located at Freeport, and for two years owned and ran the flouring mill there. They then sold out and moved to Fremont township and engaged in farming near Plymouth Rock. In 1873 he quit farming, and engaged in business at Kendallville in the same township, with a stock of general merchandise. He remained in this business until the fall of 1875, when he was elected county auditor on the republican ticket. He then closed out his business in time to enter upon his official duties in January, 1876. He was re-elected in 1877, and again in 1879. He had served three years previous to his election to the office of auditor as a member of the board of supervisors. At the expiration of his term of office he came to this place, having three years before bought, in partnership with Almon Rice, the mill property here. He purchased residence property and has resided here ever since,

conducting the business for the firm. The mill is located in the village of Bluffton, on the Upper Iowa River, on section 9. The main building is four stories, 40x40, and fitted for merchant work with three run of buhrs, and all modern appliances for the same, including bran duster, purifier, etc., for "new process mill," also an addition, originally a saw mill, and now fitted as the feed department with one run of buhrs, and corn sheller, etc., for grinding feed. The water power is one of the finest on the river. The mill uses four Leffell water wheels and one Decorah patent water wheel, and is in charge of a practical miller of many years' experience, Mr. R. B. Sharp. Mr. Hale owns a fine farm of 180 acres in Fremont and Orleans tps., besides his town property. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Burr Oak Lodge. He married in 1875 at Cresco, Io., Miss Ida E. Maxon, and they have two children, Fred M. and Charles Leslie.

C. A. Hiatt was born in Hamilton Co., Io., in 1854. His parents came to this Co. in 1856, located in Hesper tp., and lived on what is known as the Peterson farm. He lived in Minn. four years; then returned to Iowa and bought an 80 acre farm in sec. 15, where he now resides. The farm is well improved, and Mr. H. also farms part of his father-in-law's (E. E. Meeder's) land. He married, in February, 1880, Miss Meeder, and they have one child, Claude.

John Hegg, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Section 2, Springfield tp., was born April 28, 1848, in Norway, and came with his parents to the U. S. in 1853, locating on section 1, this tp., where his father died Nov. 1st, 1861. Mr. Hegg was married to Miss Sarah Vista Oct. 28th, 1871; their children are, Sophia C., Olaf, John, Gustav, and Louisa E. They have lost by death one son, Olaf. Mr. Hegg at present owns 172 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. He has also served his tp. as assessor and collector, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

O. T. Hamre, proprietor of the St. Cloud hotel, and livery barn, Decorah; also deals largely in agricultural implements, in company with Henry Paine. Mr. Hamre was born in Norway Oct. 24th, 1837. In 1857 he came to the U. S., and his first location was in Winneshiek Co., where he engaged in farming until 1861, when he removed to Decorah and worked at the tailoring business, which he had learned before coming to America. From 1867 to 1872 he again farmed, and in the latter year took charge of the St. Cloud hotel, of which he is still proprietor. He married Miss Isabel Christianson December 26th, 1857.

Jacob J. Hegg, farmer, P. O. Decorah; owns 298 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born July 1st, 1832, in Bergenstift, Norway; came to the U. S. in 1856, and after visiting various cities located at Stoughton, Wis., where he remained until the spring of 1861, when he came to this Co., and settled in Madison tp. until coming to his present farm in 1863. In Dec., 1857, he

was married to Betsy Thorison, and has six children, Betsy, Eliza, Anna, Jacob, Thomas and Nels. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

J. H. Haug, dealer in dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, hardware, drugs, patent medicines, etc., at Spillville; was born in Switzerland, Dec. 4th, 1848. He came to America in 1866, located in this town and engaged as clerk for his uncle, J. J. Haug. In 1871 he became a partner in his uncle's business, under the firm name of J. J. Haug & Co., which partnership continued until 1876, when the business was purchased by himself and J. Meyer, and was so conducted for two years, when Mr. Haug became sole proprietor. He carries a complete stock, worth \$15,000. Oct. 26th, 1875 he was married to Mary Vogler, and has two children, Bertha and Louisa, they have lost one by death, Henry.

Hon. Levi Hubbell, is a native of Conn., having been born in Fairfield Co., of that state, in 1826. He was a farmer boy, and his education to nineteen years of age was received at the public schools. He then spent two and one-half years at Oneida Institute, Whitesboro, N. Y., of which Beriah Green, the noted abolitionist, was president, and where Mr. Hubbell imbibed those political principles which have characterized all his later life. Leaving Whitesboro Mr. H. taught five years in Dutchess Co., New York, when he returned to his native state and established a school at Gaylor's Bridge, in the famed Housatonic valley. In 1857 he removed to Bradford, Chickasaw Co., where he for three years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1861 he settled upon the farm he now occupies in the town of Frankville, Winneshiek Co. Mr. H. has devoted his attention to agricultural interests and pursuits, in which he has been remarkably successful. He early became interested in dairy enterprises and has now three large creameries in operation, conducted in accordance with the latest methods. In educational matters he is naturally earnest and progressive. Mr. Hubbell's age, natural ability, education, and thorough business experience, secure for him a large influence which has been wielded in behalf of wise legislation. He was married in 1860 to Miss Jane E. Witted, and has two sons, William and George L. Mr. Hubbell has twice represented his district in the Legislature of Iowa.

J. J. Haug, one of the proprietors of the Big Stone Mill at Spillville; owns 1,500 acres of land; was born in Switzerland in 1832; came to the U. S. in 1854 and located on a farm near Spillville. In 1857 he entered the employ of Mr. Spillman, and two years later engaged in mercantile business. He secured a post-office at S. in 1860, and was the first postmaster. He sold a part of his business to John T. Galby in 1863, and the following year sold the entire stock to his partner and returned to his native country, where he spent about a year. He returned to Spillville,

* and again engaged in business, continuing until 1868; was then re-appointed postmaster, which office he has since held. The mill was built in 1864 by S. Morse, and Mr. H. purchased an interest in 1867. He has served as justice of the peace three years, and also as county supervisor three years. In 1859 he was married to Mrs. Anna B. Meyer, and has one son, Charles, and a step-daughter, Bertha. He is a member of the Congregational Church at Ft. Atkinson.

K. I. Haugen, dealer in general merchandise, is a native of Norway; was born in 1850, and in 1869 came with his parents to the U. S. and settled in Minn. In 1870 he came to Decorah. Here he first served as clerk for C. Syverson, then worked in the county recorder's office a few months, at the end of which time he purchased the business of his former employer, and has since continued the same. He was married in 1876 to Miss Louisa Bergan, who died in 1880.

James Hoy is a son of Peter and Margaret McAnery Hoy, who settled in Decorah in 1854. He was born in 1856. At the age of 18 he commenced work at the tinner's trade, and in the fall of 1880 engaged in business, and still continues the same. He is also a partner in the firm of P. S. Smout & Co. Mr. Hoy was married in January, 1882, to Miss Kate Hayes, daughter of Wm. Hayes.

Joseph Hutchinson, proprietor of Decorah Steam Bakery, was born in Ireland in 1834; came with his parents to the U. S. in 1849, and lived in the state of Penn. until 1853, during which time he learned the trade of brick-laying. He then removed to Elgin, Illinois, and in 1857 came to Decorah. Here he had the contract for the brick work of the court house, and subsequently made the first brick in Decorah, and laid the same in the walls of the pioneer drug store. He established his present business in 1871, and now manufactures about \$25,000 worth per year—principally crackers. Mr. H. was married in 1856 to Miss Ellen Behan; they have nine children.

C. F. Hiller, the pioneer furniture dealer of Winneshiek Co., is a native of Germany, born in 1832. After learning his trade, cabinet making, he traveled over several of the German states, and in 1854 came to the U. S. He first stopped in Pennsylvania, but in 1855 came to Decorah and established his present business. He married in 1862 Miss Elizabeth Hinderman; they have seven children living, Carrie, Charley, Henry, John, Libbie, Edna and Maggie.

Charles Hegner is a native of Germany; born in 1838, his parents being Carl and Mary Hegner. In 1849 the family emigrated to the United States and settled in the state of New York. Here Charles learned his trade, cabinet making, and in about 1858 removed to Wisconsin. In 1866 he came to Decorah, worked at the carpenter's trade a few years, when he again resumed cabinet making, and in 1876 engaged in business. He now carries a very

large stock of the best furniture in the city. Mr. Hegner was married December 21, 1857, to Miss Minnie Bush, and they now have nine children, William, Carl, Herman, Earnst, Ida, Caroline, Minnie, Emma and Robt.

Fred Hencke is a native of Germany, born in 1832; came with his parents to the U. S. in 1850, and first settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Two years later the family came to Iowa and settled at Dubuque. In 1857 the subject of this sketch went to McGregor, where he was in the business of general merchandise until 1871, in which year he came to Decorah. Here he first engaged in the manufacture of soda water, and continued the same about five years, since which time he has given his entire attention to his grocery business, which he established in 1872. Mr. Hencke was married in 1857 to Miss Wilhelmini Puchert. The children are Fred and Ida.

M. W. Hardin, Clerk of the Courts, is a son of H. J. and Ellen Hardin; was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1851; came with his parents to Winneshiek Co. in 1857, and settled in Burr Oak tp. Here he was reared on a farm, and in 1877 entered the office of clerk of the courts and served as deputy 4 years, when he was elected to the office of deputy, which he now holds.

D. N. Hawley is a native of Conn.; born in 1831; learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1855 came to Iowa and located at Freeport, Winneshiek Co. Here he formed a partnership with J. G. Tuttle, under the firm name of Tuttle & Hawley. This firm did the leading business in contracting and building for many years. It built the county court house at Decorah and many of the first business blocks in the city. Mr. Hawley has been twice married in the fall of 1856 to Miss Henriette Boothe, who died July 4th, 1865, and in the fall of 1866 to Franscillia Tuttle Burdick.

Peter E. Haugen, was born in Norway in 1833. In 1842 the family emigrated to the U. S. and first settled near Beloit, Wis. The now famous Idaho Mineral Springs are located on the farm they then owned, and from its waters they drank for several years without knowing of their excellent qualities. In 1850 the family came to Decorah and purchased the old Indian trading post then held by J. C. Rice. The subject of this sketch was married in 1855 to Miss Guniel Allen, of Beloit, Wis., but a native of Norway. In 1865 he commenced dealing in agricultural implements and machinery, and did a very extensive business in that line until 1882. In 1869 he built a warehouse and commenced dealing in grain. In 1876 he built elevator D. He now owns over 500 acres of land near Decorah, and nearly 1,000 acres in Minn. Mr. H. has four children living.

E. W. Hoyt, managing partner of the firm of Hoyt & Hinman, hardware dealers, is a son of D. N. and M. A. Shotwell Hoyt, who are among the early pioneers of Winneshiek Co. E. W. Hoyt was born in Winneshiek Co., and has always been a resident

of Winneshiek Co., with the exception of a few years when the family resided in Emmet Co. He was reared on a farm, received a good common school education and subsequently taught school several terms. In 1877 he commenced mercantile life as clerk. In Feb., 1880, he became associated with C. H. Hinman as partner, and established their present business, and as Mr. Hinman is a resident of Chicago, Mr. Hoyt has the entire management of the business. Mr. Hoyt was married Dec. 6, 1880 to Mrs. Alice Hoyt Bennett, daughter of T. M. Hoyt.

B. Holcomb, firm of B. Holcomb & Son, dealers in groceries, provisions, etc., is a native of New York, born June 10, 1811. He did not have very good opportunities for educating himself, but at the age of 21 he commenced teaching school, at the same time applying himself closely to his studies. This he continued for about twenty years, during which time he served as superintendent of Hamilton County, and subsequently as town superintendent in several different towns for a period of about ten years. He also served as local preacher in the M. E. Church for several years. In 1852 he removed to Illinois and joined the M. E. Conference. In 1854 he came to Iowa and continued preaching the gospel until 1864, when he was obliged to quit on account of a throat difficulty. He then lived four years on a farm, after which he came to Decorah, and for five years served as justice of the peace. In 1882 he engaged in his present business. Mr. Holcomb was married September 18, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Weaver; they have two children living, Lewis and Charles L. Their second oldest son was killed at Atlanta, while in the U. S. service.

Lewis Holcomb was born in 1836, and is a carpenter by trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. D, 16th Io., and served until August 1865. After the war he again resumed his trade. In 1874 he came to Decorah, and in 1879 engaged in mercantile business. He was married in 1865 to Miss Julia Remington, who died in 1874, leaving one daughter Della. In 1881 he married Mrs. Della McKay Hard, who has two children by her first marriage, Clara and Addie.

Jacob Haas, farmer, section 5, Decorah; is a native of Germany, born in the state of Baden, July 16, 1834. He left his native country September 17, 1853, and arrived in N. Y. December 1st following. He immediately went to Maryland, and learned the blacksmith trade, near Baltimore. In 1855 he went to Kentucky and two years later to Iowa. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. D, 6th Io. Cav., and served as farrier in the U. S. service two years and ten months. Mr. Haas then returned to Decorah, and has since been engaged in farming and saloon-keeping. In 1876 he purchased a meat market, which business is now owned and conducted by his son Charles. Mr. Haas, in January, 1857, married Miss Margaret Rice, and they now have nine children living, Charles, Matilda, now Mrs. John Stortz; Jacob, Henry, Caroline, George, Maggie, Julius and Emma.

Moses Hostetler, farmer, was born in Ohio in 1825, and resided there with his parents on the farm until 21 years of age; then went to Wisconsin, and in 1849 left there and came to Iowa and settled first in Allamakee County, which was very lightly settled, Indians still being in the county. He took a Government claim, but only lived there about two years, and then came to Winneshiek Co. and purchased the home farm, where he now resides. He is one of the most extensive—if not the most extensive—farmers in the county. Operating about 740 acres in Frankville tp.; also owns 50 acres of timber in Bloomfield tp., and twenty-five acres of timber in Allamakee County. He has fitted his farms thoroughly for stock of all kinds; has generally about 150 head of cattle for dairy and stock purposes; uses eight teams on the farm, and employs four men the year round, in addition to a great deal of day help. Mr. Hostetler is president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Frankville, has filled several offices of public trust, and is one of the directors and active supporters of the county agricultural society; is a Master Mason and member of Lodge, No. 66, Frankville. He was married in 1847 in Wis., to Miss Mary Brant, and has one child.

Peter R. Hanson, farmer; owns 119 acres, principally timber; was born in Burgen Staft, Norway, 1830, and was engaged in farming there. In 1849 he came to America and lived two years in Wisconsin; then came to Iowa, settling in this county, worked out on farms for a year or two, then bought the land he now resides upon. He cleared a considerable portion for cropping purposes, has a fine herd of cattle of good grades, hogs and good teams; has filled the office of road supervisor for several years in the tp.

Anton O. Hegg, P. O. Decorah; farmer, sec. 35; son of Ole and Carrie Hanson; was born January 1, 1830, in Norway; emigrated to the United States in 1854, and the same year purchased his farm, it being then unimproved. He has since added to his first purchase, till he now has 234 acres in the home farm, all well improved, and valued at \$35 per acre. He also owns 160 acres of land in Mower Co., Minn. He married Miss G. Nelson in Norway, April 10, 1854; their children are Charlotte, Henrietta, Frederick, Oscar and Adolph. Mr. H. is a member of the Lutheran church.

Lars Hoganson, P. O. Decorah, box 58; farmer, sec. 5, Madison tp.; owns 197 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born February 4, 1817, in Norway; emigrated to the U. S. in 1851, first stopping at Janesville, Wisconsin, about nine months; then went to Beloit, where he remained till in the spring of 1855 he came to Decorah and engaged in blacksmithing, which he continued till 1866, when he came on to his present farm. He was married to Miss Martine Gulbranson in 1854, by whom he has two sons,

Hans M., now in Trail Co., D. T., and Anton L., at home. Mr. H. has taken special care to give both his sons a good English education.

Jacob Headington, P. O. Decorah; farmer, sec. 29, Canoe tp.; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Headington; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1833; came to this county in 1858, locating in this township, and to his present farm in 1869. He now owns 300 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre. He was married to Miss Martha J. Powleson, a native of Ohio, in 1858; they have four children, William, John, Franklin and Elizabeth.

George Hall, P. O. Washington Prairie, farmer living on sec. 25, Glenwood tp.; owns a farm of 80 acres valued at \$40 per acre; was born May 22, 1827, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. In the spring of 1858 he came to Iowa, first locating at Bradford, Chickasaw Co., where he was married to Miss Phoebe A. Hawes, Nov. 20, 1858. In 1863, after having the misfortune to have his house burned with all its contents. he came to this county on a visit, intending and designing to return east, but finally rented a farm near Waukon in Allamakee Co., and remained in that county till in 1866 he purchased his present farm, which is under first-class cultivation and with a fine orchard of the best varieties of fruit grown in this latitude.

Fosten O. Haugen, P. O. Decorah; farmer, sec. 36, Madison tp.; owns 240 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born Aug. 9, 1830, in Norway; emigrated to the U. S. in 1855, located in Decorah and engaged working at his trade, carpenter and joiner, till 1865, when he came on to his present farm. He was married to Miss Inger Evenson in Norway, in Jan., 1855; they have three children, Betsy, Isabell A. and Anna, having lost two, Mary and Gertrude. Mr. Haugen has taken special interest in educating his children, some of whom are teachers.

Ole O. Haugen, P. O. Decorah; farmer, sec. 24, Madison tp.; owns 200 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born November 26, 1826, in Norway and emigrated to the U. S. in 1865, locating in Springfield township, this county, and came on to his present farm in 1868. He was married to Miss Mary Peterson in Norway in 1840; they have seven children, Ole, Peter, Nels, German, Thomas, Martin and Mary, and have lost two by death, both of whom were named Thomas.

James S. Hickey, railroad agent, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1833; is a son of James and Dorotha Hickey. When he was 12 years of age he removed with his parents to Cuba, N. Y., where he remained three years; he subsequently learned the trade of printer, which he followed for about fourteen years, during which time he was in many different places, a short time in Flint, Mich. Thence to McGregor, and from there to Postville, as clerk in the Milwaukee railroad offices. In 1868 he came to Ridgeway and took charge of the railroad depot, which position

he still occupies. He married Mary A. Helmes, a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. They have two children, Eugene C. and Adele May.

John Howard, farmer, sec. 27; owns 212½ acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Ireland in 1841; is the son of Owen and Mary Howard. At the age of 11 he came with his parents to America; resided for the next ten years in N. Y. and Penn. In 1861 he went to Ill. In 1867 he was married to Maria Fleming, a native of Illinois; has three children, Eugene, Ellen and Edward. He has held the office of assessor one term. Mr. Howard enlisted in the 95th Ill. Inf. in 1862, at Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill. He served his adopted country until the close of the war; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded on the 20th of June. He was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., in August, 1865.

P. J. Huber & Bro., dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, Fort Atkinson. P. J. Huber, the senior member of the firm, was born in Franklin Co., Ind., March 19, 1847. His parents came to this Co. in 1849, and were among its earliest settlers. They took a government claim, and still own and live on the same. In 1876 he bought the business and buildings of Fred Newman here, and carried on the business alone until the spring of 1881, when he took his brother, G. H. Huber, into partnership. They have a fine business; own three buildings and lots on which they conduct their business—one used as a hardware store, two stories, tin shop above and store below; another building for warehouse, and another for agricultural implements. They carry a full line of hardware, stoves, tinware, paints, oils, glass, etc., also all the leading manufactures of agricultural implements.

John Hurley, farmer, Washington tp.; residing on Sec. 21, and owns 190 acres; was born in Ohio in 1829, and about 1843 his parents moved to northern Ind. He came to Io. in 1857, settled in this tp., bought 160 acres in Sec. 16, which he sold, and bought the farm he now resides on, which is thoroughly improved; has erected a fine stone residence and good barn. The farm is well-stocked. Mr. H. has a good herd of grade cattle, uses two teams on the farm, owns seven head of horses. He is a member of Hope Star lodge No. 316, A. F. and A. M., at Calmar. He was married in 1858, in this tp., to Miss Hendricks, and they have five children, Thomas, Catharine, Cynthia, John and Jessie.

Hans P. Johnson, dealer in and manufacturer of harness, etc., was born in Norway in 1847; came with his parents to the U. S. in 1858, and settled in Canoe tp., Winneshiek Co. In 1864 his father, Paul Johnson, was drafted into the U. S. service and never returned. Hans P. followed farming most of the time until 1881, when he established his present business. He was married in 1873 to Miss Rachael Olson.

F. Jurgens is a native of Norway, born in 1855; emigrated with his sister Christianna, now Mrs. H. Halvorson, to the U. S. in 1872; came direct to Io., stopping in Clayton Co. until Oct.; then came to Winneshiek Co. Here he worked on a farm for three years; then came to Decorah and commenced mercantile life as clerk for R. Wilson. In Aug., 1879, he entered the store of A. W. Hayward, and has since been manager of the business.

E. Jacobson, dealer in grain, live stock, etc., was born in Norway in 1845. In 1848 the family came to the U. S. and first lived in Wis. In 1854 the family came to Io. and settled at Calmar. The subject of this sketch helped till the soil, with the exception of two winters, which he spent as clerk in a store, until 1865. He then commenced dealing in grain at Calmar. In 1869 he came to Decorah, and in partnership with Gilchrist & Co. engaged in his present business. Mr. Jacobson married Miss Rachael Hove; they have three children; John, Bernard and Minnie.

Jacob Jewell, Sec. 9, Decorah tp.; P. O. Decorah; farmer and stock raiser; son of Elihu and Anna Wymer Jewell, was born November 4th, 1825, in Knox County, Ohio, where his boyhood was spent alternately at the district school winters, and on the farm summers. He married Miss Emily Headington February 27, 1849, and the following spring moved to Wyandotte Co., where he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1850; he sold out, and started for the west, locating about two miles above where he now lives, remaining there a few years until he purchased 320 acres where he now resides. The land joins the corporation of West Decorah on the north. He owns altogether 914 acres, being mostly located on the Upper Iowa river bottom, making it one of the most desirable farms in the Co. for raising of stock, in which he is especially engaged, having some of the finest in the Co. Mr. J. is one of the live, energetic and successful farmers of the Co.; he has served as a member of the board of supervisors of Winneshiek Co. His children are Benjamin A., John A. and Frank. He has lost two by death, Thomas N. and James W.

Engebert Johnson, farmer, P. O., Conover; owns 300 acres of land on Sec. 3; was born in Christiansans Stifte, Norway, Oct. 21, 1842; came to the U. S. in 1864 and located in Freeport, thence to his present farm in 1868. In Nov., 1866, he was married to Gertrude O. Haugen, and has five children living, Peter, John, Ole, Christine and Andrene. He has lost two daughters by death.

Rev. Abraham Jacobson, postoffice Decorah; owns 174 acres of land in Sec. 2, Springfield tp.; was born in Norway, Jan. 3, 1836; came with his parents to the U. S. in 1848, and located at Muskego, Wis. In 1850 they came to this tp. and located on Sec. 1. His father died Sept. 10, 1879. The subject of this sketch began attendance at the Ill. State University, at Rockford, in the autumn of 1852, having accomplished about sixty miles of the journey on

foot; there he remained until 1860, when he went to Chicago as pastor of the first M. E. Church; after one year returned home, and soon after went to Dakota as a missionary; thence, in 1862, to Quebec, Canada, as a missionary for one season. He then returned to this Co., and for three years was engaged in farming. In 1866 he went to St. Louis to attend the German Lutheran Concordia, and in 1868 went to Perry, Dane Co., Wis., as pastor of the church, and remained until 1878, when a cyclone passed over the town, destroying the church, injuring the parsonage and several other buildings; one man was killed within a few feet of Mr. J., and he himself was badly bruised. He then returned to his present home, and works as a missionary in the west. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Mary H. O'Connor, who died in 1861. Jan. 3, 1863, he was married to Nicoline Hig, and has nine children, Clara G., Mary H., Jacob O., Signe A., Isaac M., David L., Helga L., Abraham S. and Carl G. Mr. J. has served as assessor and member of the board of supervisors, and was also captain of the home guards during the late war. He is the owner of a bible published in 1672 at Nuremburg, Germany.

James M. Lower, farmer, was born in Madison Co. Ind., in 1841, and in 1855 came to this Co. with his parents. After leaving the old homestead he bought the farm he now resides on, in 1871; it contains 82 acres, fine rolling prairie, is thoroughly improved, and is well stocked with horses, cattle, and as fine a drove of hogs as there is in the Co. They are his special pride, and show careful attention as well as fine stock; are principally Berkshire, with some Poland China. The place is well fitted for stock purposes, and is situated in one of the best parts of the Co. He was married in June, 1874, in Madison Co., Ind., to Miss Forkner, and they have three children.

Jas. Alex. Leonard, wholesale and retail dealer in books, stationery, wall paper, musical instruments, etc.; is a native of the Empire state, having been born at Syracuse in 1840. He early in life turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and soon became a member of the firm of Wynkoops & Leonard. June 10, 1867, he was united in matrimony with Miss Julia Ives. In 1876 he came to Decorah, at once engaged in his present business, and although an entire stranger his excellent social and business qualifications soon gained the esteem of all, so that he is now recognized as one of the leading citizens of Decorah. He is at present an alderman of the city, but takes no interest in politics more than to perform his duty as a citizen. Mr. L. is also assistant engineer of the Decorah fire department. The children are Geo. I. and John L.

H. M. Langland, County sheriff, was born in Norway in 1845, being the oldest son of M. and Gertrude Langland, who emigrated to the U. S. in 1849; lived in Dane Co., Wis., until 1854, since which time they have resided in Pleasant tp., Winneshiek Co. The subject of this sketch was educated at Albion academy

of Dane Co., Wis.; subsequently taught school one year, and in 1870 was appointed deputy sheriff of Winneshiek Co., and served four years. From 1875 to 1880 he was a member of the firm of Lee, Johnson & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Decorah, and in 1881 was appointed sheriff, vice D. C. Moore resigned. Mr. L. was married in 1876 to Miss Gertrude Iverson, who died in May, 1881.

Iver Larson is a native of Norway, born in 1837; came to the U. S. in 1850, and in 1851 to Winneshiek Co. Here he lived with his parents about ten years, and then attended school at St. Louis for about eighteen months, after which he clerked for Kerndt Bros., of Lansing, Io., until 1866. Mr. Larson then formed a partnership with Christ Aslesen, and was engaged in mercantile business at Brownsville, Minn., until 1878, since which time he has been at Decorah, where he now does a very large business in general merchandise. In 1866 he married Miss Anna Nelson; they have one son and four daughters.

F. C. Lennon is of Irish and Scotch descent, and was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., in 1845. In June, 1855, the family came to Io. and settled in Frankville tp., this Co. Here the subject of this sketch helped till the soil, and received a good, common school education, and at different intervals taught school until 1876. He then came to Decorah, and has since been engaged as collector for different parties; also deals in real estate. Mr. Lennon is a good financier, and a man who does just as he agrees to do. Dec. 19, 1878, he married Miss Estelle Scott; they have two children, Hawley and Louisa.

J. G. Lamm was born in the state of N. Y. in 1844. He came to Winneshiek Co. in 1868, and in 1869 engaged in the saloon business, which he still continues. Mr. Lamm was married in 1872 to Anna Weyland, and they now have five children, Joseph, Armena, Leo, Emuel and Laren.

Christian Lower, one of the oldest and most popular citizens of Winneshiek Co., was born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1814, and in the same year his parents moved to the then territory of Indiana. He lived with his parents in Wayne Co., Ind., until 1855, having taken unto himself a wife, Miss Barbara Hoover, he came to Io., and settled in Frankville tp., where he has resided ever since. He has been twice elected member of the county board of supervisors, and has served several years in the office of justice of the peace, in this tp. His farm contains 205 acres of fine land, and is all tillable, except 32 acres of timber, and is well stocked, fine Devonshire cattle being Mr. Lower's specialty, and in horses the Mambrino stock is his favorite. He has one thoroughbred of that stock, which is a magnificent animal. Mr. L. has arranged everything with a view to comfort and convenience. His pleasant residence is surrounded by a flourishing orchard, and a fine strong spring of

pure cold water flows within a few yards of the house. Mr. and Mrs. L. have raised a family of four sons, and have lost by death one daughter.

Joseph Lennon, farmer, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1802; worked on farm there until 1829; then came to the U. S., settled first in Essex Co., N. Y., and worked on a farm for a time; then went to Canada West, and in 1840 returned to the states, settling in Racine Co., Wis., and farming. In 1853 he came to Io., and located in Winneshiek Co., the farm of 80 acres he now resides on being a portion of the original claim, the balance of which he has given to his children. He has filled the office of justice of the peace several years, and was for many years notary public. He was married in Ireland in April, 1828, to Miss Catherine Sherry; they have nine children living.

C. J. Lundgrens, variety store and dealer in cigars and tobacco; was born in Sweden in 1829; came to America in 1852, and settled in New York. In 1857 he removed to Red Wing, Minn.; thence to Conover, and in 1872 came to Calmar and established his present business. He married Caroline Isaacson, also of Sweden; they have three children, Albert F., Mary Amelia and Carl Theodore.

A. P. Leach, P. O. Freeport; farmer, Sec. 13—whose portrait appears in this work—is a son of David and Palmyra (*nee* Pardee) Leach, and was born Oct. 22, 1808, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. In the year 1812 his parents moved to Chenango Co., which was then considered the far west, it being a wilderness and still inhabited by the red men. The subject of this sketch, at the age of 15, went to live with an uncle, who was a hatter at Canajoharie, at which business he worked till he was 21 years of age, when he returned to Chenango Co., and with his parents, the same year, 1829, moved to Chautauqua Co., where he soon after engaged in the manufacture of hats at the village of Stockton in said county, continuing till 1850, when he sold out and purchased a farm, and engaged in farming. In 1854 he sold his farm, and immigrated to Io., purchasing 300 acres of land in the beautiful valley of Freeport, in Winneshiek Co., three miles below Decorah on the Upper Iowa river, and where he still resides. At that time there were but very few settlers in the county and less than half a dozen houses in the now flourishing city of Decorah. Many privations and inconveniences were incident to the pioneers of this county; no place of market nearer than the Mississippi river, forty miles away. Mr. L. is at present the only one of the early settlers in his immediate vicinity now here, some having moved away, and others passed to their long homes. Mr. L. has been one of the foremost enterprising farmers of his tp., as the appearance of his residence and the surroundings indicate—a view which may be seen in the Andreas State Atlas of Io. He now owns but 120 acres of land, worth \$75 per acre, having disposed of 180 acres of his original purchase, for the purpose of reducing the labor and

care incident to carrying on a large farm, although for a man of his age he is possessed of remarkable strength of body and mind. Mr. Leach was married to Miss Elira King, of N. Y., in 1832. Their children are Antoinette, David, Maggie, Augusta, Willie and Minnie.

N. B. Libbey, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Cresco; owns 240 acres land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Maine in 1832; is the son of Elias and Mehitable Libbey, and was married in 1860 to Susan Jane Libbey, also of Maine.

M. S. Lemon, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 80 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1840. When he was 21 years of age he came west and located in this Co. He was married in 1870 to Ellen Kittleson, a native of Wis. Mr. Lemon is the fourth son of James and Fanny Lemon, and has six children, Melerna, Cleara, Genie, Charles, James and Wilbur. He has been town clerk for several years.

Moritz Lange, farmer, Bluffton tp., was born in Dresden, Germany, in 1824, of wealthy parents, and received a fine education at some of the best academies. When 17 years of age he entered the German army and served the regular term of six years. He became implicated in a rebellion there, and was obliged to leave; his property was confiscated, and he dared not return. He came to America in 1848, and lived in New York, Albany and other cities in N. Y., and returned to the farm. He has filled various offices in the tp.; has been justice of the peace several terms, and still holds that office. He was married in N. Y. in 1852 to Miss Margaret Dawley, and has four children, Adelbert, George, William and Charles. In 1854 he came to Io. and lived in Canoe tp., this Co., for some time, and then on Franklin Prairie; and in 1856 he came to this place, where he now resides and owns 80 acres, well improved and stocked. In 1862 he enlisted at Bluffton in the 38th Io. Inf., Co. E, as corporal, under Capt. Cleghorn, served three years, and was in many of the important engagements. He was discharged at Houston, Texas, in 1865, and paid off in Davenport.

J. A. Libbey, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Cresco; owns 1200 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Maine in 1832; is the son of Ebenezer and Susan Libbey. At the age of 18 he went to N. H.; lived there seven years, and from there moved to Winneshiek Co., Io. He was married in 1857 to Miss Buelah A. Stevens, a native of Great Falls, N. H., and has five children, Dora M., Milton O., Etta F., Minnie A. and Walter R. He has held the office of township trustee one full term. His children are all living at home, except Dora M., who is married.

J. A. Klein, county superintendent of schools, was born in Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1848, receiving his education at the State Normal school at Whitewater. He taught school at Jefferson two years, and at Fort Atkinson one year. In 1875 he came to Io., and

until 1881 was principal of the schools of Calmar. He was elected to the office which he now holds in the fall of 1881. Mr. Klein married Miss Louise Klein August 19, 1880, and now has one daughter.

J. J. Klopp, druggist, was born in Ohio in 1849; was educated at Notre Dame college, near South Bend, Ind. At the age of 16 he commenced keeping books at Cincinnati, and continued until he became of age. He then went to Leavenworth, Ind., and engaged in the drug business. Here, in 1876 he married Miss L. E. Ammon. In 1877 he came to Decorah. They have three children.

Jens O. Kalloway, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 21, Glenwood tp.; son of Ole J. and Christy Kalloway; was born May 31, 1844, in Bergenstoft, Norway, and emigrated to the U. S. with his parents in 1862, first stopping in Crawford Co., Wis., and the following year came to this Co. and tp., where his father died in 1871. His mother is still living and is with the subject of this sketch, who located on his present farm in 1872. He was married to Miss Tilda Johnson, also of Norway, January 31, 1876; they have three children, Oli, John and an infant son. Mr. K. is a member of the Lutheran church.

John Kennedy, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 28; was born in Sherrington, Canada, in 1826, and emigrated to Decorah in 1856, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons, which he continued till 1871, when he came on to his present farm; was married to Miss Margaret Burrows in Canada—they have three children, Mary, William and Claudius.

John B. Kaye, attorney at law, was born in England in 1841. He came to America with his parents in 1842, and settled in Md.; removed to Penn.; thence to Wis. in 1848, and located near Geneva, Walworth Co. In 1863 he went to Nevada, where he remained four years, and returned to Wis. He spent two years in Wis., Md. and Penn., and again went to Nev., where he remained until 1871. He studied law with J. A. Smith, of Geneva, Wis.; came to Iowa in 1872, was admitted to the bar at Decorah, and established practice at Calmar. He married Fannie Green, a native of Walworth Co., Wis. Their children are, Percy S., Mary Gertrude, Alice, Edna and Sarah Eliza.

John Knox, farmer, owns 120 acres of farm land and 10 acres of timber. Mr. Knox was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland in 1846. In 1855 he came to the U. S., spent that fall in New York; then came west, settling in this county. He worked on farms for about six years, then, having saved some money, bought the land he now owns; which he has thoroughly improved and well stocked. He was married in February, 1873, in Burr Oak tp., to Miss Mary E. Whalen, and they have three sons and one daughter.

Rev. U. W. Koren, P. O. Decorah; pastor of the Lutheran church in Springfield tp., located on Sec. 1; also has charge of three other churches in the vicinity, the aggregate cost of the four

churches being \$42,000—his home church costing \$17,000, with a very fine parsonage costing over \$5,000, and very pleasantly situated in a grove about sixty rods from the house. The Rev. Koren is also president of the N. E. L. Synod, the same being similar to the duties of bishops of the M. E. church, his jurisdiction extending over the territory west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. The subject of this sketch was born in Norway in 1826, and received a classical and theological education at the University of Christiana, where he completed the course and was ordained in 1853; and the same year, in answer to a call from the Lutheran church of the northwest, he immigrated to the U. S., coming direct to this Co. and located, where he still resides, the country then being very sparsely settled. He at once engaged in establishing churches, and entered upon a general missionary work, which extended over the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Chickasaw, Howard, Winneshiek and Allamakee, Io., and Houston and Fillmore counties in Minn., which area of territory now contains about fifty churches and twenty pastorates. Rev. Koren was largely instrumental in the establishing of the commodious Lutheran college at Decorah; purchasing the land upon which it is located, and otherwise doing much toward securing the establishment of the college. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hysing, in Norway, on the 18th day of Aug., 1853; their children are Ahlert H., Johan, Paul, Wilhelm, Henriette, Carolina M., Elizabeth and Marie.

Frank Kapinos, P. O. Spillville; proprietor of saloon; son of John and Barbara Kapinos; was born in Bohemia, Austria, in Nov., 1847, and came with his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1852. His father was engaged in the employ of the C. M. and St. P. R. R. Co., and was killed by a railroad accident near Mazomanie, Wis., in 1866. The subject of this sketch came to Io. in 1859, and engaged with his brother-in-law, John Elbling, at McGregor, in the manufacture of cigars. In 1859 he came to Spillville and engaged in his present business. He was married to Miss Lena Jarash in 1871; they have six children, Caroline, Emma, Frank, Lena, Mary and Louisa. He is a member of the Catholic church.

John J. Kovarik, teacher of the Catholic school, organist in the Catholic church and leader of the band at Spillville; was born in Bohemia in 1850; attended the college at Pisek for five years, and came to the U. S. with his parents in 1868. They located in this town, where the subject of this sketch engaged in teaching both the English and Bohemian languages. Feb. 15th, 1870, he was married to Elizabeth Riha, and has five children, Joseph, John, Cecelia, Elizabeth and Mary.

Othmar Kapler, farmer and notary public, does a general conveyancing business; P. O. Spillville; owns 300 acres of land besides his homestead of two acres, and 40 acres of land in Fayette Co.;

was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 15, 1840; came with his parents to the U. S. in 1852, and located at Shepherdstown, Va. He removed to Wheeling the following year; thence to Calhoun Co., Ill., in 1854, and the spring following came to this Co. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 21st Io. Inf.; participated in a large number of important battles, and was discharged at Clinton, Io.; returned home and engaged in the hardware business with George A. Purdy, which they conducted for one year; then Mr. K. sold to his partner and came to Spillville, where he opened a hotel and boarding house, which he ran until 1878. He has been notary public since 1866, and justice of the peace two years. He married Barbara Rachel; daughter of the first sheriff of this Co.; they have seven children, George R., Caroline, Rosa, Louisa, Regina, Anna and Frank.

W. H. Klemme, lumber dealer, was born in Franklin Co., Ind., in 1849; is son of H. W. and Katherine Klemme. When he was 12 years of age his parents removed to this tp., where they have since resided. In 1871 he engaged in the dry goods business in company with Mr. Bolles. The following year he sold his interest in the dry goods business and entered the lumber trade, which he still continues. He was married to Augusta Bolles, also a native of Ind.; they have one daughter, Nellie.

Albert Kittleson, farmer, Sec. 15; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Norway in 1826; is a son of Charles Kittleson. He came to America in 1851, stopping in Wis. about two years; in 1853 he came to this Co. and in 1855 settled on his present farm. Mr. Kittleson has been one of the tp. trustees since the town was organized, and also assisted in organizing the tp. of Lincoln; he was instrumental in getting the Turkey river bridged in three different places, and has been a man of great value to the township in improving the public highways generally. He has been twice married, first to Anna Thompson, who died in 1865, leaving five children; his second marriage was to Emma Johnson, and they have one child.

Howard A. Kinne, farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. Cresco; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in 1839 in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; is the oldest son of Julius and Rachel Kinne; came west in 1860 and bought a farm near Decorah, Io. In 1862 he enlisted, and after the war settled at Freeport, and made that his home until 1877, when he moved to Orleans tp., and has been a resident of that tp. since. Mr. Kinne was married in 1860 to Hannah Tobin, a native of N. Y. Mr. Kinne enlisted in 1862 in the 6th Io. Cav. (Col. Wilson), and saw active service in the north-western department, participated in the battle of Tah-kah-okaty, July 28, 1864, and the battle in the Bad Lands, August 8 and 9, 1864; was honorably discharged October 17, 1865.

H. W. Masters, farmer, Burr Oak tp.; was born in 1844 in Steuben Co., N. Y. He came to this state in 1864, and lived for three

years with his uncle, W. J. Masters, who came several years earlier. He then went back to N. Y. and married Miss Margaret Vosberg, of Schuyler Co., N. Y., and in the following year returned to Io. and bought the farm now owned by Ezra Weldon. He lived there about three years, then sold to Mr. Weldon, and in 1872 bought the place he now resides on, there being 120 acres situated in Sec. 9, well improved, good residence, etc., well stocked and all under fence. They have five children, Frank, Addie, Clarence, Jennie and Guy. Mr. Masters has filled various offices in the tp.; has been justice of the peace two terms; is a member of the I. O. O. F., Burr Oak lodge; of the A. F. and A. M., Decorah lodge, and the R. A. M.

B. M. Lein, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Norway in 1838, and was a tailor by trade; came to the U. S. in 1867, and spent the first summer in Allamakee Co., Io.; then moved to Hesper, established business as tailor, and built up a good trade. After being there one year he bought property. In the summer of 1882 he added a new and complete stock of general merchandise and also conducts his tailoring business in the building belonging to Johnson Pike, located on the main street of the town. Mr. L. was married in 1860 in Norway to Miss Willmann, and they have three children.

Hon. H. C. Manning, the only son of Alpha and Levina Manning, and partner in farming with his father, has served several terms as member of the board of supervisors, and was elected in the fall of 1879 on the republican ticket to represent this district in the 17th session of the State Legislature, and is one of this county's most prominent citizens.

Alpha Manning, farmer, was born in Jan., 1812, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, came to the U. S. in Feb., 1857, and settled in this place. He had purchased the land three years previously; had been in the mercantile business, also in manufacturing agricultural implements, plows, wagons, etc., and in farming. His land here is thoroughly improved, and is farmed and owned in partnership with his son, H. C. Manning. They own 370 acres, all in this tp., with good residence, barns, etc., and well stocked. Mr. Manning was married in 1837 in Canada East, to Miss Levina VanDrake, by whom he had five children. Mrs. Manning died in April, 1866, and he afterwards married in May, 1867, Mrs. Stork, (nee Van Drake.)

John May, farmer and stock raiser and dealer, Burr Oak; one of the heaviest land owners and stock men in the Co.; came to this place in 1868 from W. Va. He had there followed business as a contractor and builder. He purchased large tracts of land, including land in Secs. 14, 23 and 24, in all about 500 acres. The home farm is on Secs. 23 and 24, and the buildings, including the large and handsome stone and frame barns, and an elegant residence, are in the village of Burr Oak. The barns and buildings

used for stock are the most complete and elaborate in fittings for their different purposes of any in the Co. They are well stocked, and were erected in 1877 at a cost of over \$7,000, exclusive of cost of labor, and cover one village block. The residence, which is a handsome frame structure, is in the center of another block on a handsome elevation overlooking the pretty village. The farm land is all improved and is operated in partnership with his son, George May, and his son-in-law, Peter Pfeiffer, the latter being the general manager and overseer.

A. H. Meader, Jr., dealer in general merchandise, Bluffton; was born in Hesper tp., this Co., in 1853, and resided with his parents on the farm until he was 22 years of age; then came to this place and, in partnership with S. H. Willetts, now of Burr Oak, erected the stone building he now occupies, and placed therein a stock of general merchandise. The partnership existed four years. He then bought his partner's interest, and has since run the same alone. The building is a fine stone structure, two stories, 24x60, the upper floor being used as a hall, the lower floor occupied with a fine line of goods, including boots and shoes, dry goods, groceries, etc. The material was quarried in the town, there being an abundance of that material there. He was married in 1878 at this place, to Miss Fletcher, and they have two children, Gracie and Vera.

Peter Meyer, P. O. Calmar; farmer, Section 33, Calmar tp.; son of Sebastian and Catharine Meyer; was born Jan. 20, 1821, in Germany, and emigrated to the U. S. in 1846, stopping in Richmond, Va., about two years; then went to Wheeling, W. Va., and engaged at work in a rolling mill till 1854, when he went to Butler Co., Pa., and followed farming there. In 1854 he came to this Co. and located on his present farm, which now contains 200 acres valued at \$35 per acre. He was married to Miss Barbara Schmitt June 19, 1849. She was born in Germany in 1828, and came to Pa. in 1833. They have eleven children, John, Catharine, Mary, Nicholas, Joseph, Peter, Jacob, Barbara, Michael, Margaret and Louis. Mr. M. and family are members of the Catholic church.

Peter McCaffrey, farmer, Bluffton tp.; was born in County Cavan, Province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1820 and came to America in the spring of 1850; remained in N. Y. four years engaged on railroad works and in farming, and in 1854 came to this place, being one of the pioneer settlers. He took the claim he now owns after he had been here a year or two; has thoroughly improved the same, and now owns 240 acres in Sections 11 and 12, 125 acres under cultivation and thoroughly improved, and the balance second-growth timber. The farm is well stocked, has a good residence, barns, etc. Mr. McCaffrey has been one of the tp. trustees several years. He married in 1861, at Decorah, Miss Mary Brady, and has ten children, Elizabeth, John, Rossana, Margaret, Ellen, Esther, James, Josephene, Clement and Catherine.

Capt. I. N. Morrill, express agent, was born in Vt. in 1833; his parents, John and Betsy Pillsbury Morrill, are both natives of New England. He removed with them to Ohio when 12 years of age, and to Clayton Co., Io., in 1856. In May, 1857, he went to Austin, Minn., and in 1861 enlisted in Co. K, 4th Minn. Inf. When the company was mustered in he was made first sergeant, but being a good soldier and commander, he rose from rank to rank, so that by January 10, 1864, he was commissioned captain. He was mustered out of service December 22, 1864. Capt. Morrill participated with honor in the following battles; siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Forty Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, assault of Vicksburg, Allaloon and siege of Savannah. In his discharge he is spoken of as gentlemanly, brave in action, prompt in the performance of his duties, and courteous to all. Capt. Morrill, while in the U. S. service, purchased an interest in a mercantile business at McGregor, and held the same until 1866. He then entered the employ of the Merchants Union Express Co., and two years later the U. S. Express Co., and has since been in their employ. He has had charge of the office at Decorah since 1880. The captain was married at West Union, Io., in January, 1857, to Miss Mary F. Germond; they have one son, Harry.

C. E. Meader was born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1839. In 1849 the family came to Io., and in the spring of 1850 located on Sec. 10, Hesper tp., Winneshiek Co., where the parents still resides. Here the subject of this sketch helped till the soil until August, 1861, at which time he enlisted in Co. H, 9th Io. Inf., and served until Jan., 1865. He then returned to Winneshiek Co., and for several years was engaged in various employments, such as keeping books, etc., etc. From 1875 to 1879 he had a one-half interest in the Bluffton Mills, and since 1878 has been deputy county treasurer. Mr. Meader was married in 1867 to Miss Rosa F. Blackmer, and they now have three children.

F. H. Merrill was born in Lowell, Mass., April 13, 1848, his parents being Farnum and Elizabeth Remington Merrill, the former a native of N. H., and a brother of S. S. Merrill; general manager of the C. M. and St. P. R. R. Co. F. H. Merrill received an academic education, and subsequently clerked for his brother, A. W. Merrill, at Lawrence, Mass. In 1871 he went to Milwaukee, and commenced railroading. First he served as bill clerk, next as receipting clerk for the Prairie du Chien division, and subsequently for three years had charge of the freight on the northern division. Mr. Merrill's health having somewhat failed him, he next spent several years without being engaged in any steady employment. During this time he took a sea voyage of about eighteen months, traveled in different parts of the U. S., and at different intervals served the C. M. and St. P. Co., surveying, running baggage, handling wood and ties, etc., etc. In July, 1879, he came to Decorah, and has since had charge of the station as

agent. Mr. Merrill is a member of the Beauseant commandery, and a gentleman who has the highest respect of all who know him.

J. J. Marsh, dealer in agricultural implements and machinery, and one of the most successful business men in Decorah, is a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y., and was born in 1837. When he was eight years of age, he removed with his parents to Lake Co., Ill. Here he helped till the soil until 1853; he then learned wagon and carriage making at Waukegan. He subsequently, with several young men started for Pike's Peak, but upon reaching the Missouri river, they found that the tide of immigration was toward the east. The party therefore disbanded, and Mr. Marsh returned to Antioch, Ill. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, spent what money he had, and returned to Ill. in the fall. In 1861 he located at Decorah with but very little money, and scarcely enough household furniture necessary for housekeeping. But Mr. Marsh, being an industrious man, immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Greer, and engaged in the manufacture of plows, fanning mills, etc., and continued the same until 1863, since which time he has been in his present business, and has met with glowing success. His sales have exceeded \$100,000 annually. Mr. Marsh resides in West Decorah, where he has a home supplied with all the requirements of the best social life. He was married in 1859 to Miss Addie Maltbey; they have four children, Willis C., Grace, Susie and Jo.

J. H. Mackenstadt was born at Deapholtz, Germany, in 1841. At the age of 14 he went to the city of B——, where he served a four years apprenticeship to learn the tailor's trade. In the spring of 1861 he came to the U. S., and stopped for a few months in the city of New York. He then came to Decorah and has since been in business as merchant tailor. Mr. Mackenstadt, in August, 1864, married Miss Janette Stephens; they have four children.

J. G. Morss is a native of N. H., and was born in 1812, his father being Benj. Morss, and his mother Elizabeth Berry Morss, who had one son by her first marriage, this son being Hon. Nathaniel S. Berry, ex-Governor of N. H. and now a resident of Milwaukee, Wis. J. G. Morss, at the age of 19, commenced the study of law, and in 1838 was admitted to the bar of Ohio. He then gave his entire attention to the legal profession in said state, until 1866, and met with marked success. He then came to Decorah. Here he continued the law practice, being a member of the firm of Morss & Brown until he retired from practice. He now deals in real estate, loans money, buys notes, etc. Mr. Morss was married in 1835 to Harriet S——, and they now have three children, Emalissa, now Mrs B. B. Greene; Edward B. and Helen, now Mrs. W. W. Leavitt. Mr. Morss has been city mayor and city attorney.

Helga N. Myrand, P. O. Ridgeway; farmer Sec. 8, Madison tp.; owns a farm of 260 acres valued at \$25 per acre; was born in January, 1825, in Norway; came to the U. S. in 1841 with his mother, his father having previously died in Norway. They first located in Waukesha Co., Wis., where they remained till 1851, when they came to this Co. His mother died here in 1862. He was married to Miss Matilda Thompson in 1855; they have ten children, Nelson, Thomas, John, Henry, Torge, Caroline, Anna, Isabel H., Tilda and Enjrie B. Mr. Myrand is a member of the Lutheran Church.

J. W. Mott, P. O. Decorah; a member of the firm of Benedict & Mott, proprietors of Trout Run mills; was born in Me. in 1847; parents immigrated to Io. in 1856, locating in Canoe tp., this Co. In 1870 he purchased a half interest in these mills, which were erected in 1865. They contain four run of buhrs, and have a capacity of 50 barrels per day. He married Bertha Christian; their children are Roy, Wallace and Walter.

J. D. McKay, farmer, was born near Rochester, N. Y., in 1815; received his education at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y.; studied law, read under James Butler, and was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he came to Io. and settled in Frankville tp., this Co., where he now resides; bought at that time, in partnership with his brother, 1,200 acres of land in this tp. and 300 acres in Allamakee Co. In 1852 he was admitted to the practice of law here; was examined under Judge Thos. F. Wilson, of Dubuque, and has continued in the profession ever since, and still attends cases in court, as well as attending to his farming interests. He has now only one quarter section, having disposed of the rest of the farm. Mr. McKay's farm is excellently adapted for a dairy and stock farm, and has some excellent grades of cattle, principally Durhams. He was married in 1836 to Julia Stone, in N. Y., who died in March, 1864, leaving five children. In April, 1865, he married Catharine C. Todd, by whom he has three children. Two sons enlisted in the late war. Fitz James McKay, editor of the Star of the West, at New Oregon, Howard Co., Io., closed his office at the opening of the war, enlisted and served through the greater portion, and died in Camp Franklyn. G. W. McKay served through the war and was discharged at Little Rock, Ark., at the termination of hostilities.

M. H. Merrill, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 9: son of Bethel and Polly Merrill; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1830, where he remained until 1855, when he was married to Miss Sarah Hardiman, and the same year started to look for a home in the far west. Being favorably impressed with the location of Decorah, it being then a very small town, he located there, and engaged in the lumber and grain business, which he continued until 1868, when he purchased his present farm of 175 acres, which is very pleasantly situated three-fourths of a mile north of West Decorah,

and is worth from \$7,000 to \$8,000. Since moving on his farm, Mr. M. has been engaged in pork packing during winters in Decorah, and attending to the duties of the farm during summers. His children are Charles M., Nettie, Lamotte and William.

Ezekiel E. Meeder, farmer, resides near the village of Hesper; was born in 1814 in Maine; was engaged in the lumber business until the fall of 1837; then went to Ripley Co., Ind., and worked at the trade of carpenter; remained there thirteen years, and in the fall of 1850 came to Io.; lived the first winter in Allamakee Co., and during the winter, with a man named Frazier, came to Winneshiek Co., and they cut logs for buildings, which they erected the following spring on places which they had selected. Having the material ready, they managed to find help enough within a radius of eight miles, to raise the logs, and in the same winter moved their families; with the help of those who moved their goods, they finished the buildings sufficiently well to give better shelter by putting in the rough roofs and cutting doors, etc. That winter's experience was a rough one; no neighbors for miles around, and hard weather, leaky houses, plenty of Indians—not dangerous, but very disagreeable. They did not purchase land until two years later, as land was not in the market, and was not surveyed. Game was plenty; lots of deer, a few elk and partridges and prairie chickens in abundance. In June, 1853, land came into the market, and he purchased 1,000 acres at a little less than government prices, as he paid in warrants. He improved the same, and farmed it all for several years with the aid of his sons; has since sold 170 acres, and the balance divided among his children, reserving only 360 acres adjoining the town. Mr. M. also owns 40 acres adjoining Chicago, on what is known as Washington Heights. He was married in 1836 in Maine to Miss Lydia Ann Felker, and they have seven children, six sons and one daughter.

Charles McClintock, farmer, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1824. In 1835 his parents moved to northern Ind., where he also remained until their death. He then returned to Philadelphia, and was in mercantile business there, and also worked at his trade, which is that of a carpenter, until 1851; he spent that year on the lakes in the employ of the government. In the following year he came to this Co. and settled and bought land a mile north of where he now resides; that place he sold and bought the present farm in 1869, which contains 100 acres of good, tillable land; he also owns 40 acres in Allamakee Co. He was married in 1856 in Frankville tp. to Miss Nancy Hawks; they have eight children.

A. H. Meeder, farmer, was born in Ind. in 1846, and is a son of E. E. and Lydia Meeder. When he became of age his father gave him the 80 acres he resides on, and he has thoroughly improved the same, and has since bought 55 acres more, which is all fine tillable land, located on what is known as Looking Glass Prairie. He has a fine residence and farm buildings, every arrangement for

comfort and convenience, and has his farm well stocked. He was married in 1868 in this tp. to Miss Abbie Lamb, and they have two children.

E. R. Miller, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 36; son of Wm. P. and Chloe Howard Miller; was born Dec. 16, 1847, in Clinton Co., N. Y.; parents immigrated the following year to Clayton Co., Io., in 1871 he went to Lime Springs, Howard Co., and engaged in the livery business. On the 3d of July, 1873, he was married to Miss A. L. Gibbs, a native of Essex Co., N. Y. In 1874 he sold his livery stable, purchased a farm and engaged in farming till, in 1877, he sold out and moved to Lime Springs again. In 1878 he moved upon his present farm of 200 acres valued at \$40 per acre. His children are Charles S., Edward A., Abbie C., Freddie W. and Estella M. He has lost by death one son, William. Mr. M. is a member of the Baptist church.

William McLean, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 34, Canoe tp.; son of John and Mary Adams McLean; born March 22, 1837, in Wayne Co., N. Y. In 1848 he came with his parents to McHenry Co., Ill., where he remained till 1858, when he came to this Co., and in 1861 purchased a part of his present farm, which now consists of 108 acres. He was married to Miss Lovina Bulger Dec. 25, 1860; their children are George F., Clarence E., Nettie, William and Theodore. Mr. M. also served in the 13th Io. Inf. from the fall of 1864 till July, 1865.

William McIntosh, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 14, Madison tp.; owns a farm of 200 acres; son of James and Jennette McIntosh; born Jan. 15, 1830, in Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he remained till the spring of 1855, when he came to Winneshiek Co., since which time this has been his home, with the exception of two years in Tama Co., Io., where he was engaged in running a saw mill. Being burned out he returned to this Co. He served in Co. H, 13th Io. Inf., from the fall of 1864 till July, 1865. He was married to Miss Mary C. Crawford, Dec. 24, 1862; they have two children, Mary J. and John A. J.; they have lost three, John, Mary J. and Addie J. Mr. McIntosh is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

Samuel McMullen, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 19, Canoe tp.; son of Robert and Martha McMullen, natives of Ireland; was born Feb. 28th, 1849, in McHenry Co., Ill., his parents moving from there to this Co. in 1853, locating on the farm upon which the subject of this sketch resides. His father died Jan. 10, 1879. The homestead contains 180 acres valued at \$25 per acre, of which he has charge. His brother, James McMullen, on Sec. 18, of same tp., owns 95 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in McHenry Co., Ill., and came to this Co. with the rest of the family. He was married to Miss Clara Wilson, April 26, 1866; they have five children, Robert H., Lucy, Lutetia, Leroy and Bessie.

C. O. Maltby, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 33, Canoe tp.; son of Alanson F. and Susan Burdick Maltby, was born May 15, 1838, in Portland Co., N. Y.; his parents moved to Kenosha Co., Wis., in 1843, and in 1849 to Lake Co., Ill., where he remained till the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. In Aug. of that year he enlisted in Co. F, 37th Ill. Inf., participated at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, also at Pleasant Hill, La., and most of the battles in which his company were engaged; was mustered out at Chicago, Ill., in Sept., 1864, and the same fall came to Allamakee Co., and located two miles north of Waukon. In Feb., 1870, he moved on to his present farm, which now contains 145 acres, worth \$45 per acre. He was married to Miss Mary R. Gilbert May 22, 1859; she was also a native of N. Y. Their children are Frank G. and Fanny R. Mr. M. has served as assessor of his tp. for eight years.

James Marlow, P. O. Decorah; retired farmer; was born in Knox Co., Ohio; was reared upon a farm, receiving his early education at the district schools, and when a young man commenced teaching in the common schools, which he followed several winters, attending to farming during the summers; was also engaged in mercantile business two years. Farming and out door exercise being more congenial to him, he abandoned merchandising, and devoted his attention to farming, buying and dealing in stock, etc. He was married to Miss Lorena White, in Ohio, in 1864, and the same year came to this Co., locating in Canoe tp., where he still owns about 700 acres, and elsewhere about 300 acres, besides a handsome residence, where he lives in Decorah, valued at \$6,000. His wife died Dec. 26, 1877, leaving four children; their names are James W., John A., Daisy L. and Ellen F. L.

William Marlow, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 18, Canoe tp.; was born July 1, 1817, in Ohio Co., W. Va.; his parents, John and Elizabeth Marlow, moved to Knox Co., Ohio, when he was quite young. In 1848 he went into Wyandotte Co.; while there took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar; followed the practice of his profession to some extent, also served as sheriff of the Co. four years; immigrated to this Co. in 1865, and located on his present farm, which now contains 200 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. He was married to Miss Mary E. Anderson, of Wyandotte Co., Ohio, in 1862. They have two daughters, Emma E. and Estella. Mr. M. is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

E. G. Marlow, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 28, Canoe tp.; son of John and Elizabeth Headington Marlow; was born June 1, 1826, in Knox Co., Ohio. In 1848 he went to Wyandotte Co., of the same state, and engaged in general merchandising at Crawfordsville for nearly five years, after which he engaged in farming, buying and selling stock, etc. In the fall of 1857 he immigrated to Winneshiek Co., locating in Canoe tp. In 1859 he purchased a part of his present farm, now owning 368 acres, upon which he

has first-class improvements, and makes a specialty of fine stock, thoroughbred horses, etc. He was married to Miss Martha A. Clark, of Ohio, March 14, 1852; they have three children, Josephine, Elnora and Charley, and have lost two by death, John S. and Chauncey.

P. H. Mills, dealer in grain and live stock, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1825. He came west in 1846, and located at White-water, Wis., where he remained until 1867, when he came to Ossian and engaged in the grain business. In 1874 he, in connection with Bassett, Hunting & Co., built their large elevator. Mr. Mills was appointed postmaster under President Grant's administration, and still holds the office. He married S. E. Jennings, a native of N. Y., and has two children, Charles J. and Frank.

L. A. Meyer, of the firm of Meyer & Carter, was born in this Co. in 1852. He is a son of Andrew Meyer, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1836. L. A. Meyer engaged as clerk with McHenry & Allison of Decorah, in 1871; remained two years, then engaged with P. Olson of Calmar, and after two years became bookkeeper for W. J. Cremer, dealer in agricultural implements. He was engaged in the insurance business for one year previous to entering his present partnership. He married Caroline Holt-hous, a native of this county.

Miller, Giesing & Co., manufacturers of wagons and sleighs, dealers in wagonmakers' and blacksmiths' stock, and agents for McCormick's and other first-class farm implements; established business in 1865. H. Miller, of the above firm, was born in Germany in 1839. He came with his parents to America in 1843, and settled in N. Y., where he lived twenty-two years; then came to Calmar. He was engaged in business at Conover for a short time. He married Eliza Hintermann, a native of Switzerland, and has six children by a former marriage, Lizzie, Clara, Rudy, Emma, Minnie and William; and two by the present marriage, Elsie and an infant.

Meyer & Dostal, dealers in general merchandise, established business in 1878. Jacob Meyer, of the above firm, was born in Switzerland in 1845. He came to America in 1866 and settled in Calmar; has since been engaged in business at Spillville, where he remained seven years. He married Bertha Bindschaedler, a native of Switzerland. They have four children, Gustave A., Carl, Jacob and Louise. A. Dostal, of the above firm, was born in Austria in 1845. He came to America in 1855, and located at Davenport, Io. After two years he came to this Co. and was engaged in business at Spillville previous to coming to Calmar. He married Barbara Slepicka, also a native of Austria, and has one child, Emma Mary.

Miller Bros., livery and feed stable. H. L. Miller, the senior member, was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., 1849; came to Io. in 1870, and located in Calmar. The first four years he worked at his trade, blacksmithing, and in 1874 established his present busi-

ness. He married Katie Miller, a native of St. Louis; they have two children, George Lewis and Frank Adam. Geo. Miller, junior member of the above firm, was born in the same county in N. Y., in 1852; he also came to Calmar in 1870. He married Annie Lockman, a native of Germany; they have three children, Gertrude, Ida and Matilda.

J. C. McIntosh, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 27, Madison tp.; owns 200 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; was born in October, 1836, in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and came with his parents to this Co. in 1855, locating in this tp. In December, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 6th Io. Cav.; their service was in the northwest frontier against the Indians. He was mustered out at Sioux City in October, 1865. Mr. McIntosh was married to Mrs. Carrie A. Mitchell, whose maiden name was Murray, April 10, 1866, and the same fall moved to Orleans tp., remaining till in January, 1876, when he moved to his present farm. They have six children, Marion B., James S.; Jennette E., Alexander H., Myra B. and Clement H. Mr. McIntosh has served as trustee of the tp., and is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

Peter Morton, farmer, Sec. 13; has 240 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Scotland in 1836; is the second son of John and Jane Morton. When he was eight years old his parents came to America, and settled in Cataraugus Co. N. Y. In 1862 Mr. Morton came west and settled in Winneshiek Co., Io., and since that time has made that his home. He was married in 1862 to Miss Harriet Cooley, a native of Conn., and has three children, William, Claude and Laura. He has been tp. trustee and assessor several terms, and tp. collector, and has been a member of the board of supervisors.

A. McMillan, furniture and undertaking, and justice of the peace, Fort Atkinson; was born in Glengary Co., Upper Canada in 1834. In 1857 he came to the U. S., and located at Fort Atkinson, there being here at that time only the fort and government buildings. He erected a flouring mill for Messrs. Tinkle & Clark, when he first came, and then established business as carpenter and builder. In 1874 he also established the furniture and undertaking business, which he conducts on Main street; owns the building, and carries a complete stock of furniture and undertaker's goods. In 1879 he was appointed justice of the peace to fill vacancy, and was elected at the regular election of 1880 on the Republican ticket. He is the pioneer business man here. Mr. McMillan was married in 1860 at this place to Miss Etta Burns, and has two children, Mary and Maggie.

Holsten Nelson, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 4, Springfield tp.; was born in Norway, Jan. 25, 1831, and emigrated to the U. S. in 1850, stopping at Port Washington, Wis.; engaged in the lumbering business there, and near Grand Haven, Mich., until the fall of 1855. He came to this Co. and located on his present farm in 1862,

which now contains 245 acres, well improved and with good buildings. Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Rangnild Gudman-son, in Sept., 1853; they have ten children, Nels A., Andrew A., Cecil, Betsey, Ole, Isaac, Clara, Ada C., and Alice A.; lost two, Edwin and Amelia. Mr. N. has served as trustee of this tp., and is a member of the Lutheran church.

Torgui Nelson, farmer, was born in Eastern Norway in 1847; came with his parents to this country in 1850; they settled in Dane Co.; Wis., and resided there four years; then came to Io., and settled in Madison tp., this Co., where they still reside. In 1872 he left home, then came to Bluffton tp., and two years later bought the land he now resides on, there being 160 acres on Sec. 20, all improved and under fence, good residence, etc., and well stocked. He also owns 20 acres of timber on Sec. 2. He married in 1872, in this tp. Miss Caroline Christen, and has three children living, Stella, Theresa and Jessie Nellie. They lost two boys by death, Joseph Salve, aged eight months, and Charles Theodore, aged one year.

Frank Nockels, proprietor of the brewery at Spillville, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, Aug. 26, 1838; there learned the brewing business, and in 1863 came to the U. S., and located at Dubuque, where he was employed in a brewery. In 1865 he went to Cascade, where he remained one year; thence to Festine, where he was employed by Mr. Gardner, until Oct., 1867; then came to Spillville and rented his present brewery for one year. He again went to Festine, and in company with Mr. Gardner, purchased a brewery, which they conducted until Jan., 1872, when Mr. N. came back to Spillville and purchased his present brewery which, was burned in 1878 and rebuilt the year following. In 1866 he was married to Caroline Badke, and has six children living, Anna, Peter, Matilda, George, Frank and Joseph; they have lost two by death, Willie and Frank. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Donald Noble is a native of Scotland, born in 1835, his parents being William and J. Kennedy Noble, who emigrated to the U. S. in 1851, and lived in Ohio until 1855, in which year they settled in Winneshiek Co. Donald Noble learned the trade of harness making in Pittsburg, Penn., and in 1862 established business in Decorah, and has since continued the same. He has also been a member of the hardware firm of Finn & Noble since, March, 1881. Mr. Noble married Miss Elizabeth Proper in 1864.

L. F. Nelson was born in Norway in 1848, came with his parents to the U. S. in 1856, and in 1858 to Winneshiek Co., locating in Glenwood tp. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Co. H, 13th U. S. Inf., and served five years and two months. He then came to Decorah and clerked in the postoffice nearly four years, since which time he has been doing a grocery business. Mr. Nelson was married in 1872 to Miss Hannah D. Drew. The children are Emma, Agnes, Charley and Louise.

Ole W. Nelson, farmer, was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1833; came to this country with his parents in 1843; his father died in N. Y., three days after they landed. The rest then came on west as far as Chicago, being detained there several weeks on account of sickness. Another member of the family, a little sister, died; they then went to Dane Co., Wis., lived there eleven years, farming; then came to Io., locating first in Conover tp., this Co.; bought land and farmed there eleven years; then sold out and moved to Hesper tp. and bought the place they now live on. It was partially improved, and is now thoroughly improved. He built a fine residence and good farm buildings, and has the farm well stocked. He has filled many offices in the tp., is one of its leading citizens and most prominent men. Mr. Nelson was married in 1854 in Madison tp., to Miss Aslang Evanson, and they have one child, a daughter, living, and four children deceased. His mother still resides with him.

Andrew D. Nelson, farmer, owns and resides on 142 acres, Sec. 14, Hesper tp., 30 acres of which is timber. Mr. Nelson was born in Norway in 1829, and was a farm laborer. He came to America in 1854; settled first in Lisbon, Kendall Co., Ill., and lived there one year; then came to this Co. and bought land one mile east of this, and cleared it of timber; sold it and bought, in 1868, the farm he now lives on; has thoroughly improved it, built a fine large stone residence and barn, there being four very fine quarries on his farm, from which he obtained the material. His farm is well stocked with good grade cattle, horses, etc. He was married in 1857 in this Co. to Miss Anna Nicholson; they have eight children.

Jacob Nelson, P. O. Ridgeway; farmer, Sec. 17, Madison tp.; owns 240 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born November 8, 1817, in Norway, came to the U. S. in 1850, and located in Dane Co., Wis. In 1854 he came to this Co. He was married to Miss Thea Torgerson in Norway in 1842; she died in 1862, and he was again married, to Betsy Erickson, in 1865. His children by the first marriage are Anna, Mary, Torger, Nels, Helen, Jacob and John H., and by the second marriage, Theodore, Thea, Anton, Lewis and Albert. They have lost by death two infants. Mr. Nelson has served as trustee and assessor of his tp., and is a member of the Lutheran church.

James Noble, P. O. Conover; Sec. 4, Calmar tp.; owns, in company with his brother John, 365 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born Feb. 14, 1846, in Invernesshire, Scotland; his parents, William and Jemima Noble, came to the U. S. in 1851, first locating in Columbiana Co., Ohio, from which place they came to this Co. in 1855, locating upon the land now owned by the brothers. Their father died Aug. 7, 1870, and mother, Jan. 29, 1877. James was married to Miss Anna Hindermann May 16, 1878; she

was born in Switzerland; they have two children, William and an infant. John Noble was born in Aug., 1838, in Scotland; is unmarried, and lives with his brother James.

Ole Olson Qually, farmer, Sec. 14, Lincoln tp.; was born in Norway in 1829; is a son of Ole Olson; came to America in 1857, and located near Decorah; located on his present farm in 1876. He married Ada Thompson, also a native of Norway; they have eight children, Oliver, Thomas, Gilbert, Mary, Betsey, Lena, Martha and Olof.

Edward G. Opdahl, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 14, Springfield tp.; son of Knud and Mary Opdahl; was born in Norway, Oct. 21, 1844, and came with his parents to the U. S. in 1848, stopping in Dane Co., Wis., until the summer of 1850, when they came to this tp. in company with a few other families, who constituted the first settlers of the tp. Mr. Opdahl was married to Miss Nettie Christian Oct. 16, 1880. He now owns 165 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre. He has also served as justice of the peace some thirteen years, and is at present trustee of the tp. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

Herbrand Olsen, farmer, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 400 acres of land; was born in Norway, in March, 1830; came to America in 1848, and located at Jefferson Prairie, Wis. He came to this Co. in 1852 and worked for Mr. Day; then returned to Wis. and remained one winter; then engaged in brick making at St. Paul, Minn., for three summers; then purchased his present farm. In 1857 he married Emily Johnson, and has six children living, Rachel, Carrie, Olena, Marg, Ole and John. They have lost two by death. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Erick R. Oleson, farmer, born in 1848 in Norway, came to America with his parents in 1850; resided in Wis. three years; then came to this state, settled in Glenwood tp., and bought the farm he now resides on. His father died in 1866, since which time he has conducted the farm for his mother, who still owns it. The farm is well stocked, and is situated in Sec. 29.

P. Oleson, dealer in general merchandise, grain and live stock, was born in Norway in 1845, and came to Io. 1850 with his parents. He established his present business at Calmar in 1869, sells from \$35,000 to \$40,000 worth of goods per annum, and is the largest dealer in Calmar. He married Emma J. Oleson, a native of Norway; they have four children, Andrew, Dena, Annie and Eda.

Butler Olsen, P. O. Ridgeway, farmer, Sec. 20, Madison tp.; owns 175 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born Nov. 1, 1832, in Norway, and in 1855 emigrated to the U. S., stopping in Dane Co., Wis. one year. He then came to this Co. and located in Highland tp., where he remained till 1861, when he moved to his present farm. He was married to Miss Gertrude Hermanson

in May, 1857; they have nine children, Ole, Samuel, Albert, Elling, Gilbert, Helena, Anna, Ellen and Bertha. Mr. Olsen is a member of the Lutheran church.

J. H. Porter, proprietor of the American House, Burr Oak, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1830, and was for several years pilot on the Alleghany river. In Feb. 1856, he moved to Freeport, Ill., in the following spring came to Io., locating in this tp. He bought 80 acres of land in Sec. 17, improved the same, and lived there 13 years; then traded the farm for property in the village of Burr Oak, and 40 acres near town, which latter he traded for the hotel property, which he has owned and conducted ever since. It is situated on Main st., is the only hotel in town, and is well conducted, and is doing a good business; good stabling is connected with the house. Mr. Porter was married in 1854, in Penn., to Miss McLaughlin, and they have three children, Orin A., Melissa A., and Charles A.

A. M. Perry, mail contractor and proprietor of stage line between Canton, Minn., and Decorah, Io., was born in 1841, in Essex Co., N. Y.; lived in N. Y. until he was 14 years old; then went to Minn., then a territory. In 1856 he came to Io., and in 1860 enlisted at Decorah under Capt. M. A. Moore, in Co. H, 9th Io. Inf. He was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, in March, 1862, and was discharged on that account the following Nov. He returned home, and in 1863 was married at Bluffton to Calesta D. Knowlton; they have one daughter, Winnie, who resides in the village of Burr Oak. In Feb., 1864, he purchased the mail contract of Jno. M. Akers, from Decorah, to Austin, Minn., which he ran three years; then worked one year in the lightning rod and insurance business, and then bought the route and business of which he is now proprietor. Mr. Perry is a former landlord and proprietor of that old and well known hostelry, the Burr Oak House, he having run the same from 1868 to 1871. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

John Pollitt, farmer, Burr Oak tp.; was born in Bury, Lancashire, England, in 1814, and was a mining engineer, and also engaged in farming; came to the U. S. in 1854, and located where he now resides. He bought about 1,100 acres of land at that time, at the government price, and has since sold about 500 acres and given 260 acres to his children, leaving himself 240, which he has finely improved and well stocked, with a large and comfortable residence and good farm buildings. Mr. Pollitt is one of the oldest settlers in the tp., is one of its most respected citizens, and has for several years filled the office of justice of the peace. He was married in 1835 in England to Miss Holt, and they have six children living, Alice, Martha, Elizabeth, James, Edmund and William.

John H. Pierce, farmer, and one of the leading citizens and old-settlers in Burr Oak tp., was born in the State of N. Y., Scho-

harie Co., in 1822; lived there until he was 19 years old, working on the river and canal and in the saw mill business, and in 1845 moved to McHenry Co., Ill., where he engaged at farming; in Sept., 1854, he came to Io., locating at this place. He bought 160 acres of the government and has lived here ever since. He has bought other land since and now owns 160 acres where he lives and 80 acres in Fremont tp. He has owned other land some of which he has sold and other portions given to his sons. The land is thoroughly improved and under fence, with fine residence and large and handsome barns, with every convenience for stock and grain, etc. He was married in 1842 in Broom Co., N. Y., to Miss Vesta A. Hitchcock, and they have six children living.

Daniel Price, farmer, Burr Oak tp.; was born in Broom Co., N. Y., in 1832, and in 1855 came to Io., settling first in Pleasant tp., this Co. He bought land there and lived there 21 years, and then came to this tp. and bought the land he now owns, being 160 acres in Sec. 26, nearly all improved and under fence, with good buildings, etc., and well stocked. He was married in 1857 in Elliot, Minn., to Miss Nancy Wise, and they have eight children, James, Lucy, Robert, Marion, Janey, Edward, George and David.

Ole Pederson, farmer, Fremont tp.; owns 240 acres, 160 in home farm on Sec. 16, and 80 on the Iowa River on Secs. 17 and 20; was born in Norway, in 1824, and was a carpenter by trade. In 1851 he came to the U. S., and lived four years in Racine Co., Wis., engaged at his trade and in farming. In 1855 he went to Spirit Lake, Dickinson Co., Io., and bought a claim of 160 acres; remained there two years; then to Jackson Co., remained there two years, and from there came to this place and bought 160 acres and improved it, and has since added the rest. The land is all improved and under fence, good timber on the farm; has built a fine residence and large, comfortable barns. He has a good herd of fine grade cattle, a fine drove of Merino Sheep, six head of horses, and uses two teams. The farm is thoroughly fitted for stock raising, and is one of the best in the tp. He was married in 1851 in Racine Co., Wis., to Miss Betsie Olesen, and they have one son, Ole O.

A. J. Payer, proprietor of the hotel at Spillville, was born near Pisa, Austria, in 1853; came to the U. S. with his parents in 1858 and located in Calmar tp. They moved to Decorah in 1868, where he learned the barber's trade; went to Calmar in 1876, where he followed his trade until moving to Spillville in the spring of 1882. July 11, 1876, he was married to Mary E. Stinek, who died July 23, 1878. She had one son, named Albert, who died thirteen days before his mother. Mr. P. was again married Sept. 21, 1880, to Elnora E. Mashek, and has one daughter, Mary.

William Punteney, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 27, Canoe tp.; son of John and Ann Veary Punteney; was born April 16, 1829, in Adams Co., Ohio, while his parents were moving from Monon-

gahela Co., W. Va., to Henry Co., Ind., where he remained until 1855 he immigrated to Winneshiek Co., Io., locating on a quarter Sec. of his present farm, which now contains 411 acres. Mr. P. served in Co. A, 13th Io. Inf., from the fall of 1864 till July, 1865; participated in the battle of Wild's Cross Roads, near Kingston, N. C. He was married to Miss Sarah A. Bogue, Feb. 13, 1851; they have eight children, Frank B., Clinton B., Delbert B., Eva M., Ottoe L., Dora B., Lucy M. and Cora P. Mr. P. is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

Ole Patterson, P. O. Washington Prairie, owns a farm on Sec. 25, Glenwood tp.; was born in Norway in 1825; in 1850 came with his parents to the U. S., first stopping in Racine Co., Wis., and in the spring of 1851 came to this tp.; in 1855 located on his present farm. His mother died while they were crossing the ocean, and his father in the fall of 1879. Mr. Patterson married Miss Carrie Peterson, also a native of Norway; their children are Peter, Amelia, Henry Cornelia, Olans, Maria, Carrie and Margaret. Mr. Patterson has served as justice of the peace and trustee of his tp., and is a member of the Lutheran church.

Geo. Pennington, grocer, was born in Canada in 1839, but while he was yet an infant the family came to the U. S., and after living at different intervals in Wis., Ill. and Minn., came to Io., in 1858, and one year later settled in Winneshiek Co. In 1862 the subject of this sketch enlisted in Co. M, 1st Io. Cav., and served until the spring of 1866. He then formed a partnership with A. W. Kramer and engaged in general merchandise. Three years subsequently their store and goods were destroyed by fire. Mr. Pennington then followed railroading at Ossian and Decorah four years; then ran a meat market at Decorah one year, since which time he has been in his present business. December 25, 1868, he married Miss A. M. Clark, and they now have two children, Bertie and Georgie.

R. F. B. Portman, attorney. This young attorney (a nephew of the present Viscount Portman), was born in England in 1851. At 12 years of age he entered the British navy and served in the same about four years, when he accidentally fell from the upper to the lower deck and thereby received such serious injuries as to necessitate his discharge soon afterwards. In 1872 he emigrated to the U. S., at once settled at Decorah and soon engaged in the foundry and machine business, being a member of the firm of Horn, Portman, Clive & Co., until 1876. He then commenced reading law with C. P. Brown as preceptor, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in collections and office work. In 1881 he associated himself in partnership with C. P. Brown, and is now a member of the law firm of Brown & Portman. He also owns 200 acres of real estate near the city of Decorah. Mr. Portman was married in 1878 to Caroline Stewart Warren (widow of the late Capt. S. H. Warren), and



N. H. Hallen

has one daughter, Frances C. Upon arriving and settling on American soil, he at once took measures for the acquirement of citizenship, and as soon as possible became a citizen. He has been connected with the Decorah fire department since its organization, and has been chief of the same since April, 1881.

Geo. Phelps, capitalist. This successful business man is a native of Wales, born in 1834; emigrated to the U. S. in 1851; lived near Chicago until 1854, in which year he settled in Decorah. He at once engaged in manufacturing, and built the first wagons and buggies in Winneshiek Co. A few years subsequently he added a stock of carriage hardware, in which line he afterwards did a wholesale as well as retail business. He also dealt very heavily in farming implements and machinery, so that his business amounted to \$125,000 annually. This he continued until 1872, since which time he has been doing a brokerage business. He also owns large amounts of real estate in Io., Minn. and Dakota. Mr. Phelps has traveled over a great part of the U. S. and Europe, having crossed the Atlantic a great many times, and has resided about two years in Chicago. He is plain and unassuming in his manners, and always attends strictly to his own business. He has been twice married—in 1851 to Miss E. M. Smith, who died in Nov., 1860, leaving one son, S. G. D. Phelps, of Grand Forks, Dak.; in 1876 to Miss A. M. Evans.

John W. Protheroe, firm of Gear & Protheroe, city 'bus and dray line, Decorah; is a son of Ira and Zilpha Protheroe, and was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1844. He came with his parents to Decorah in 1857. Mr. Protheroe was educated in the schools of Decorah, after which he followed railroading three years, since which time he has been in his present business. In 1873 he married Miss Ida M. Bary; they have two children, Katie and Grace.

W. A. Pinkham, firm of Chase & Pinkham, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1857, and removed with his parents to Fond du Lac, Wis. He commenced work at his trade as marble worker with his father, and afterwards worked in many of our large cities, and in 1881 settled at Decorah. Mr. Pinkham was married in 1878 to Miss Lulu Knotts.

Osten Peterson, farmer, Hesper tp.; owns 320 acres fine tillable land and 60 acres of timber; was born in Hollingdahl Valley, Norway, in 1822, and was a dealer in stock and produce in a small way. In 1847 he came to America, and settled first in Wis.; lived three years in Rock Co.; then came to Io., locating in Allamakee Co. in 1850. The Co. was then unsettled and destitute of cultivation; there were no farms in the Co. then of any account. He bought land about twelve miles from the Mississippi River; lived there four years; then sold it and bought land in Minn. just across the line; lived there ten years; sold out, moved across the line again and bought where he now resides, one mile from the state line. He has thoroughly improved the farm, built a hand-

some residence and very large and handsome barn at a cost of about \$4,000. His farm is well stocked and all under fence. Mr. P. was married in Wis. in 1849 to Miss Margaret Gulling, and they have a son and daughter.

Lafayette Packard, blacksmith, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1826; spent the earlier part of his life on a farm, and learned his trade previous to coming to Frankville in July, 1856; established business here at once and found it good and profitable, as in those days there was a great deal of travel through to McGregor, the nearest shipping point, and Frankville was a great deal larger town than now, and the largest in the Co. Mr. P. has filled the office of justice of the peace for several years. He was married in N. Y. in May, 1853, to Miss Emelia Doty, and has six children living and three deceased.

Ira Protheroe, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 14, Decorah tp.; was born June 25, 1816, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. In 1843 he engaged in the hotel business at Castile, Wyoming Co., continuing several years; he then moved to Hume in Allegany Co., and engaged in the same business for about three years; then removed to Waterville, in same Co., and again engaged in the same business about three years, after which he went to Belfast, same Co., and ran a hotel there about seven years. In the fall 1857 he came to Io., locating in Decorah, having bought a livery stock and opened up a livery business in company with the Curtin Bros. In Feb., 1858, he opened a hotel in what was known as the Tremont House (where the Arlington house now stands), continuing in the same till 1865, when he engaged in farming on his present farm, which now contains 206 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. Protheroe was married to Miss Zilpha F. Williams, a native of Wyoming Co., N. Y. Their children are Mary, now the wife of Leonard Standing; Helen, wife of Charles Allison, and John W., proprietor of the Decorah 'bus and dray line.

George V. Punteney, proprietor of Plymouth Rock Mills, Plymouth Rock, Io.; was born in Monongahela Co., Va., in Feb., 1820. In 1829 his parents moved to southeastern Ind. In 1851 Geo. V. came to Io., and settled in this Co., and commenced the erection of a saw mill for Beard & Cutler, on the Canoe river. In June, 1852, he moved to Cold Water, three miles east of this place, and took a claim. The land was not surveyed. In 1854 he married Mary E. Pridmore, at Garnavillo, Clayton Co., Io., and then moved on to his claim, which he entered at the land office when it came into market in 1853. He had worked there three years previously on the Bluffton mills, being a millwright and carpenter by trade. He built a house on his claim and commenced clearing the land, and also built a saw mill and operated the same for three years and improved the farm. His wife died at that place in 1866, and in the same year he moved to Hardin Co., Io., and remained there five years; then returned to his farm here, but did not operate the

mill, it being run down and out of repair. In May, 1876, he moved to this place, having previously purchased an interest in the mill, which he now owns exclusively. The erection of the mill was commenced in 1852, the dam being built and saw mill established on government land, then not surveyed, and a few years later the flouring mill was built, and the saw mill discontinued, by Mattock & Kelly, who sold to Bean Bros., and eventually it came into the hands of the present owner, as he purchased an interest of them, and afterwards by process of law, the matter being in litigation, obtained entire possession. The mill is 40x40 ft., and 40 ft. high, fitted with three run of buhrs and the latest machinery, and fitted for patent process flour—good water power, four Decorah patent water wheels, etc.; employs a competent miller, L. P. Sanborn, of many years experience, and does custom work. The farm, which Mr. P. still operates, is well stocked, and employs two teams; he owns six head of horses, besides good cattle and hogs. Mr. P. was married to his second wife, Miss Sarah Freeman, in 1873. The children of his first wife are Ladora J., Arthur C., Weldon V., Nellie C. and Charles Emmert; the last mentioned died in June, 1881.

S. Pike was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1831, and is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth Niles Pike; his parents being farmers, he was raised in that avocation. He entered the employ of the railroad company at an early age, which he continued at intervals until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when he became interested in raising the 96th N. Y. regiment; he enrolled forty-two men, a greater number than any other man. He was taken sick soon after his regiment was enrolled, and was unable to accept the position of captain, which had been previously offered him. In 1863 he came west, and located in Frankville, this Co., and began farming, which proved rather unsuccessful; he then removed to Calmar, again entering the employ of the railroad company, and in 1866 came to Ridgeway, still in the employ of the railroad company, a position which he held until 1870. Of Mr. Pike's ancestors his father's family are of Irish extraction, and his mother's of the old Anglo Saxon stock, his grandfathers on both sides being soldiers in the revolutionary war. Mr. Pike married Elizabeth B. Way, a native of Grand Isle Co., Vt.; they have but one child living, David Emmett, having lost their youngest son, Delbert.

J. C. Rollins, farmer, Burr Oak tp.; born in St. Albans, Somerset Co., Me., in 1826, and followed farming and lumbering. In 1848 he moved to Union, Rock Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming; remained there one year; thence to Adams Co., Wis., and two years later to Washara Co., Wis.; afterwards to Portage City, Wis., where he engaged in the livery and stage business for about three years, and then came to Io., settling where he now resides. He bought the land in the fall of 1864. The land was par-

tially improved, there being about 40 acres broken and a log house thereon. The land is now all improved, and in place of the log house is a fine residence. The other farm buildings are all of the highest order, including a fine large barn, which is well stocked with fine horses, Mr. Rollins making a specialty of horses, owning four full-blooded, pedigreed Normans, besides a large number of half-bloods, about 40 in all; also good graded cattle and fine Poland and Berkshire hogs. Mr. R. is a member of Decorah Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He married in 1847, at St. Albans, Me., Miss Mary F. Tripp, and they have seven children, Olive I., Clayton E., Alvin, Franklin, Emma J., Edna B. and Guy. Clayton E., his oldest son, owns 160 acres of land near his father's, the same being improved and well stocked.

Luther Reed, farmer, owning 300 acres in Hesper tp. and 23 acres of timber; was born in Allamakee Co., Io., in 1851. His parents located there in June, 1850, and bought land, and farmed there eleven years; the moved to Winneshiek Co. and bought this place, which is now owned in partnership with his father, and is all improved, well stocked and under fence, with good residence and barns. He was married Jan., 1875, in Allamakee Co., to Miss Celia M. Kellem; they have four children, Ezra G., Luther O., Alma and Cora.

W. C. Reed, farmer, Hesper tp.; was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, in 1835, and in 1843 came to the U. S. His parents located in Rock Co., Wis., remaining there until 1850; then came to Allamakee Co. He bought the farm he resides on in 1861. It was partially improved, and is now thoroughly so, and all under fence, with good residence, barns, etc., and well stocked. Mr. Reed is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in 1859 at Waukon, to Miss Phebe Knights; they have nine children, William H., Edgar, Franklyn, Charles, Isaac, Jesse, Emma, Ernest, Elsie. Bertie died in Dec. 1880, at four years of age.

Almon Rice, farmer, Bluffton tp.; born in 1821, in Lewis Co., N. Y.; was in the farming and mercantile business at Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and in 1856 came to Io. and bought land in this Co. as an investment, and not with the intention of settling; but seeing immigration heavy and prospects good, he remained until the following fall and established his citizenship here, and after the election went back, and disposed of his property in the east, and in the spring of 1857 moved his family to this Co., and settled first in Orleans tp. on the tp. line on his land there, and afterwards moved across the line on to his land in this tp. He owns 490 acres in Bluffton tp. where he resides, and 510 in Orleans tp. The land is all improved and rented. He has a fine residence which cost him \$3,000, where he resides with his son, William H. Mr. Rice is part owner with Mr. Hale of the Bluffton Mills, and is one of the heaviest real estate owners and

most prominent citizens of the Co. He has been twice a member of the board of county supervisors, first during the war, and appointed to fill vacancy in 1880, and in the same fall was elected for the regular term on the republican ticket. He was married in 1845 in N. Y. to Miss Phebe Shumway, and has one son, William H.

Walter Rathburn, farmer and stock raiser, owns 240 acres, all tillable land, except 40 acres timber, in Frankville tp.; was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1824, and moved with his parents in 1842 to Winnebago Co., Ill. In March, 1850, he came to Frankville tp., this Co., and took a claim at government land price, paying for the same in Mexican land warrants, which he bought at a discount, so the land only cost him about \$1.00 per acre. Of the land, 160 acres was in the east part of the tp.; he sold it in 1853, and bought the farm he now resides on. It is fine rolling prairie, and very productive; he has a fine herd of good grade cattle, fine bred hogs, and has a handsome residence, barns and every convenience and necessity for comfort.

R. F. Rudolph, druggist, Decorah; is a son of C. Rudolph, and was born in Wis. in 1856; came with his parents to Decorah. He was educated in the schools of the city, also taking a course at the business college of Milwaukee, where he graduated at the age of 16 years. Mr. Rudolph learned the drug business at McGregor, Io., and in 1872, in partnership with his father, engaged in his present business, and has since been managing partner of the firm of C. Rudolph & Son. He was married in 1879 to Miss Alice A. Stewart.

D. A. Reed, blacksmith, was born in Ohio in 1830; in July, 1848, he came with his parents to Winneshiek Co., and settled in Bloomfield tp. His father, David Reed, subsequently served as the first County Judge of Winneshiek Co., holding the office two terms. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer, and afterwards ran machinery in steam mills until 1860. He then commenced work at his trade, and has since continued the same; established his present business in 1867. Mr. Reed in 1850 married Miss Mary L. Topliff, daughter of Judge Topliff, of Allamakee Co.; they have four children.

C. Rudolph is a native of Germany, born in 1823; emigrated to the U. S. in 1853, and first located at St. Louis, Mo.; in 1854 he removed to Wis.; two years subsequently to Minn., and in 1859 came to Io. and settled at Decorah, and has since been engaged in the saloon business. He built the Rudolph Block in 1869, a brick structure, 33x80 feet, three stories high besides basement. In 1872 he established the drug business of C. Rudolph & Son, and has since been a partner in the business. He was married in 1853 to Miss Fredericke Borchert. The children living are Anna, now Mrs. Albert Bagemill, Robert F., Edward, Amelia and Augusta.

Hiram Rosa, farmer, Frankville tp.; was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1834; came to this place with his parents and brothers in 1850. He broke the first furrow on Washington prairie, where the family settled, and which is now a heavy settlement. He used seven yoke of cattle, and a plow that turned three feet of sod. The country was wild and new, the Winnebago Indians being here at that time, but were removed west soon after. He was married in this tp., Feb. 4, 1864, to Sarah Freer. The farm on which they reside is in Sec. 31, contains 106 acres, 90 acres fine, tillable land and about 16 acres of timber. He has thoroughly improved the place; has a residence second only to his brother Peter's, and of similar style, and surrounded by a beautiful garden, which shows great neatness and care. The farm is well stocked and thoroughly adapted for stock purposes.

Theodore Rosa, farmer, Frankville tp.; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1838; owns part of the old homestead, the claim that was taken by his father when he first came to this Co., situated in the northwest corner of Sec. 31, and containing 110 acres, all tillable land except 15 acres of timber, and all in Frankville tp. The land is thoroughly improved, with residence and barns, is thoroughly fitted and rented to tenants, as he does not farm himself. The Rosas were the most extensive farmers in this locality for years, and one season raised 10,070 bushels of wheat alone. Theodore Rosa is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge No. 66, Frankville.

Ole P. Ruksvold, farmer and postmaster, Thoton P. O.; owns 160 acres in Sec. 14, and 100 acres in Sec. 15; was born in Norway in 1832; was reared on a farm; came to the U. S. in 1853 and located in Wis., but only remained there two months; then came to Winneshiek Co., and bought a farm in Sec. 11, on which he lived several years, which he since sold to his brother in 1860, and then bought where he now resides. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. G, 12th Io. Inf., and served three years and two months. He received promotion to corporal at Pittsburg Landing, two days before he was taken prisoner at Shiloh. The rebels took him with other prisoners to Mobile, Cahaba, and then to Macon, Ga., where he was kept about five months, and then to Libby Prison, where he was confined ten days and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, on the James River. He was then taken to Annapolis and afterwards to St. Louis, where the regiment was reorganized, and then went to Vicksburg in Feb., 1863, and went through the campaign with Sherman and Grant. He was wounded at Pleasant Hill, on the Red River, La., being shot in the thigh with buck shot, which he still carries with him as an unpleasant reminder of those interesting days. He was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1864, and returned to Io. and resumed farming. He is one of the oldest settlers and prominent citizens, and has been a member of the board of county supervisors two terms, besides having held many

township offices; is a republican in politics. Mr. R. was married in 1865 in this tp., to Miss Anna Gilbertson; they have eight children. During the war his farm was carried on by his younger brother, Anton P. Rucksvold, who now owns the farm in Sec. 11. He is a prominent citizen and has filled every office in the tp.; was married in 1873 in this tp., to Miss Anna Amundson.

Peter Rosa, farmer, Frankville tp.; one of the leading and most prominent citizens in the Co.; was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., April 17, 1831; his parents moved shortly after to near Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; farmed there, and moved in 1847 to Clayton Co., Io., where they farmed three seasons, and in March, 1850, came to Winneshiek Co. and bought school lands. Peter took up a claim and opened the same, as well as helping his father, Abraham E. Rosa, with his farm, being about 1,000 acres, which he divided between his seven sons. He died August 12, 1877; his wife, Rachel Rosa, died June 19, 1871. The farm on which Peter Rosa resides is one of the handsomest and most attractive in that part of the county, is on Sec. 28, and is thoroughly improved. The residence is the finest farm residence in the neighborhood, is gothic in style of architecture, and cost over \$3,000; is surrounded by a handsome garden, orchard and lawn, in which Mrs. Rosa takes especial pride, everything being the picture of neatness. With its neat and luxuriant surroundings, this is indeed a model country home. The farm is well stocked with a fine herd of good grade cattle, nine head of horses, and a large drove of fine hogs. Mr. R. has filled the office of justice of the peace several years in the tp., and is a member of the Masonic order, Frankville Lodge. He was married Dec. 10, 1867, at Postville, Allamakee Co., to Cassindina Webster; they have one son, Webbie.

J. S. Roome, physician and surgeon, was born in Canada in 1839. In 1863 he came to Mich. and entered the Ann Arbor medical institute, from which he graduated in the class of '66. He immediately came to Calmar and began the practice of his profession. He married Gertrude Hilliard, who was born in Madison, Wis., and who died in 1878. They had one child, Toldie.

Peter Roney, Sec. 23, P. O. Decorah; farmer and dairyman; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1841; came to this Co. in 1855, and engaged as a laborer on the farm he now owns, and which he purchased in 1875, since which time he has carried on the dairy business; furnishes milk to the citizens of Decorah. He keeps from thirty to thirty-five cows. Mr. R. was married to Miss Almira L. Gibbs, also a native of Essex Co., N. Y.; their children are Clara M., Minnie C., Charles H., Albert M., William E., Frank A. and John P.

C. D. Roome, M. D., was born in Canada in 1843, and is a son of W. F. and Catherine Roome. He came to the U. S. in 1865, his first location being Oregon, Dane Co., Wis. He received his medical education at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Rush Medical Col-

lege, of Chicago, graduating at the latter named place in the class of '71. In 1874 he came to Ridgeway and engaged in practice. He married Annie Irwin, also a native of Canada; they have one daughter, Maggie.

M. Ringeon, of the firm of Ringeon & Dorn, grain dealers, was born in Norway in 1838; is a son of Severt and Annie Ringeon. In 1858 he came to America, and settled in Dane Co., Wis., and followed farming until 1861; he then returned to Norway, remaining two years and a half, and on his return to America he located at Conover, and engaged in the grain business, which he continued until 1868, when he removed to Ridgeway, and entered business as above. He was married to Martha Oleson, a native of Wisconsin; they have five children, four sons and one daughter.

Ebenezer Rice, farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. Cresco; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in N. Y., in 1818. In 1857 left there and came to Winneshiek Co., Io., and has been a resident of that Co. ever since. He is the fifth son of Ebenezer and Sarah Rice. Mr. Rice was married in 1848 to Miss Lydia Pease, a native of N. Y., and has one son, 30 years of age, Charles H. Mr. Rice has been tp. trustee, and has held the office of justice of the peace.

Enoch Robinson, farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Cresco; owns 360 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre, was born in 1815 in N. J.; is the oldest son of Joel and Hannah Robinson. When he was four years old his mother died, but his father survived his mother long enough to rear a large family by a second marriage. Mr. Robinson, at his mother's death, was adopted by his uncle, and removed with him to Ohio, and lived there until 12 years old; then moved to Ind., and lived there for some time; then came to Allamakee Co., and after a residence of four years there came to Winneshiek Co. He was married in Ind. to Miss Eliza Fetterman, a native of Penn. Mrs. Robinson lived but a few years, and in 1858 Mr. Robinson married Mrs. Mary Green, a native of Penn. He has one child, a daughter, Emily Josephine.

Steen Sandersen, Burr Oak; was born in Norway in 1815, came to America in 1846, settled first in Racine Co., Wis., and farmed there until 1869; then came to Io., settling at this place where he purchased a farm. It is situated on Sec. 10 and contains 235 acres, all improved except ten acres of timber. There are good buildings, etc., and the farm is well stocked. It is operated by his sons. Mr. S. was married in Norway in 1845 to Miss Sarah Errickson, and they have two children, Sander and Tolef.

John Stead, farmer, Burr Oak tp.; owns 375 acres, including 15 acres of timber. He was born in Canada East, near the N. Y. state line, in 1823. In the fall of 1853 he came to the U. S., and settled in this place, purchasing 160 acres at that time at the government price, and has bought the rest at various times since. The land is thoroughly improved and all under fence. Eighty

acres of the land is farmed by his son, Robert F. Stead. The land is situated on Secs. 14 and 15. His residence, which is a handsome brick building, and the barns, etc., are on Sec. 14. The place is well stocked. He was married in N. Y. in 1850, to Miss Mary A. Russell, and they have four children, Robert F., Edwin G., Hannah and Elizabeth.

James Sharp, farmer, Burr Oak tp.; was born in Pocahontas Co., W. Va., in 1820, came to Io. in 1855, and settled first in Hesper tp., this Co., where he lived eight years; thence to this place, bought land, and now owns 160 acres in Sec. 16, where he resides; also farms 155 acres in Sec. 15, which he formerly owned, and which now belongs to P. E. Truman. He was married in 1842 in W. Va., to Miss Rachel Moore, and they have eight children living, George, Robert, Martha, Jane, Luvena, Eddie and Prudie. George, the oldest son, assists his father in the management of the farm, and was born in W. Va. in 1843, and came to this Co. with his parents. He resides with his father, and was married in 1875 in this tp., to Miss Susannah Peacock; they have one son, Stewart.

Knudt Salveson, farmer, Hesper tp.; was born in Southern Norway in 1851, came to the U. S. with his parents in 1853, and settled in this tp. His father bought part of his land at government price, and also some of settlers. He thoroughly improved the same, and in 1878 the land came into the possession of its present owner. There is a good residence and barns. The farm is well stocked, and is fine level land. Mr. S. was married in 1875 in Decorah to Miss Anna Siverson, and they have one child, Salve.

Engebret G. Soland, P. O. Decorah; farmer, Sec. 1, Springfield tp.; was born in Norway in 1824, where he remained till 1842, when he emigrated to the U. S., first stopping in Racine Co., Wis., a short time, and thence to Kendall Co., Ill. In 1851 he came to this Co. and in Feb., 1852, came to his present farm, which now contains nearly 700 acres, well improved and with first-class buildings, and is one of the best farms in the Co. Mr. Soland was married to Miss Helen Clement in 1850. She died in Nov., 1879, leaving himself and two sons, Gilbert and Errick, to mourn her loss. Since the death of his wife he has divided the most of his farm between his two sons, and lives with his son Gilbert, who was married to Miss Magdalene Egge, April 25, 1878, and has one daughter, Ella B. Errick was married to Miss Henrietta Hegg, May 24, 1880.

D. E. Shelmidine, nurseryman and florist, proprietor of the "Kendalville Nursery;" was born in Courtland Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1817. In 1829 his parents moved to Oil Creek, Crawford Co., Penn., and went into the lumber business. In 1854, after the death of his father, he moved to Io., and arriving at this place he drove stakes, before the tp. was organized. He took the claim he now owns, proved upon the same, and obtained patent; sold the

greater portion of the original claim, which was 160 acres, now owning only 33 acres, joining the village of Kendalville, and established the above named nursery thereon in 1872. There are ten acres of timber and the balance is laid out as the nursery. It is rich bottom land, and well fitted with choice nursery stock, including many varieties of apple trees, all varieties of Hybrids; also all varieties of small fruits, and shade and ornamental trees and evergreens. Mr. S. is doing an extensive business. He has a good barn and comfortable residence, which latter was erected in 1856, built of logs and boarded. He served one term of two years as member of the board of supervisors in 1861 and 1862. There was one member elected from each tp. in those days, and they received the handsome amount of \$1.50 per day as remuneration, receiving pay in warrants worth 65 cents on the \$1.00. He was married in 1844 in Penn., to Miss Sarah W. Hunter, who died June 24, 1878, at this place, leaving four children, Melinda, Addie, Allie and Edgar.

Frank B. Snell, farmer, Bluffton tp.; was born in McKeen Co., Penn., in 1837. In the following year his parents moved to McHenry Co., Ill., where they remained seventeen years; then came to Io., and settled where he now resides. They were among the earliest settlers. They bought government land and improved the same. The property now belongs to Frank B., and contains 125 acres, ten acres of which is timber, well improved, good stone residence, and well stocked. It is situated on the Upper Iowa river, on Secs. 4 and 5. He was married in 1863 in Hesper tp., to Miss Ann Mitchell, and has three children, Angeline, George and Maggie.

John Stockman, farmer, Fremont tp.; owns 600 acres, 160 acres being in Howard Co., and the balance in this Co. and tp., on Secs. 31 and 32. He was born in Isle la Mott, Vt., 1833; worked in a quarry and on government work, etc., by day labor. In 1855 he came to Io. and bought land in Howard Co., and also pre-empted a quarter Sec. in this tp., and has since added the rest, which, with the exception of 50 acres of timber, is all improved, having good residences, barns, etc., and well stocked. Mr. Stockman is one of the most extensive farmers and land owners in the Co., and has accumulated his property by hard work, having come to this state poor and worked for about ten years after coming here at day's work, before he could work his own land to advantage. He operates all his land himself, and employs generally three men, and more in the busiest seasons. He has eighteen head of horses and uses five teams; owns 61 head of cattle and a large drove of hogs. Mr. S. has filled many offices of trust in the tp., and is a leading and respected citizen. He was married in 1854 in Vt., to Miss Sarah Eddy; their children are Sobrina, Mary, William, Winfield, Mattie and Lowena.

Leonard Standring, Esq., is a native of Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., born on the 1st day of April, 1835. After receiving his education at the Lowville academy, he entered the Bank of Lowville at the age of 14, and remained in that situation six years. Thus at 20 years of age we find him with a broad foundation of useful knowledge and experience on which to build his future career. In Sept., 1855, Mr. Standring immigrated to Io., located at Decorah, and in the same year, in co-partnership with William L. Easton, former president of the Bank of Lowville, and E. E. Cooley, Esq., established the Decorah Bank. This banking house proved eventually to be the germ of the First National Bank. The year of the opening of this bank was noted in the history of Decorah as that of the establishment of the Turkey River branch of the U. S. land office, in that place. It was a time of great excitement in land speculation; crowds of eager land-buyers gathered here from all the country around, and money poured in in almost fabulous quantities. The office was opened on Christmas day, 1855, and that occasion had caused a good deal of drinking and unusual hilarity on the part of the crowd; so much so as to make it necessary that a sober and trusty custodian should be selected to take care of the money and valuable papers in their possession. Mr. Standring was chosen to fulfill that arduous and responsible duty, but the question now arose, where should a safe deposit be found? A dry goods box was obtained as the best substitute, and into this the motley crowd began to empty their treasures—warrants, money, belts of gold, shot-bags of coin—till all had been deposited; and over this Mr. Standring stood guard till the equilibrium of the crowd had been restored. Out of that box was counted the next morning *over half a million dollars* in money and warrants. This incident furnishes a good illustration of the estimate placed upon Mr. Standring's integrity at that early day, when settlers in a new country were not always scrupulous as to the character of their acts. In 1859 Mr. Standring withdrew from the bank and the year following purchased forty acres of land near the city limits, and on account of his health commenced farming, which he continued for several years, and as he was very successful he added to his farm from time to time, so that he now owns over six hundred acres adjoining the city. In 1875 Mr. Standring purchased the assets of the Mississippi Valley Insurance Company, and paid off the stockholders. April 17, 1879, he was appointed the assignee of the firm of Ammon, Scott & Co., and has since been engaged as such. Mr. Standring, in all his public and private life, has maintained the reputation of a strictly honest and reliable man, who does precisely as he agrees. His home is furnished with the applicances and comforts of the best social life, and he has the highest respect of all who know him. He takes no interest in politics further than to perform his duty as a citizen. Mr. Standring was united in marriage

to Miss Mary Protheroe, of Decorah, on the 28th of October, 1858, and now has three daughters, Mary S., Nellie P., and Elsie.

John R. Slack, principal of the Decorah Business College, was born in Ohio in 1824. He was educated at Jefferson College, of Chambersburg, Pa., after which he engaged with his father in the nursery and gardening business. At the age of 25 he commenced book-keeping at Steubenville, his native town. In 1856 he came to Io., and December 19, 1856, entered the Winneshiek County Bank, and was its book-keeper and cashier until the spring of 1874; during this time he also served as postmaster for five years. In the fall of 1874 he established the Decorah Business College, and has since conducted the same. In 1875 he published a book entitled "Rationale and Practice of Book-keeping," and has since used the same in the college. Mr. Slack is an expert accountant, and is often employed in that capacity. He was married July 24, 1858, to Miss Mariah A. Foley, a native of La Porte, Ind; they have nine children, John, James, Catherine, Hutton, Raphael, Paul, Edward, Leonard and Samuel.

P. S. Smout. This enterprising gentleman is a native of England, and was born in 1839. When he was only two or three years old the family emigrated to Canada, and in 1856 to Wis. Mr. Smout here engaged in the hardware business, which he continued until 1865, in which year he came to Decorah, and has since been pursuing the same business. In the spring of 1882 he rented the Klein & Johnson brewery, converted the same into a creamery, and is now running the same. He is also senior member of the firm of P. S. Smout & Co., manufacturers of creamery apparatus, etc. Mr. Smout has been twice married—in 1862 to Miss Mary Sloane, by whom he has one son, Frank F.; in 1880 to Amelia Seifert, by whom he has one son, Harry G.

J. C. Strong, President Winneshiek County Bank. The subject of this sketch is a native of the state of N. Y., and was born in 1832. In 1853 he came westward as far as Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1857 to Io. Upon arriving in the Hawkeye state, he soon settled at Fort Atkinson, and engaged in general merchandise. In 1862 he went back to his native state, and until 1865 was engaged in general merchandise at Yorkshire, Erie Co. He then returned to Io., and settled at Decorah. Here he speculated in grain, wool, etc., for one year. The next eight years he was employed as secretary of the Mississippi Valley Insurance Co. In the spring of 1875 Mr. Strong spent a few months east for the purpose of recruiting his health, which had been somewhat affected by his indoor confinement and close attention to business. At the death of H. S. Weiser, his brother-in-law, Mr. Strong and J. M. Williams, in accordance with the will of the deceased, became the executors of the estate, and Mr. Strong was chosen president of the

banking house. Mr. Strong was married in 1857, at Cleveland, Ohio, to Abbie C. Amy, daughter of John and Cynthia G. Smalley Amy. The children are Harry A., John C. and R. L.

Michael Steyer, was born in Germany in 1838; learned the trade of stone and marble worker in his native country; also traveled in Belgium and France. In 1867 he came to the U. S. to visit his brother, Joseph Steyer, but upon arriving at Decorah, was so well pleased with the place that he entered into business there. In 1876 he purchased a stone quarry at Decorah, and was the first man to make use of the Decorah fossil stone for monuments, etc. Mr. Steyer was married Jan. 2, 1868, to Miss Celia Lamm, and they now have five children, K. Mary, P. George, J. Louis, Louisa and Lena.

A. G. Seavy, painter, was born in Windsor Co., Vt., in 1830. In 1854 he married Miss Mary J. Brown, and two years later came west and located at Decorah. In 1857 he went to Mower Co., Minn., purchased 160 acres of land and lived on the same about eighteen months. He then returned to Io., and lived in Howard Co. until 1870, in which year he returned to Decorah. His wife died the same year he returned to Decorah, leaving two children, Willie H. and Abbie J. In 1877 he married Mrs. Zilpha A. Wagar. In politics he is republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

R. Small, M. D., is a native of Scotland, born in 1828, but while he was yet an infant the family came to the U. S. and settled in Ohio. He received an academic education, and at the age of 20 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. L. D. Vickers, of Lexington, O., as preceptor. In 1852 he entered the Ohio Medical College; in 1856 came to Io. and located at Rossville, Al-lamakee Co. Subsequently he entered the University of Penn. and graduated in 1861. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. K, 1st O. heavy artillery, and served until the spring of 1864, when he was mustered out to receive a contract as acting assistant surgeon, serving one year. He then again enlisted in the 91st O. inf., and served until the close of the war. After the war Dr. Small returned to Io. and practiced medicine in Fayette Co. until 1868. He then spent several years as a traveling lecturer, and in operating on diseases of the eye, also chronic diseases, &c., since which time he has been at Decorah. Dr. Small in 1853 married Miss Hattie McDow, by whom he has two children. In 1866 he married Henryette Roe, by whom he has two children.

Joseph Steyer is a native of Luxemburg, and was born in 1835. In 1852 he came to the U. S., and for several years traveled in different states, working at his trade, stone-cutting. In 1854 he leveled and laid the corner-stone of the bridge forming the aqueduct at Toledo, O. This privilege was bestowed upon him because he was the youngest man engaged on the work. In 1855 he laid the first cellar wall (laid in lime and mortar) in Lake City,

Minn. In 1861 he superintended the building of the bridge at Elkader, Io. He located at Decorah Feb. 8, 1865, and has since been in the saloon business, and has met with marked success. In 1868, accompanied by his wife, he took a trip to Europe. In 1870 he built the Steyer Opera House, and two years subsequently enlarged the same to its present size. The cost of this building was about \$53,000. Mr. Steyer was married April 22, 1860, to Miss Mary Lamm. They have had two children, both deceased.

Michael Sherry, farmer, owns 200 acres of tillable land and 10 acres of timber in Frankville tp., and 40 acres of timber in Glenwood tp.; is a native of Ireland, and came to the U. S. with his parents in 1853; settled first in DuPage Co., Ills., and in 1856 came to Io. His father, Michael Sherry, sr., purchased the farm at that time; he died in 1862, and Michael and his brother Hugh have since conducted the same. Their land is located in Secs. 16 and 17, and is fine rolling prairie, well improved, and with good, comfortable buildings. James Sherry, a brother, enlisted in the 117th Ills. inf., served three years in the rebellion, was imprisoned in Libby Prison, and died shortly after being released.

William H. Smith, dealer in general merchandise, Frankville, Io., was born in the city of New York in 1842; was educated there and remained until 1861, when he gratified his desire to come west, by accepting a position as clerk in the store of Frank Teabout. In 1868, in partnership with a Mr. Samons, he bought the store and business of his employer, and in 1872 bought the interest of his partner, and has conducted the business himself ever since. His success is the result of close attention to business and careful management. Besides his mercantile interests he has fine farm property; owns a farm of 260 acres near the village of Frankville, also a fine residence and property in town. Mr. Smith is W. M. of the A. F. & A. M. lodge at Frankville, which is one of the oldest in the state, being No. 66. He was married in 1871 at Frankville to Miss Ellen Cutler, of the same place, and they have two daughters.

A. Snyder, P. M. of Freeport P. O., dealer in general merchandise, was born in Ohio in 1835; his parents emigrated to Ind. in 1841, and to this Co. in 1857, locating at Freeport. Mr. S. followed farming principally until in 1879 he established his present business in connection with George Pennington, of Decorah. He married Miss C. M. Strayer, a native of Mo.; they have one child, D. A. Snyder.

John Stortz, P. O. Decorah; farmer; Sec. 33, Canoe tp.; son of Lorenz and Johanna Stortz; was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, Dec. 27, 1842; his parents emigrated to the U. S. in 1849, and located at Racine, Wis., and in the fall of 1859 came to this Co. and tp., where they still reside. He enlisted in Co. A, 16th U. S. inf., in Apr., 1862. He was with Sherman's army in his march to the sea, and was captured by the rebels at Atlanta, Ga., July

23, 1864, was immediately taken to Andersonville, where he was kept till the 10th of Sept., when he with several others was taken to Florence, S. C. While there he with four others escaped, but after being out a few days were all recaptured and taken to Goldsboro, where he again escaped with a companion, but they were pursued by the rebels with bloodhounds, and were overtaken near a stream; he preferring to take the chances in the water rather than face the hounds; so he leaped in and swam the river, never afterwards seeing or hearing of his companion. He was soon recaptured, but was still determined upon escaping, which he soon did, but was again recaptured through the perfidy of a colored man, to whom he had applied for assistance in getting something to eat. The negro, pretending to befriend them, went for some food, but instead brought his master with others, and they were again taken into captivity. But he soon escaped the fourth time and was again captured. Shortly afterwards he again escaped—this being the fifth time—when he succeeded in reaching the Union lines at Strawberry Plains in Tenn. on the 22d of December, 1864, and soon reached his regiment at Lookout Mountain, where he remained till in the spring of 1865 he was discharged, when he returned home. He married Miss Emily Headington, of Ohio, Oct. 2, 1871, and in the same fall he moved on to his present farm. He now owns 120 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. S. is a thoroughgoing, enterprising farmer; his war record indicates a man of perseverance and energy. His children are Jennie E., Josephine, Ida M., James L., Emma D., Clement A., and an infant.

George Sieh, P. O. Conover; proprietor of St. Charles Hotel and livery; was born in Germany in 1847, and at the age of 19 came to America. At Chicago, Ills., he was engaged in the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. one year, after which he went out on the Union Pacific railroad, where he engaged in the saloon business at different points along the railroad to beyond Utah. In the fall of 1869 he returned and went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., remaining some three or four years there; went to Clayton, Io., remaining one year, and in 1874 was married to a Miss Louisa Christoph, of Prairie du Chien. The following year he came to Conover and purchased his present property. He also owns a building and lot at Spillville, worth \$1,000. His children are Emma C., George and Louisa. They have lost by death one son. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Ossian, lodge No. 177.

E. P. Sandager, P. O. Conover; farmer, Sec. 22; was born in Norway in 1826. In the spring of 1850 he shipped in a sail vessel for the U. S., and was nine weeks and three days making the trip to N. Y. He then came to Buffalo and via the great lakes to Milwaukee, Wis., thence by private conveyance to Winnesheik Co. in the fall of 1850, his brother Thore having preceded him

some three months with his father-in-law, T. Larson, who were the first settlers of Calmar tp., the subject of this sketch being the next. He first purchased 40 acres of land from the government, to which by economy, industry and perseverance he has added, until he now owns 900 acres, one of the best farms in the tp. He was married in 1855 to Miss Rena Guttermson, who came to this country in 1853. They have eight children, Peter, Gilbert, Andrew, Hans T., Gusta, Martha, Eliza and Emma, and lost one daughter, Eliza. Mr. S. has taken special care to give his children good educations, both in their native language and in English, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

Charles Sydow, P. O. Conover; dealer in grain, lumber, stock, etc; was born in Germany in 1833. He received a liberal education in his native language and was engaged as a clerk and accountant several years prior to coming to the U. S., which was in 1856. He first came to Milwaukee, Wis., where he had friends; remained there but a short time, first making a tour through many of the Southern states and Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. He then came to Io., stopping in Clayton Co., where he remained till the breaking out of the rebellion, and espousing the cause of the Union, in Aug., 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 27th Io. inf., participating in most of the battles in which his company were engaged, and for meritorious conduct and bravery at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., he was promoted to the office of second lieutenant of his company; was mustered out at Clinton, Io., at the close of the war in 1865, after which he returned to Clayton Co. He was married to Miss Mary N. Klein, of Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1867, and the same year came to Conover and engaged in his present business. Their children are Bertie, Hedwig, Amelia, Clara, Otelia and Emma. Mr. S. has served as a member of the board of supervisors of his Co., was also elected the first recorder of the town of Conover, has served as justice of the peace, assessor, etc., and is a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter and Encampment of the Masonic order at Decorah.

A. E. Stiles, of the firm of McEwen & Stiles, dealers in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, etc., was born in Allegany, N. Y., in 1854, and came to Postville, Io., in 1855, with his parents, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent in Batavia, N. Y., learning the drug trade. He established his present business in 1879.

John Scott, dealer in general merchandise, postmaster and agent for U. S. Express Co., was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1828. In 1846 he came to Racine Co., Wis., and in 1852 went to California, returning in 1860. Four years later he came to Calmar and established his present business. Mr. S. has been mayor several terms, and has held other offices of public trust. He married Helen M. Tower, also of Schoharie Co., N. Y.; they have one son, Starring C.

S. A. Sutton, farmer, section 19, P. O. Cresco; owns 157 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in N. Y., in 1845; is the oldest son of R. T. and Mary E. Sutton; resided in N. Y. until eleven years of age, when he removed with his parents to Io., locating at Postville, where he stayed two years; then moved into Howard Co., and after a short stay there finally located in Winneshiek Co. in 1875, and has been a resident of that County ever since.

Schreiber & Foreman, dealers in general merchandise, Fort Atkinson. Mr. Schreiber, the senior member, is a native of this vicinity, and Mr. Foreman of Penn., the latter coming to this Co. in 1856. They had both been in the employ of W. Taylor, at Spillville, as clerks in the store; came to this place in 1876, and in partnership bought the building and stock of G. Weaver, who had established the business under the firm name of Weaver & Leaman, in 1870. The building is 24x62 ft., two stories, and they carry a complete line of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, crockery, etc. They have established an extensive and lucrative business.

Samuel Strous, farmer, Washington tp.; owns 280 acres of land in sections 17 and 18; was born in Somerset, Somerset Co., Penn., in 1830; his parents soon after moved to Ohio, and resided in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co.; his father was a carpenter and joiner. They moved to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1848. In April, 1850 he came to Io., and bought land in Jackson tp., this Co., and remained until 1864; then purchased this place, where he has resided ever since. He has thoroughly improved the farm, which is one of the finest in the tp. There are a good large residence, barns, etc. The farm is well stocked; he has a few head of good grade cattle, eleven head of horses and colts, besides a fine drove of hogs. Mr. Strous is a popular citizen, and has filled many offices of trust in tp. affairs. He is a member of Hope Stone Lodge, No. 316, A. F. & A. M. He was married in October, 1853, at Beloit, Wis., to Miss Mary Ann Hutchins, of Guilford, Ill., and they have six children, Judson, Emma, Willis, Amasa, Annie and George.

William H. Smith, Fort Atkinson; was born 1825, in Brown Co., N. Y. His parents moved to Medina Co., Ohio, in 1835. He there learned the trade of wagon-maker, and remained there until 1859, when he came to Io., located at this place, established business as a wagon-maker, and remained in business only four years, being obliged to discontinue on account of health, having suffered greatly from hemorrhage of the lungs. He owns a comfortable property in town, and is one of the town's first settlers; was postmaster four years; the office was near the old fort on the hill. He was married at Litchfield, Ohio, to Miss Lenora B. Stillman; they have three children, Sarah W., Edwin A. and Martha F.

W. B. Toye is a native of Canada, and was born in 1853. He was reared on a farm. In 1872 he came to Decorah, and for three years was engaged in teaching. He then formed a partnership with Dr. W. F. Coleman, and engaged in the drug business until 1877, when the store and stock were destroyed by fire. Mr. Toye is at present city clerk and justice of the peace. He was married in 1877 to Miss Viola Coleman, daughter of Dr. W. F. Coleman.

O. P. Thompson is a native of Norway, born in 1834, emigrated to the U. S., and first located in Clayton, Io.; followed farming one year, and then commenced mercantile life as clerk, and in 1863 he came to Decorah, and has since been a member of the firm of Olson & Thompson. Mr. Thompson was married in 1859 to Miss Thonete Simons. The children are Nellie, Edward, Charles, Albert and Fred.

Charles Trzcinski, barber, hair dresser and manufacturer, whole sale and retail dealer of ladies' hair goods. Mr. T. was born in Poland in 1851; came with his parents to the U. S., and settled at Washington, Wis., in 1854. Here he grew up and learned the barber's trade. He subsequently spent three years in Chicago from which city he came to Decorah, in March, 1877. Mr. Trzcinski, in 1879, married Miss Jennie Zuckmayer; they have two children, John J. and Charles E.

A. Tracy, retired; was born in Orange Co., Vt., March 7, 1820 received an academic education, taught school, and subsequently engaged in farming, making sheep breeding a specialty. In 1854 he moved to Ill., and in 1858 to Io., settling in Sumner tp., Winneshiek Co. Here Mr. Tracy followed farming. He owned over 600 Merino sheep, which formed the best flock in the Co. In 1875 his two sons, aged 20 and 27, were taken with scarlet fever and suddenly died. He therefore, two years later, left his farm and removed to Decorah. Mr. Tracy, in 1843, married Miss Phoebe Hutchinson, and they now have two daughters living, Adelaide and Emma, the latter now the wife of Louis Blodgett. Mr. Tracy is a republican in politics; has held local offices; also served as trustee of the State Agricultural College one term.

Nils Tronson, farmer, Glenwood tp.; owns 180 acres of tillable land and 30 acres of timber; was born in 1825, in Walders, Norway; came to the U. S. in 1848, and settled in Wis. In 1850 he came to Io., and bought 120 acres, where he now resides and has since bought 40 acres. The land is principally fine rolling prairie, with some good grass land; is well improved and well stocked. Mr. Tronson's wife died in July, 1878.

Henry R. Thomas, farmer, section 19, P. O. Decorah; owns 260 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1831; came west in 1854 and located in Decorah. In 1858 he, in company with John Greer, started a plow factory for the purpose of manufacturing breaking plows. In 1868 Mr. Thomas sold his interest to Ammon, Greer & Co.; subsequently

Ammon, Scott & Co., and purchased his present farm. He married Mary Bentley, a native of England; they have three children, Fred, Jessie and Stella.

George Tyler, P. O. Decorah; farmer, section 2; son of James and Lucy Bassett Tyler; was born July 10, 1837, in the county of Kent, England; his parents emigrated to the U. S. in the fall of 1845, stopping at Cleveland, Ohio, and the following spring went to Columbus, where they remained till 1851; then came to Greene Co., Wis., and to this Co. in the fall of 1854, and in 1857 came into Decorah tp. He married Miss Lucy Weeks Nov. 9th, 1859. She was born in Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1838, and died Sept 27th, 1864, leaving two children, George W. and Mary. He was again married to Miss Rosanna E. Gillam, Feb. 5th, 1869. The children by the second marriage are, Richard F., Hattie M., Albert and Lina.

A. D. Thomas, P. O. Decorah; farmer; section 32, Canoe tp.; son of Jesse and Mary McCormick Thomas; was born March 29, 1831, in Erie Co., Pa. In 1855 he started for the west, coming through Mich., and stopping a short time at Pontiac and Kalamazoo, and arriving at Volney, Allamakee Co., Io., the same year; remained in that Co. till 1859, when he came to Decorah and engaged in running a meat market, buying and shipping stock. In 1876 he purchased his present farm, which contains 600 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; he makes a specialty of stock buying and shipping. He married Miss Alice Pollitt Dec. 4, 1861; she was born in Manchester, England; their children are James S., Reginald, Hall and Cecil; they have lost four, Alley, Sidney, Birney and an infant.

James Tyler, P. O. Decorah; retired farmer, section 2. He was born April 12, 1812, in the county of Kent, England; emigrated to the U. S. in 1845, arriving at Cleveland, O., in Nov., where he remained till the following spring, when he went to Columbus and engaged in farming near the city till in 1850, when he started for the west, stopping in Green Co., Wis., until 1853; then came to Winneshiek Co., first located on Col. J. W. Taylor's farm, in Canoe tp. In 1857 he purchased 320 acres of land in Decorah tp., on section 2, and moved on to it; has since disposed of all but 6½ acres, upon which are his buildings, which he expects to retain as his homestead during his declining years. He was married to Miss Lucy Bassett, June 21, 1833, in England; they have six children, Eliza, James, George, Frederick, Richard and John, and have lost one son, William.

O. S. Thompson, P. M. of Springwater P. O.; proprietor of Springwater Mills; also owns 60 acres of land in connection with the mill; is a son of Thomas O. Anderson, and was born in Norway, Sept. 26, 1842; commenced working in a grist mill at the age of ten years, which, with the millwright business, he has followed most of the time since; emigrated to the U. S. in 1869,

first locating in Decorah, engaging in the West Decorah Mills; afterwards assisted in building a grist mill some two miles above his present mill, which he ran about two years. In 1880 he purchased his present mill, located on the Canoe river, on section 24, Canoe tp. There is a good water power of ten feet head; at present three run of buhrs, and soon expects to add the fourth, with machinery to make new process and patent flour. Mr. Thompson was appointed postmaster in 1880; the office was established in 1860, as Aquilla Grove P. O. Nathan G. Chase was the first P. M. Mr. T. married Miss Anna M. Anderson, in Norway; they have five children, Carrie, Thorwold, Andrew A., Mollie B. and Hannah, and have lost one son, Thorwold, who died while crossing the ocean.

Ole Thompson, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., established business in April, 1882. He was born in Norway in 1840; came to America in 1859 and settled in this Co. In 1866 he engaged in the hardware business in Decorah, where he remained until 1871. He came to Ossian in 1875, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he sold to E. Schoonmaker & Co.; then engaged in business as above. Mr. T. has been town collector, also clerk. He married Laura B. Thompson, a native of Norway, who came to America in 1855. They have two children, Thressa M. and Theodore E.

Col. J. W. Taylor, P. O. Decorah, was born Feb. 22, 1817, in Saratoga Co., N. Y. He is a son of Hon. Jno. W. Taylor and Jane (*nee* Hodges) Taylor, of N. Y. His father was quite a prominent anti-slavery politician of N. Y., first serving in the state legislature, and afterwards as member of Congress from N. Y. from 1812 to 1833, serving as speaker of the house two sessions. The subject of this sketch was educated at the high schools of his county, preparing himself for a full course at Union College, but abandoned his intentions in that direction and entered as clerk in one of the largest dry goods stores of Albany, N. Y., where he continued three years; after which he went to New York City, and was in one of the largest dry goods houses in the city for three years. Then, in 1838, in company with one of his chums at school, who had graduated at Union College, he started for the west to seek their fortunes in investing in real estate, coming through Ills., Wis., Io. and Minn.; operating in lands in Wis., stopping a year in Joliet, Ills., and afterwards at Rockford, making that city his home till 1856; then came to Dubuque, and purchased 1,280 acres of land in Canoe tp., this Co., a Mr. James Kelly having made a claim in 1848 of a part of the tract which Mr. Taylor purchased. Mr. T. has disposed of most of his possessions in Canoe tp., now owning but about 400 acres, which are well improved, have a large orchard and a beautiful avenue or driveway of a mile from the south side of his farm, over half the distance being graded, and with a row of evergreens interspersed

with the most beautiful flowers and plants that are produced in this latitude on each side of the avenue. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Taylor was appointed to the quartermaster's department at Tipton, Mo., he being the second appointee, and afterwards as chief of department in central Mo., the army of the Miss., and 14th army corps of the department of the Cumberland; was also promoted to the position of lieut.-colonel on Gen. Rosencrans' staff, and was especially commended by Gen. Rosencrans for his coolness, bravery and efficiency at the battles of Stone River and Corinth. Aug. 17, 1863, he resigned his position in the army and came to Dubuque, remaining but a short time. In 1865 he built a large block house, very pleasantly arranged for a summer residence, and surrounded by a dense forest of pines and oaks, making a pleasant and romantic spot for a summer residence and resort, himself and wife spending their summers here and winters with friends in eastern and southern cities. Mr. T. also has a fine park for elk, having some time ago quite a number, twelve of which he sent to King Victor Emmanuel a few years ago. He has at present but three. Mr. T. was married to Miss Jane P. Wadleigh, a native of N. H., at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1839. They have had six children, three of whom are living: Jno. W., now northwestern agent of Commercial Express at St. Paul, Minn., and James H., of the firm of Thos. T. Barr & Co., grocers, of New York City, and Ella T., widow of the late W. N. Goddard, of Utica, N. Y., Sarah, Charles and Anna being deceased.

George Todd, farmer, Fremont tp.; owns 100 acres, 72½ in Sec. 14 and 24½ in Sec 35, near Plymouth Rock. He was born in Co. Armagh, Ireland, in 1828, and was a weaver by trade; came to the U. S. in 1851, settled in Elgin, Ill., and worked at the trade of mason and plasterer and at farming until 1856; then went to Toledo, Tama Co., Io., remaining about nine months, and returned to Elgin for six months; then came to this place and took a claim of 80 acres, all he could get at that time, and thoroughly improved it, and since bought the rest. He was married at Decorah in 1858 to Miss Richards.

Christopher Todd, farmer; was born in Co. Armagh, Ireland, in 1833, came to America in 1852 and settled in Elgin, Ill.; worked at the trade of harness maker there two years; then came to Io. and took a claim on the quarter section where he now resides. He worked at his trade at Preston and Decorah until the breaking out of the war; then enlisted in Sept., 1862, at Decorah, in Co. D, 38th Io. Inf., under Col. Hughes, and served fourteen months; was at the seige of and surrender of Vicksburg. He was discharged in the fall of 1863, on account of sickness, at Carlton, La.; then returned to Io. and built on his farm, and commenced improving it. It is now thoroughly improved, and all under fence, fine large

residence, good farm buildings. etc. He was married in 1866 at Decorah, to Miss Jane Gorman, and they have one child, Martha Ella.

Joseph Todd, carpenter and joiner, Decorah; was born in Co. Armagh, Ireland, in 1825, and was by trade a weaver. In 1849 went to Montreal, Canada, and two months after came to the states, locating in Elgin, Ill., where he remained three years, working at his trade; then to Tama Co., Io., two years, and from there to Decorah. He established business as a carpenter and also erected a sash and blind factory, which he operated until 1879. He has enjoyed a good run of work as a carpenter, and does country work as well as town. He has a good residence property in Decorah, where he resides, also owns 40 acres of improved land in Fremont tp., which he rents. He was married in 1851 at Elgin, Ill., to Miss Mary J. Frizell, and has five children, May, Clarence, Grace, Edith and Mabel.

James Todd, farmer, residing in Fremont tp.; was born in Co. Armagh, Ireland, June 22, 1821, and was by trade a weaver. In 1845 he came to America, and settled in Elgin, Ill., where he worked in a machine shop and was also for some time employed as a mason. In 1856 he came to Io., and took the claim of 160 acres on which he now resides. He had purchased 80 acres of timber prior to his claim, and has bought 50 acres of land since. The land is improved thoroughly, and is one of the finest farms in the Co.; has a fine residence, good, substantial farm buildings, barns, granaries, etc.; a large amount of stock, including a herd of good grade cattle, fine horses and fine breeds of hogs, etc. Mr. Todd has taken great pains to make the farm attractive as well as convenient, having planted innumerable trees of all descriptions, including evergreens, ornamental and shade trees, besides a fine orchard, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he has accumulated his property here, having commenced on a small scale. He is a man who is respected by every one, and has always been a prominent citizen, having filled many offices of trust in tp. and school affairs. His picture appears in this work. He was married in 1856 in Zanesville, Ohio, to Miss Boies, and has ten children living. Mrs. Martha Todd, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is the oldest lady in the county, being 95 years of age, and resides in this tp. with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Long. She came to Io. from Ill. five years later than her son James, and has resided with her children ever since. Her husband died in 1835.

Ole P. Tenold, farmer, P. O. Calmar; owns 260 acres of land in Sec. 24, Calmar tp., valued at \$50 per acre. He was born in Bergenstift, Norway, Oct. 17th, 1824, and came to the U. S. in 1844. He worked at his trade, that of shoemaking, in Chicago, and in 1853 removed to Rockford, Ills. In 1854 he came to this Co. and purchased a farm, worked at his trade two years in Calmar, and moved on to his present farm in 1867. In Nov., 1852, he was

married to Mary Johnson in Chicago; they have five children living, John, Andrew, Dianna, Josephine and Amelia; have lost five by death, Peter W., William, Edward, Laura and Betsey. Mr. T. has served as justice of the peace, township clerk, and has held other minor offices. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

Geo. W. Tasker, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Cresco; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in N. H. in 1814, and is the third son of Joseph and Bridget Tasker. He lived there until he was 25 years old, then went to N. Y., purchased land and remained 15 years; then removed to Clayton county, Io. After residing ten years in Clayton Co., he came to Winnesheik Co. in 1864; enlisted in 1864 in the 47th Io. Inf., under Col. Sanford, and was discharged in the same year.

Frank Thomas, blacksmith, Ft. Atkinson, was born in Austria in 1852; came to America in July, 1869; had learned his trade in the old country; located first in La Crosse, Wis., where he lived two years; also lived in Caledonia, Minn., four years. In 1876 he came to Io. and settled here, where he has since remained. He has established a good business, owns a well fitted and convenient shop, also a fine residence fitted with every comfort, the result of his labors here; does a good business in shoeing, wagon, carriage and plow work.

Capt. H. Tower, postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, Ft. Atkinson; was born in Rutland, N. Y., in 1827; in Dec., 1855, moved to Palmyra, Jefferson Co., Wis., and engaged in mercantile business. In April, 1864, he enlisted in the 40th Wis. Inf., as a one-hundred day man; he was elected second lieutenant of Co. G, and stationed at Memphis, Tenn. At the expiration of his time he returned to Wis., raised a volunteer company of 86 men in seven days, and took them to the front. He was made captain, and they were mustered in the 46th Wis. Inf., and constituted Co. E. He served to the close of the war, receiving final discharge Sept. 27, 1865. He then returned to Wis. and continued in mercantile business as before until 1869, when he came to this place, and was among the first business men in the town, carrying a general stock of merchandise, which business he still continues. He was appointed deputy postmaster in 1868, and in the fall of 1870 received the appointment of postmaster, which office he continues to fill. He owns, in partnership with his son-in-law, Ace Webster, 120 acres of land known as the Highland farm, and is also interested with him in the egg business. He was married Jan. 1st, 1850, at Clarendon, Vt., to Miss Polly E. Potter, and they have two children, Ida and Noel D.

William B. Updegraff is a native of Jefferson Co., Ohio, and was born in 1822. In 1843 he came to Jackson Co., Io., but returned to Ohio on account of fever and ague. In 1846 he went to Sauk Co., Wis., and speculated in town property, etc. In 1850 he came to Decorah and located land but soon returned to Wis., and

remained until 1855, since which time he has been a resident of Winneshiek Co. His present business is dealing in real estate, etc. He owns about 500 acres in Winneshiek Co., and nearly 1,000 acres in Minn. Mr. Updegraff married in 1860 Miss Lydia M. Shear; they have four children.

William H. Valleau, city mayor of Decorah, is one of the most stirring and enterprising men in the state of Io. He was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., on the 18th of Nov. 1848, his parents being John and Jane Hill Valleau, both natives of the Empire state. During his early years he received a fair education, but in 1864, although a mere boy, having a roving disposition, he concluded he would like to see something of this broad domain outside of his native state. He therefore went across the plains to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent one year in mining; then returned as far east as Neb., where he remained until 1869, at which date he went to Minn., and the year following came to Io., and located at Decorah. At that time Mr. Valleau had but a very small amount of money, but he at once commenced dealing in grain, and being very successful he increased his business so that he soon ran elevators in eight different towns besides Decorah, and for several years did a business amounting to \$1,000,000 annually. He then became associated as partner with Frank Teabout, and under the firm name of Teabout & Valleau, did the most extensive business in the Northwest, running four large stores, six lumber yards and thirteen warehouses and elevators in Io. and Dak.; also dealt very extensively in live stock and cultivated 6,000 acres of land in Clay and O'Brien Co.'s Io. This business was carried on successfully until the hard winter of 1880-1, when, on account of the railroads being blockaded, business was at a standstill. They also lost 3,000 acres of good corn, which could not be gathered; 350 acres of broom-corn was destroyed by storms, and 400 head of cattle and 900 hogs perished. They therefore suspended business in May, 1881. Mr. Valleau, although but twelve years a citizen of Decorah, has probably done as much to build up the city as any one man. Two elevators near the depot are monuments of his enterprise. The elegant furniture of the Winneshiek House was placed there by him, as he was landlord of the house for a short time after it was refitted in 1877, and many public enterprises are marked by his handiwork. Mr. Valleau is a democrat in politics, and his popularity as a citizen is well established by the fact that he is now serving his fourth term as mayor of Decorah, although his party is greatly in the minority. He is a man who greatly enjoys sport, such as hunting or fishing, but is a wide-awake, shrewd business man, easy to get acquainted with, and immediately makes friends wherever he goes. In 1869, at St. Charles, Minn., Mr. Valleau was united in matrimony to Miss Ella Giddings, daughter of David Giddings, and a relative of Joshua R. Giddings; they now have two children, John D. and William H., Jr.

Nels L. Volding, farmer, P. O. Decorah; was born April 6, 1821, in Norway; emigrated to the U. S. in 1853, purchased his home farm the same year, and has since added a farm near Ossian, making in all 408 acres which are worth \$35 per acre. He married Miss Mary A. Bluarp in Norway Nov. 30, 1850; they have ten children, Ole, Lewis, Minnie, Henry, Clause, Nelson M., Bertha, Julius, Theodore and Martha O., and have lost one daughter, Bertha M. His son Nelson M. has attended the Decorah Lutheran College five years. Mr. Volding is a member of the Lutheran church.

Horace Spangler Weiser, deceased, one of Decorah's early settlers and most valued citizens, was a native of Penn., having been born at York, on the 22d day of October, 1827. His parents were Charles Weiser, merchant and banker, and Anna Spangler Weiser, daughter of General Spangler, a prominent citizen of Penn. fifty years ago. The subject of this sketch had excellent opportunities for mental culture when young; fitted for college at New Haven, Conn., and entered Yale in Sept., 1845, but was obliged to leave before completing his graduating course, on account of poor health. In 1850 he commenced the study of law in his native town, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar at York and began practice there in 1852. He was a great reader of the newspapers, became interested in the prospects of a young country beyond the Mississippi river, made a trip to Io., was pleased with the opening which Decorah, Winneshiek Co, presented, and here located in 1855. He immediately established a private bank, united with it the business of real estate and continued both branches until his demise. The Winneshiek County bank, which he started, and which became so popular and so eminently successful under his management, is still in operation, and is said to be the oldest bank continuing under its original name. In his business, to which he gave his undivided attention, Mr. Weiser was very accommodating; he would often before regular hours open his bank and remain open after hours, if by so doing he could oblige any person. Few people were ever more attentive to their calling, or more punctual and prompt in the discharge of obligations. So wedded was he to business that he paid little attention to politics, more than to vote, and more than once refused to accept office. He acted with the Democrats until the rebellion broke out, after that with the Republicans. Mr. Weiser was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church, and much of the time an officer in that body, and maintained an unblemished and exalted christian character. He was a member of the Blue Lodge in the Masonic fraternity, but rarely met with the order. On the 14th day of July, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Louise M. Amy, daughter of John and Cynthia Smalley Amy. There are three children, Amy Spangler, Charles J. and Anna Louise, who became fatherless on the 19th day of July, 1875, while their mother was

absent from the State. Though not in good health for three or four years previous to his demise, Mr. Weiser was as well as usual on that day, was cheerful in the evening, retired at a late hour, and soon afterwards was found dead in his bed, the cause supposed to be apoplexy. Mr. Weiser early identified himself with the interests of his beautiful Iowa home, took pride in the growth and material progress of the place, now a city of nearly four thousand inhabitants, and lent his aid in every enterprise tending to develop the wealth of the Co. Few men more public spirited ever lived in Winneshiek Co., and no man here ever accumulated such a fortune. He was thoughtful and considerate, lenient toward his debtors, never taking advantage of their necessities; heedful of the wants of the poor and destitute; kindly in his feelings toward all; social and cheerful in his disposition; temperate in his habits; never visited places that tended to lower the morals of men, but always set a good example for the young. The death of no man in Winneshiek Co. was ever mourned by so many warm friends as that of Horace S. Weiser. A fine portrait of Mr. Weiser appears elsewhere in this work.

Capt. E. I. Weiser was born in York, Pa., April 10, 1835, his parents being Samuel and Anna Mariah Ilgenfritz Weiser. At the age of sixteen he commenced work in a drugstore, and continued this in his native state until 1856. He then immigrated to Iowa and soon established a drug business at Decorah. Being a man possessed of a warm heart and genial nature and a patriotic love of country, the threats of war against the Union aroused his impulsive nature to a desire to make any sacrifice, hardship, suffering, even life itself, in his country's cause. As a result, when the first cry of a distressed country was heard, calling on her sons for aid against the assaults of traitors, Capt. E. I. Weiser was the first and foremost of her many patriots in Winneshiek Co. to respond. Captain E. I. Weiser was the first man to enlist from the county in his country's service in the late civil war. He enlisted as a high private in Co. D, 3d Io., and was chosen first lieutenant by the company. He served his country faithfully, participating in many warm skirmishes and two hard-fought battles. He was wounded at Shiloh in the right knee; at Hatchie, Tenn., on the 5th of Oct., 1862, he was again wounded, this time in the right thigh, shattering the bone so badly that the surgeons declared amputation necessary; but to this Capt. Weiser objected, and the operation was therefore not performed. Eight months he was detained in the hospital by his wound, and seven of these eight months he was compelled to lie in one position, on his back. He did not recover sufficiently to again perform active military service. At Memphis he was one week with his company. While there the officers of the 3d Io. presented him with a silver pitcher as a mark of their regard and the appreciation they had for him as a soldier and commander. Upon returning from the service he

again resumed his labors in his drug business, and still continues the same. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary L. Vonhoff, and has two children living, E. J. and S. V. H. Capt. E. I. Weiser, as a soldier, was brave, cool, efficient, and possessed all the noble attributes requisite in a successful commander; as a citizen, he is modest and unassuming in manners, successful in business, charitable to his fellow men, and his character is beyond reproach. No man in Winneshiek Co. has more warm friends than Capt. E. I. Weiser.

A. Wedgwood is a native of England, born in 1850, his father being the late Enoch Wedgwood, of the firm of Wedgwood & Co., Tunstall, England, manufacturers of crockery. The subject of this sketch came to the U. S. in 1872 on a pleasure trip, but upon reaching Decorah he was so well pleased with the city that he engaged in business, being a member of the firm of Horn, Portman, Clive & Co., foundry and machine shop. In 1873 Mr. Wedgwood married Miss Agnes Heivly. In 1874 he returned to England and remained until 1880, since which time he has resided at Decorah. He has four children living, Charlotte J., Agnes M., A. C. and Amy.

J. M. Williams, cashier of the Winneshiek County Bank, was born in Columbia N. Y., June 21, 1826, his parents being Lyman and Mary Wilson Williams. In 1834 the family removed to Geauga Co. Ohio, then a timbered wilderness. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, and subsequently taught school. He then went to Lake Co. and after clerking for about two years engaged in business with a man who furnished experience but no capital. This business ended in failure, and in 1857 Mr. Williams came to Io., and for a few months was engaged in business at Ft. Atkinson. He then returned to Ohio and remained until 1861, when he again came to Io., and in partnership with J. C. Strong carried on a mercantile business until the fall of 1863. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Williams engaged in business alone, and continued until 1866. He then purchased a grist mill at Waukon, which proved to be a non-paying investment. In 1867 he located at Decorah, and for three years was proprietor of the Decorah House, after which he did collecting until 1874, when he entered the Winneshiek County Bank, and since the death of H. S. Weiser, has been its cashier. Mr. Williams was married in 1852 to Miss E. S. Amy, daughter of John Amy; they have two children, C. J. and Nellie M.

E. T. Week, dealer in groceries and provisions, was born in Norway in 1846, came to the U. S. in 1866 and soon settled in Winneshiek Co. He established his present business in 1877; he also owns 200 acres in Madison tp. valued at \$30 per acre.

Peter H. Whalen was born at Utica N. Y., in 1842, his parents being Thomas and Hannah Doyle Whalen; the former died in 1849. In 1856 the mother with her six children (two of whom

now fill soldiers' graves) immigrated to Io. and settled in French Creek tp., Allamakee Co. Peter H. Whalen came to Decorah in 1860 and was employed in a hotel for about four years. He then engaged in the mercantile business and has since continued the same. June 16, 1874, he married Miss Ellen C. Bunce; they have two children, Mary C. and Anna C.

S. T. Wilson was born in N. H. in Nov. 1845. At the age of eighteen years he went to Rutland, Vt., and learned the jeweler's trade. He subsequently spent a few months at North Hampton, Mass., from which place in 1868 he immigrated to Io., and first located at McGregor. In 1870 he came to Decorah, formed a partnership with J. R. Bidwell, and as Bidwell & Wilson engaged in the jewelry business. In 1875 Mr. Wilson purchased his partner's interest and has since continued the business alone. In Jan., 1881, he added a restaurant to his place of business. Mr. Wilson was married July 1, 1870, to Miss Rosa M. Peterson; they have two children Ina M. and Charles S.

S. O. Wilson, merchant tailor, was born in Norway in 1831, learned his trade, and in 1850 came to the U. S., first stopping in Chicago three years, then in Beloit, Wis., until 1855, since which time he has been at Decorah, and is therefore the oldest merchant tailor in the city. Mr. Wilson in 1854 married Miss Sarah Larsen; of seven children born unto them, only three are now living, Anna L., Emma G. and Clara O.

C. Wellington, attorney, came to Winneshiek Co. in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in the U. S. service, and served three years and two months. He then resided in Fillmore Co., Minn., until 1867, when he again came to Winneshiek Co., and in 1870 located at Decorah. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and has since become one of the leading lawyers in this district. He is at present district attorney. Mr. Wellington was married in 1873 to Miss Gertrude G. Allen; they have one son and two daughters.

Hon. George R. Willett, of Decorah, was born in Lacadia, Province of Quebec, Nov. 11, 1826. His parents were both Americans, though living in Canada at the time of his birth. He resided in Canada until 26 years of age, receiving his education under Rev. Joseph Braithwaite, a graduate of Oxford, England, and following manufacturing with his father and brother at Chambly, Province of Quebec. In 1855 he commenced the study of law at Champlain, N. Y., and after further reading and attending the law school at Albany, was admitted to the bar in that city in the winter of 1856-7. Returning to Champlain, he practiced till the fall of 1857, when he came west and settled at Decorah. Immediately on settling here he commenced the practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since, with the exception of a short time spent in the army during the rebellion. The first company in this section, namely, Co. D, 3d Io. Inf., was raised mainly through his instru-

mentality. In the fall of 1861 he was disabled by a gunshot wound in the knee, and consequently resigned the commission of captain and came home. In 1864 he was elected Co. judge of Winneshiek Co., and held the office four years, till the expiration of 1868. In 1872 he was elected to the state legislature, for two years, to fill the unfinished term of Dr. Bulis and re-elected in 1873 for the full term of four years. During the winter of 1874 he was elected president *pro tem.*, of the senate. He was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, and member of the committee on the judiciary, railroads, insurance and judicial districts. In local as well as general interests, Judge Willett has always been active and public spirited. From 1868 to 1872, he was president of the Winneshiek Woolen manufacturing company. He was married at the age of 21 to Miss Olinda C. Kellogg, in Champlain, N. Y., and has five children: Mahlon, now pastor of the Congregational church at Santa Cruz, Cal.; Norman, George, William and Ernest. The last named is now attending the college for the blind, having lost his sight by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun in 1873, and is thirteen years of age.

John Johnson Wold, farmer, Hesper tp.; was born in Tronheim, Norway, in 1832; came to America in 1853; settled first in Wis., and there worked on farms as laborer; was in Ills., Mo. and Minn. until 1859; then came to Io. and settled west of the village of Hesper, and bought 80 acres of unimproved land. He improved the same, and in 1877 sold it, and in the following year bought the farm he now resides on, and has it well improved, having good buildings, fine orchards, etc., and well stocked. Mr. Wold was married in Decorah to Miss Betsy Elling in 1859, and they have six children.

Hon. H. B. Williams, farmer, owns 200 acres in Hesper tp., and 80 acres in Minn., joining on the north, making the farm in a solid body. Mr. Williams was born in Batavia, N. Y., in 1822, and in 1837 he and two brothers went to Mich.; lived there twenty years, in Ingham Co.; they together bought about 1,700 acres of land, and built a saw mill and flouring mill; later H. B. entered the mercantile business, and afterwards opened a law office and was admitted to the practice there, remaining in the same until 1857; then traveled through Dak., Neb. and Io., and in 1858 located in this tp., purchased land, and married in 1860 Miss Caroline Tabor, who died in June, 1881, leaving six children, three daughters and three sons. The farm is well improved, and is one of the finest in the Co.; in one especial feature it certainly is not equaled in the Co. and probably not in the state—that is the magnificent gardens, which clearly prove Mr. W. to be a landscape gardner of more than ordinary ability and taste. He commenced the work in 1869. The front garden is elegantly arranged in circular double hedge, well trimmed and solid Dutch style, making a fine carriage driveway, with a center walk to the

house, and within the hedges are tastefully arranged every variety of evergreen, well trained and trimmed in all manner of designs and masses, showing elegant contrasts in shades, among which may be found junipers, arbor vitæ, larches, pines of all varieties, many species of hemlock, dwarfed pines, and Savon juniper—this latter a very rare variety—Scotch pine, and spruce pine from Vt., which is a rare and very different variety. He has also arranged in the rear and around the residence fine terraces and drives, the trees forming gracefully curved avenues, leading to and around a beautiful flower garden and kitchen garden, in which can be found every variety of flower, plant and vegetable; also a fine orchard. The north terrace is especially beautiful, being almost entirely silver maples; the gardens have an east and south front. Mr. Williams is a popular man, and has been elected four times to represent his district in the state legislature—to the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th sessions. He is a member of the legal profession in this state, having been admitted when he first came, and has one of the finest libraries in the state.

John S. Williams, farmer, was born in New London, Conn., in 1848. The home farm of 200 acres on which he resides was originally bought in 1856 by his father, and in 1877 came into his possession; to which he has added more, owning in all 514 acres, all in Frankville tp. He has built a fine residence and barns, and has like his brother paid special attention to stock raising, especially horses; has seven head of Normans, Messengers, and Clydesdales, good grade cattle, and Poland and Berkshire hogs. Mr. W. has filled several offices of trust in tp. and Co., has been for several years Justice of the Peace. He was married in December, 1879, to Laura McKay, of this tp., and has one child. His brother, James P., enlisted in the 6th Io. Cav. and died at Fort Rice July 29th, 1865; he had enlisted for three years under Capt Burdick.

Fordyce Worth, M. D., druggist and P. M. of Hesper P. O. was born in Vt. in 1831, and received his early education there. In 1848 he went to Mt. Gilead, Morrow Co., Ohio; was an apprentice in machine shops there two years; afterwards spent some time in Vt., Mass. and Upper Canada; and finally in the lumber trade in Wis., remaining in the same three years. In 1852 he commenced the study of medicine; in 1856 came to Winneshiek Co.; bought property in 1857, and three years later opened the establishment which he now owns, with a stock of general merchandise. In 1869 he attended Bennett Medical College, Chicago, graduated in 1870, and has remained in the practice ever since at Hesper, as well as conducting the business, which he changed to drugs in 1867, closing out his stock of general merchandise. He received the appointment of postmaster in Oct. 1872, succeeding W. C. Batly, who was the first postmaster. The office was established in 1856, and was made a money order office in 1879. The Doctor is the only medical practitioner in the town, enjoys a large practice,

is deservedly popular, and has filled various offices. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Decorah Lodge No. 181, having been transferred from Waukon Lodge. Dr. Worth was married in 1856, at Muscatine, Io., to Miss Keys, and they have two children, one son and one daughter.

J. L. Webster, farmer, was born in Ind., 1829, and resided with his parents on a farm until 1855; then came to Frankville tp., this Co., among the first settlers of that part of the Co. He has owned several farms in the Co. and bought his present farm in 1870; it contains 160 acres of fine tillable land and 20 acres of timber. Mr. W. pays particular attention to the raising of fine horses; making specialties of Clydesdales and English draft; has a fine lot of cattle of good grades, Durham principally, also a good drove pure Poland-China hogs. Mr. Webster has filled many offices of public trust in his tp. He was married in this tp. in 1874 to Miss S. J. Letchford, of the same place, by whom he has three children; he has seven children by his first wife (deceased).

C. R. Williams, farmer, was born in New London, Conn., in 1839; lived there until 1855; parents then moved to Allamakee Co. and in the following summer to Winneshiek Co., and bought land. Mr. W. has owned the farm he now resides on since 1874; the whole farm contains 320 acres of good and improved land, and 40 acres of timber; he has thoroughly fitted the place for purposes of stock of all kinds; has a fine herd of thoroughbred Durhams and good grades, owns ten head of the finest horses in the Co. showing fine blood, of Norman, English draft and Morgan French stocks, and has a fine drove of Poland and Berkshire hogs. He employs two men on the farm. He was married in Jan., 1862, in Allamakee Co., to Miss Melvina A. Hubbell, and has one son and three daughters.

S. S. Wade, farmer, owns 127 acres, including seven acres of timber. He was born in Bath Co., W. Va., in 1823. In 1855 he came to Io., locating in Burr Oak tp., this Co. He did not buy land until 1865, when he purchased the land he now owns. In the meantime he had spent one year in Kansas, and worked the balance of the time here, running breaking teams, etc. His land is now all improved and under fence, well stocked, with good buildings, etc. He has filled for several years, and still fills, the office of justice of the peace. Mr. W. was married in 1860 to Miss Mary Castle, of this place, and they have two children, James and Ellie.

Henry Wingate, farmer, Hesper tp.; was born in Hemmingford, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1833, and resided there farming until 1859; came to the U. S., settling in Burr Oak tp., this Co. In 1875 he built a fine brick residence on his farm in Hesper tp., where he still resides, his farm being on the tp. line. The land is in this and Burr Oak tps.—243 acres being in the home farm on the west line of Hesper and east line of Burr Oak

tps.; also owns 20 acres of timber in Burr Oak tp. and 160 acres in Murray Co., Minn. His farms are well stocked with fine stock, special attention being paid to fine horses, among which he has some fine Kentucky thoroughbred stock, and also Norman horses. He has also a fine drove of thoroughbred Cotswold and Leicester sheep. Mr. W. was married in 1856 at Hemmingford, Canada, to Miss Charity E. Wilsie, and they have four children, Clara A., Weston P., Elsie and Julia.

Elisha Webb, farmer, Fremont tp.; owns 170 acres in Secs. 11 and 12; was born in Turner, Oxford Co., Me., in 1820; is a mason by trade and worked fifteen years in Bengal, Me.; came to Io. in 1854, settled in this tp., and bought the claim of a man named Coburn, and ten acres adjoining. He is one of the earliest actual settlers. The land is all improved, good residence, barns, etc., and well stocked; has eight head of horses and uses two teams. He has been twice married, first to Sarah Flanders in Maine, 1845, who died in 1879, leaving three children, Winslow, Emery and Alden. He afterwards married, in 1880, Mary Craig, of Fillmore Co., Minn., and they have two children, Ellen and Mary.

G. T. Watros, farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. Cresco; owns 600 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in N. Y.; is the oldest son of Chester and Hannah Watros; when he was very young his parents removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and he lived there until the year 1860, when he came to Winnesheik Co., Io. He was married in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth Sprague, a native of Vt., and has nine children, Viola H., Ella C., Anna A., Clarence J., Burton, Orville G., Roy and Rosalia. Mr. Watros has been tp. treasurer for five years.

Ace Webster, station agent, was born in Palatine, Cook Co., Ill., May 19, 1853. His parents came to Fayette Co., Io., in 1854, and located at Waucoma, where they still reside. He received his education there and at West Union, and in November, 1868, went to Calmar to learn telegraphy in the railroad office there, entered the employ of the company, remained until June, 1869, and in the fall of that year came to this place as operator. From here he went to Charles City in the same capacity; took charge of the station at Plymouth March 8, 1871, and on Oct. 20th of the same year was returned to this place to take charge of the station, where he has since remained. He is also express agent for the U. S. express company, and is interested in many other businesses. He first established business with his father-in-law, Mr. Tower, in stock-raising, making the breeding of blooded hogs a specialty, in Poland China and Berkshire breeds. They bought for this purpose a farm of 120 acres near here, well improved and thoroughly fitted for stock purposes, and known as the Highland farm. They have now discontinued stock raising to a great extent, their other business being of greater importance, but still own the farm. Mr. Webster also owns 400 acres in Fayette Co., all thoroughly

improved and valuable land. In partnership with his father he bought and shipped live stock from this point for several years, and has shipped for some years lately 70 to 80 cars a year. They now also buy and ship from Waucoma. At about the same time he commenced buying and shipping eggs, in partnership with Mr. Towers; they of late years ship about 200,000 dozen eggs per year, and have three men and teams on the road buying. Sept. 13, 1881, he bought the barn, livery business and stock of Mr. Lawrence at this place. The barn is 44x70 feet, and accommodates 25 horses. Mr. W. also buys and ships horses for the western market. In Feb., 1882, he bought the lumber yards and business at Waucoma of J. D. Burnside, and conducts it under the firm name of Webster Bros., having taken a younger brother in partnership. They bought, between March and Oct. 15, 1882, 90 cars of lumber. In September, 1882, he bought the Waucoma creamery of D. P. Moody, and it is run under the firm name of A. Webster & Co.; it employs three men in the creamery, and nine men and teams outside; the creamery is fitted with steam, new engine, and all the latest machinery necessary for a first-class establishment. Mr. Webster is without doubt more extensively engaged in business than any one else in this section, all of the above businesses still running under his supervision, and he has twenty employes in various capacities all the time, and frequently a larger number. He owns, besides, some fine lots in this town, besides his elegant residence. He was married May 19, 1874, at Fort Atkinson, to Miss Ida A. Tower, and they have one son, Earl C., born in July, 1882.

Mary A. Warburton, Sec. 5, P. O. Cresco; widow of Rev. John Warburton; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; was born in England in 1815; is the second daughter of David and Mary A. Gibson; was married in 1843 to John Warburton, a native of England; came to America in 1855, and settled in Grundy Co., Ill. After a residence of three years there they came to Winneshiek Co. She has five children, Maria, Thomas, William, Phebe and John H. Mr. Warburton enlisted Dec. 13, 1862, in Co. D, 6th Io. Vol. Cav., served his country faithfully until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Davenport Oct. 17, 1865.

A. R. Young, farmer, owns 360 acres in Washington tp.; was born in N. J. in 1824; when 13 years of age he went to Philadelphia and worked in a boot and shoe factory until Oct., 1845, when he enlisted as a recruit in the regular army and was sent to New Orleans; thence to the Indian territory, then back to New Orleans, to Texas, and afterwards to Mexico, where he served till June, 1848; then returned to New Orleans, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis; in Oct., 1848, he was stationed at Fort Atkinson under Capt. Alexander, and remained until March, 1849. The post was evacuated Feb. 24, 1849, and he was left in

charge until after the government sale March 10, 1849; was then stationed at Ft. Crawford, Prairie du Chien, remained till April, and was then removed to Ft. Snelling, Minn.; was sent to Maren-go, Io., on account of Indian troubles in May, 1850; then went to Ft. Dodge; in Aug., 1850, he received a furlough for the balance of his time, it having nearly expired, and received his final discharge in Oct., 1850. He then came to this place and commenced improving his land. It is thoroughly improved and well stocked, has a fine stone residence, erected in 1859 by Francis Rogers, father-in-law of Mr. Young and nearly the oldest settler in the Co. He left in 1867 and settled in Wis. Mr. Young claims to be the second oldest settler in the Co. now living. He was married in 1849 at this place to Miss Mary Jane Rogers, and their children are John W., Frances, Grace Adela and Joseph.

Jacob Zukmeyer, P. O. Decorah, farmer, Sec. 9; son of George and Gertrude Zukmeyer, was born July 8th, 1832, in the city of Mentz, on the Rhine; received his education in his native city; in 1849 he espoused the cause of the German revolutionists, joined their army, was seriously wounded at the battle of Kirchheim, and was taken to the hospital in Paris, where he finally recovered, but remained as an assistant in the hospital until 1854, when he emigrated to the U. S., stopping a short time at New York and Chicago; then came on to Beloit, Wis., where he engaged in clerking in a boot and shoe store. In 1857 he came to Decorah, and engaged as clerk in the employ of Ellsworth & Landers, continuing with them till the dissolution of the firm, and has been interested with Mr. Landers ever since; was district agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., from 1862 to 1866, and is now local agent. Mr. Z. speaks five different languages, which gives him a rare advantage in a business way, and which, coupled with a shrewd, energetic business tact, has enabled him to acquire a handsome property. He now owns 640 acres of land in Winnesheik Co., 720 in Lyon Co., 80 in Howard Co., and 320 in Fillmore Co., Minn. He also owns a house and lot in West Decorah, valued at \$5,000. He was married to Miss Sarah O. Wilson, a native of Norway, at Beloit, Wis., May 27, 1856; they have three children, Jane, now wife of Charles Trcinski, of Decorah, and George S. and Albert O. Mr. Z. is an attendant at the Congregational church, and his wife is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

MISCELLANEOUS BIOGRAPHIES.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

G. D. Armstrong, farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Ridgeway; rents 400 acres of land; was born in N. Y. in 1825; is the oldest son of Nathaniel and Polly Armstrong; left N. Y. in 1842, settled in Ills., stayed there twelve years, and then moved to Wis., where he lived four years; then came to Winneshiek Co. He married Mary Bigelow, a native of Ohio, and has five children, Exena, Leonard, Gabriel, James and Lucy. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. G, 126th Ills. Vol. Inf., and served in the western department. After the siege of Vicksburg, he was sent to Little Rock, Ark., and was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff in 1865.

Simon Broghamer, farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Locust Lane; owns 480 acres of land, valued at \$18 per acre; was born in Germany in 1823; is the oldest son of Michael and Rosina Broghamer; left Germany in 1848, came to America and settled in Wis.; stayed there nine years, then came to Pleasant tp., Winneshiek Co., and has resided there since. He was married in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth Stortz, a native of Germany, and has nine children, Mary, John, Joseph Charles, Henry, Michael, Frank, Johanna and Elizabeth.

Nels Oleson Brenno, farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 284 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Norway in 1834; is the only son of Ole and Engie Nelson. When he was 20 years old he left Norway, came to America, lived in Chicago four years, and then came to Winneshiek Co., where he has since resided. He was married in 1875 to Miss Bertha Johnson, a native of Norway, and has two children, Ida and Ole J.

Louis Bernet, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Ind. in 1848; is the fourth son of Martin and Lena Bernet; lived in Ind. until 1875, when he moved to Winneshiek Co., and has lived there since. He was married in 1872 to Miss Dora Rush, a native of Ind., and has one child, Anna E.

Theobold Butz, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 133 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Germany in 1817; is the second son of Mathias and Angie Butz; left Germany in 1847, came to America and settled in Ind., where he lived 17 years; then came to Winneshiek Co., settled in Lincoln tp. in 1865, and has lived there since. He was married in 1842 to Miss Kate Iestine, a native of Germany, and has twelve children, Barbara, Francis, Mary, Joseph, Kate, John, Jacob, Henry, Carrie, William, Emma, and Sarah. Mr. Butz has been supervisor for several years.

Daniel Blumenroeder, farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Germany in

1831; is the fifth son of Jacob and Margaret Blumenroeder. When he was 21 years of age he came to America, lived two years in Philadelphia, and then came west to Howard Co., Io., where he lived three years; then moved to Winneshiek Co., and settled on the farm where he now lives. He was married in 1863 to Miss Carolina A. Young, a native of Ind., and has three children, Anna M., Charles F. and Rosina T.

John Beucher, farmer, section 5, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 170 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Germany in 1833; is the third son of Joseph and Catherine Beucher. At the age of 21 he left Germany, came to America, and settled in Galena, Ill. After a residence there of some years he came to Io., and located in Allamakee Co., but in 1876 came to Winneshiek Co., and bought a farm in Lincoln tp., where he has resided since. He was married in 1860 to Miss Anna Werhan, a native of Germany, and has seven children, Julius, Henrietta, Emma, Netta, Mary, John and William.

Hosea Bullard, farmer, P. O. Ossian; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1821; came to Io. in 1853 and bought several large tracts of land; returned to N. Y., and in 1856 removed to Winneshiek Co., bringing his family here in the following year. He was engaged for fifteen years in the mercantile business in N. Y. Since his return to Io. he has been engaged in the real estate and loan business, and is an extensive and successful farmer. He married Miss Mary Smalley, of Ill., in 1863.

Barney Boyle, of Military tp., farmer; is a native of Canada; was born in 1828 and came to the U. S. in 1854, settled in this tp. and owns land in sections 16 and 17. Mr. Boyle was married in 1851 to Eliza McManus, and their children are, Charles, John, Thomas, James, Benjamin, Eliza, Joseph and Mary A.

Jacob Cebera, farmer, section 30, Sumner tp.; owns 40 acres of land, valued at \$15 per acre; was born in Bohemia in 1836; is the second son of Thomas and Mary Cebera. When he was 30 years of age he left Bohemia, came to America and lived in Chicago six years but in 1872 came to Winneshiek Co. and has lived there since. He was married in 1866 to Miss Anna Dolash, a native of Bohemia, and has nine children, Thomas, Mary, Anna, Frank, Theresa, Amelia, Katie, Charlie and Stratka.

Edward A. Clifford, farmer, section 25, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in 1850, in England; is the fourth son of Henry J. and Marian Clifford. When he was 19 years of age he left England, came to America, stayed one year in Canada and then came to Winneshiek Co., and located on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Clifford was married in 1874 to Miss Helen Milne, a native of Canada, and has three children, Marian M., aged 7 years; Helen E., aged 6 years, and Francis V., aged three years.

Hamilton Campbell, Sr., Bloomfield tp., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1802; came to America in 1826; returned to

Ireland in 1837 and married Sarah Campbell. They have six children, Robert, Mary, Hamilton, John, Sarah and Matilda. Hamilton Campbell, Jr., resides at home, and was married to Miss Abbie Angier in 1881. They have one son, J. Walter Campbell.

William Creamer, Ossian, was born in Prussia in 1827; came to America in 1847, and settled in Wis.; thence to Winneshiek Co. in 1852. He was married in 1867 to Pauline Hemker, of Wis. They have five children, John, William, Frank, Mary and Angus.

James Cameron, Sec. 4, town 96, range 8, P. O. Ossian; was born in New York City in 1832; came to Wis. in 1843 with his parents; thence to Io. in 1854, and settled in Winneshiek Co. He married Emma E. Sawyer in 1860; they have two children—Florence, the eldest, is the wife of Fred C. Clark. The son, J. Grant, lives with his parents.

C. L. Daubersmith, miller, P. O. Ridgeway; was born in Germany in 1845; is the second son of Charles and Margrette Daubersmith. When he was nine years of age he came to America with his parents and settled in Dodge Co., Wis. After a residence of two years there he came to Howard Co., Io., and lived there seven years; then spent some time in Canoe tp., but in 1868 settled in Lincoln tp., Winneshiek Co., built what is known as the Ridgeway mill, and has lived there since. He was married in 1867 to Miss Margaret Whiteman, a native of Mo., and has seven children, Charles, Emma, William, Amelia S., Gustive, Amanda A., and Lucy.

Hon. J. DeCow, farmer, residing on Sec. 1 in Military tp., was born in Canada in 1824. He attended school until eighteen years of age, when he began teaching, which he continued for six years; then attended a University in Canada for two years. He then married Miss Mary DeCow, and in 1850 emigrated to Io., settled in Bloomfield tp., remained there until 1854, and in that year came to where he now resides. In 1855 he became a voter. He was elected justice of the peace in 1856, and in 1861 was elected county judge, which position he held several years. He has also filled many other county offices. In 1873 he was elected to the state legislature and served one term. The Judge has a fine farm situated two miles northeast of Ossian, and is assisted in operating it by his youngest son, Walker. His other son, Ever is also a thrifty farmer in this tp.

Hover Evenson Hoyme was born in Norway in 1818; came to America in 1848, located in Dane Co., Wis., and engaged in blacksmithing; remained there three years, then came to Winneshiek Co., and engaged in blacksmithing and farming. He owned 330 acres of land in Secs. 5 and 8, Pleasant tp. Mr. H. died in 1882, leaving a wife and five children.

Henry Funke, farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. Calmar; owns 98 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; was born in Prussia in 1853; is the oldest son of Clements and Gertrude Funke; left Prussia in 1853

with his parents, came to America, and settled in Winneshiek Co., where he still resides. He was married in 1878 to Miss Margaret Eggspuchler, a native of Io., and has three children, Maggie, Anna and Barbara.

Michael Farrell, farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Cresco; owns 147½ acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Ireland in 1816; is the oldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Farrell; came to America in 1848, settled in Boston, Mass., where he lived until 1865; then came to Winneshiek Co., and has been a resident of the Co. ever since. He was married in 1854 to Miss Julia Heegan, a native of Ireland, and has nine children, William, Edward, Richard, Julia D., Eliza M., Nellie C., Lilly M., Jennie D. and Edna M.

Lorenz Falck, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Calmar; owns 169 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; was born in France in 1846; is the oldest son of Lorenz and Sally Falck; left France with his parents in 1853, came to America and settled in Winneshiek Co., of which county he has been a resident ever since. He was married in 1870 to Miss Molly Silox, a native of Pa., by whom he had five children, William, Caroline, Emma, Ida and Lizzie. His wife died in 1878, and he was married in 1879 to Miss Anna Falck, a native of Io. They have two children, Sophia and Fred.

Herman Frerick, of Ossian, was born in Germany in 1822, emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in Wis., thence in 1854 to Io., settling where he now resides, in Military tp. He was married in 1851 to Kate Pieper; their children are, Herman, Louisa, Henry, Lewis, Clement, Kate, William, Joseph and Emma.

C. Funk, farmer, of Military tp., was born in Prussia, in 1830, came to America in 1853 and settled in Winneshiek Co. in the spring of 1854. In 1852 he was married in Germany to Gertrude Fellerman, and they have nine children. Henry and William reside in Springfield tp.; C. A. lives in Woodbury Co., Io.; Mary is the wife of Frank Dessel, of Ida Grove, Ida Co., Io.; Lizzie is married to Joseph Fusch, of Ida Grove, and the rest are living with their parents.

John Fisher, P. O. Ossian; was born in Rhode Island in 1812. He remained in New England until he was 21 years of age, when he moved to N. Y. and engaged in farming. In 1850 he moved to Wis., thence to Io. in 1856, and settled in this Co. and tp., and in 1867 settled in the town of Ossian. Mr. Fisher has been married three times, and has had three sons. John Jr., the only one that arrived at manhood, was born July 4th, 1837, and died in California a few years ago. Mr. Fisher is the only member of the family living. He is a man of integrity, whose word is never questioned, and has many friends. He is a man of abundant means, and his declining years are made pleasant by the fruits of his labor.

Jacob Gesell, farmer, section 29, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 291 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Germany in

1818; is the second son of Philip L. and Abalona Gesell. When he was 18 years of age he left Germany with his parents, came to America and settled in Franklin Co., Ind., where he lived 27 years; then moved to Winneshiek Co., Io., and settled on the farm in Lincoln tp., where he now resides. He was married in 1845 to Miss Magalena Juck, a native of Germany, and has nine children, Charles F., Christian L., John F., Philip J., Theodore J., Wm. A., Phillipene, Abbie, and Mary A. Mr. Gesell has been tp. trustee four years.

Fred Glass, farmer, section 29, P. O. Fort Atkinson; owns 320 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in 1858, in Io. Is the second son of Lawrence and Elizabeth Glass. Mr. Glass has lived on the farm where he now is since the spring of 1882.

Ole Garden, farmer, section 21, P. O. Calmar; owns 180 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Norway in 1835; is the second son of Haldor and Gertrude Garden; left Norway in 1852, came to America and settled in Winneshiek Co., where he has resided ever since. He was married in 1861 to Miss Anna Alven, a native of Norway, and has five children, Gertrude, Dena, Mary, Anna and Sophia.

Erick Guttormson, farmer, section 21, P. O. Decorah; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1822; is the eldest son of Guttorm and Anna Guttormson; came to America in 1857, located in Winneshiek Co., and has resided there since. He was married in 1856, to Miss Sarah Johnson, a native of Norway, and has six children, John, Andrew, Anna, Knudt, Mary and Julia.

Peter A. Gunderson, farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Calmar; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Norway in 1842; is the oldest son of Gunder and Helena Mathison; left Norway in 1866, came to America, settled in Winneshiek Co., and has resided there since. He was married in 1867 to Miss Margret Hanson, a native of Norway, and has five children, Henrietta, Gena, Adolph, Matilda and Ida.

Halvor Garden, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Decorah; owns 120 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1828; is the oldest son of Haldor and Gertrude Garden; left Norway in 1848, came to America and settled in Dane Co., Wis.; lived there two years, then moved to Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1854 to Miss Ingebor Opdahl, a native of Norway, and has nine children, William H., Evan A., Jeanetta A., Emma C., Mary A., Anna E., Lilly E., Edward L. and Halvor B. He has held the offices of trustee and sub-director, and is local deacon in the Norwegian M. E. church.

Edwin Hover, farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Locust Lane; owns 97½ acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Norway in 1845; is the oldest son of Hover and Bertha Evenson; left Norway in 1848, came to America with his parents, and settled in Wis.;

stayed there three years, then came to Pleasant tp., Winneshiek Co., Io. and has resided there since. He was married in 1868 to Miss Bertha Christianson, a native of Norway, and has five children, Matilda B., Clara H., Henry E., Elmer C. and Alice. He has held the offices of assessor eight years, justice of the peace six years, and treasurer of the school board three years.

Hendrick Hendrickson, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Highlandville; owns 487 acres of land valued at \$15 per acre; was born in Norway in 1816; is the fourth son of Hendrick and Carrie Oleson; left Norway in 1845, came to America and settled in Wis.; remained there eight years, then came to Winneshiek Co., and has resided there since. He was married in 1848 to Miss Carrie Oleson, a native of Norway, by whom he had two children, Ole and Hendrick. His wife died in 1845, and he was married again in 1850 to Miss Anna Knudson, a native of Norway; they have six children, Knudt, Jacob, Nels, Carrie, Ole and Sarah.

Henry Halverson, farmer, Sec. 38, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 120 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1845; is the only son of Halver and Asteri Helgason; left Norway when quite young, came with his parents to America, and after a residence of seventeen years in Wis., moved to Winneshiek Co., Io. He was married in 1876 to Miss Therbor Thirel, a native of Norway, and has three children, Anna J., Minnie L. and Henry M.

Bernard Herold, farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Spillville; owns 315 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Germany in 1819; is the fifth son of Nick and Dorothy Herold. When he was 30 years of age he left Germany, came to America, and lived for a short time in Erie Co., N. Y., but soon left that place, and settled in Winneshiek Co., where he has lived ever since. He was married in 1842 to Miss Mary Seabold, a native of Germany, and has eleven children, Ragene, Henry, Elizabeth, Andrew, John, Katie, George, Joseph, Mena, Clemens and Anthony. Mr. Herold has been trustee and supervisor.

John Herold, farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Spillville; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Io. in 1857; is the sixth son of Michael and Maggie Herold. The farm which Mr. Herold owns has been in the possession of the family for 29 years.

John Huber, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Spillville; owns 360 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Ind. in 1837; is the sixth son of Michael and Vursula Huber. When he was 18 years of age he left Ind., came to Io., and settled in Winneshiek Co., and has been a resident of the Co. since. He was married in 1863 to Miss Lany Hercoy, a native of Ind., and has nine children, Anthony, Joseph, William, Henry, Rosey, Johanna, Francis, John and Matilda. Mr. Huber has been township clerk, collector and trustee.

D. M. Hoyt, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; was born in 1831 in Conn.; is the

fifth son of Warren and Elizabeth Hoyt. When 22 years of age he came to Winneshiek Co., and after a residence of some years at Freeport and Decorah, moved to Lincoln tp., and settled on the farm where he now resides. He was married in 1855 to Miss Maria A. Shotwell, a native of Pa., and has eight children, Eugene W., Walter and Warren (twins), Effie, Ernest A., Fred A., Agnes and Alice (twins.)

Adolph Ferdinand John Hillberg, proprietor of Ridgeway billiard hall, was born in Norway in 1827; is the fourth son of John and Andrena Hillberg. When he was 22 years of age he left Norway and traveled in Sweden, Denmark and Finland. He also visited Russia, and from there took passage for New Orleans; went from New Orleans to St. Louis, and after staying there five years went to Burlington, Io., where he lived two years; then went to Chicago, and made that city his home till the war of the rebellion broke out. He was married in 1873 to a Miss Buggea, a native of Norway, and has two children, Adelphina and Dorothy. He has been back to Norway three times, and the last time brought his wife with him. Mr. H. owns 85 acres of land in Howard Co., valued at \$25 per acre. Capt. Hillberg served in the free corps in Norway for one year, having enlisted in 1848. He enlisted as a private in 1862, at Chicago, in the 82d Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., Col. Hecker commanding; went to Springfield, Ill., and then to Washington, and took the field in Va.; was appointed first lieut. in Oct., 1862, by Gov. Yates, and in the following year was made capt. of the same Co.; served under Gen. Seigel until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he was transferred to the western department, and accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea. He was honorably discharged at Chicago in 1865.

G. R. Humphrey, farmer, Sec. 4., P. O. Cresco; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in Dec., 1837; is the oldest son of J. W. and Lydia Humphrey. When 18 years of age he moved to Io., and settled in Winneshiek Co., where he has lived ever since. He was married in 1866 to Miss Belle R. Murray, a native of Ind., and has six children, Effie, Giles, Frank, Arthur, May and Fred. Mr. Humphrey enlisted in 1862 in the 38th Io., Vol. Inf.; went to St. Louis, and after the capture of New Madrid was ordered to Vicksburg. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, was at Yazoo City and Black River, then back to Vicksburg, then up to Port Hudson and Carrollton; the winter of 1863 and 1864 he stayed at Brownsville, Texas; then was at the siege of Ft. Morgan; thence to New Orleans, and from there to Donaldsonville, La. The regiment was finally consolidated with the 34th Io. Inf.; was at Kendallville, and then in the spring of 1865 went to Pensacola. He was at the siege of Ft. Blakeley, participated in the charge on the 9th, was at Selma, Alabama and at Mobile and was discharged at Houston, Tex., Aug. 15th, 1865.

Charles Hartung, deceased, was a native of Mass.; came to Ill. in 1840; Thence to Io. in 1855, and settled in Military tp., on the place where his daughter Mrs. Welch resides. He died in Nov., 1877, his wife having previously died, in 1875.

James A. Hart, of Bloomfield tp.; is a native of Canada, born in 1832; came to Ill. in January, 1855; thence to Io. in 1856, and settled in Springfield tp., remained there until 1865, when he settled in Bloomfield tp. He married Arosmond Price in 1857, who died in 1878. In 1881 Mr. Price was married to Mrs. McKenzie Hall, of Ossian.

Ole Hulverson, of Military tp., is a native of Norway, was born in 1821, and came to America in 1848. He lived in Cal. and Wis. until 1854, when he settled at this place. His wife died in 1862, leaving two daughters, Thora and Engeabor.

Theo. Holtey was born in Westphall, Russia, in 1826; came to America in 1854, and settled in Washington tp., this Co. In 1858 he married Kate Sutelgte; they have seven children; Caroline, wife of William Eimess, of Washington tp.; Barney, Kate. Henry, Roman, Annie and William.

Ole Johnson, farmer, Sec. 27, Pleasant tp., P. O. Decorah; owns 197 acres of land valued at \$18 per acre; was born in Norway in 1826; is the only son of John and Ingebor Johnson; left Norway in 1856, came to America and settled in Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1854 to Miss Anna Christina, a native of Norway, and has two children, Henry and John.

Tore Jorgenson, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Calmar; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1845; is the oldest son of Jorgen and Carrie Toreson; left Norway in 1866, came to America, and settled in Winneshiek Co., where he has resided since. He was married in 1880 to Miss Dora Anderson, a native of Norway, and has one child, Clara J.

George Johnson, farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1835; is the fourth son of John and Ella Johnson; left Norway when he was 16 years of age, came to America, and settled in Rock Co., Wis., where he lived ten years; then enlisted during the war. After the war was over he settled in Winneshiek Co., and has been a resident of the Co. since. He was married in 1865 to Miss Rachel Turgason, a native of Norway, and has seven children, John, Randena, Eliza, Steiner T., Kanute. Olavis, Amun and Otto B. He enlisted in 1861 in the 15th Wis. Vol. Inf., participated in the battle of Chattanooga, was with Gen. Sherman on his memorable march to the sea, and was finally discharged at Chattanooga in 1865. Mr. Johnson held the office of orderly sergeant.

O. Jogerson, farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Decorah; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Norway in 1827; is the oldest son of Joger and Ingre Oleson; left Norway in 1850, came to America and settled in Wis., remained there four years, then

went to Ill., where he remained one and one-half years; then went back to Wis., where he lived twelve years; then came to Io. and settled in Winneshiek Co., where he has resided ever since. He was married in 1848 to Ingre Peterson, a native of Norway, and has five children, Joseph, Ingre D., Oliver A., Carolina A. and Martin E. He has held the office of justice of the peace twelve years, has been collector two terms, assessor one term, and tp. trustee one term.

John Kodelka, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Spillville; owns 122 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Bohemia in 1842; is the second son of John and Anna Kodelka; came to America in 1863, and settled in Winneshiek Co., where he has since resided. He was married in 1876 to Miss Catherine Fencer, a native of Bohemia, and has three children, John, Jo. and Fanny.

Philip Kratz, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; was born in 1820 in Germany; is the only son of J. Philip and Margaret Kratz. When he was 32 years of age he left Germany, came to America, and settled in Ind., where he lived seven years; then moved to Io., located in Winneshiek Co., and has lived there since. He was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret Gesell, a native of Germany, and has nine children, George, William, Philip, Hannah, Margrette, Michael and Kate (twins), Mary and Theobold.

H. W. Klemme, farmer, section 28, P. O. Ridgeway; has 198 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in 1821 in Germany; is the second son of John F. and Charlotte Klemme. When he was sixteen years of age he came to America with his parents, settled in Franklin Co., Ind, and lived there till 1862, when he came to Winneshiek Co., where he has lived ever since. He was married in 1846 to Miss Anna K. Gesell, a native of Germany, and has 13 children, John P., Wm. H., J. Chas., John H., Anna K., John, Mary, Henry F., Christian, Jacob, Benjamin F., Joseph and Stephen.

Haavor Knudson, farmer, section 29, P. O. Calmar; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Norway in 1826, is the eldest son of Knudt and Anna Haavorson; left Norway in 1850, came to America and settled in Mich., where he lived two years; then went to Wis., where he resided five years, and then came to Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1861 to Miss Julia Torkaldatter, a native of Norway, and has nine children, Anna, Knudt, Segre, Christopher, Toleena, Andus, Mary, Theodore and Christina. He has held the offices of trustee, school director, &c.

Matthias Kneeskern, farmer, section 25, P. O. Ossian; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in New York in 1813; is the oldest son of William and Maria Kneeskern; left New York in 1858, came to Winneshiek Co., and has resided here since. He was married in 1838 to Miss Sirlima Webster a native of New York.

Ole Larson, farmer, section 35, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Norway in 1838; is the eldest son of Lars and Rachael Hanson. When he was 21 years of age he left Norway, came to America with his parents, and settled in Winneshiek Co.; stopped for some time at Burr Oak Springs, but finally went to live with his father. At the end of seven years he settled on the farm where he lives at present. He was married in 1862 to Miss Betsy Halverson, a native of Norway, and has ten children, Oliver, Belle, Richard, Anna, Tilda, Lena, Lars, Betsy, Loesa and Ole.

T. Lackman, farmer, section 21, P. O. Ossian; owns 80 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Germany in 1833; is the second son of Theodore and Kate Lackman; left Germany in 1857, came to America and settled in Wisconsin, and remained there two years; then came to Winneshiek Co. and has resided here since. He was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Merrick, a native of Prussia, and has eight children, John, Theodore, Gertrude, Christina, Josie, Francis, Lizzie and Clement.

Ole T. Lomman, of Military tp., is a native of Norway: was born in 1844; came to America in 1851 and settled in Winneshiek Co. He was elected County Commissioner in 1881. He was first married in 1872, his wife dying in 1876, and in 1881 he was again married to Anna M. Kloster, also a native of Germany. They have two children, Barbara M. and Tora Margaretta.

Wenzel Lansing, deceased, late of Bloomfield tp., was born in Prussia in 1824, and came to America in 1848, and settled in Chicago; thence to Wis., where he remained until 1855; thence to this Co. In 1855 he married Gertrude Daldrup. He died in 1869, leaving a wife and five children, Mary, Nettie, Frank, Frederick and Lizzie.

E. S. Lambert, of Bloomfield tp., is a native of Ind.; came to Io., in 1854, and settled on his present farm in 1855. He is a prominent citizen, and has filled various offices of trust in this tp. He married Esther Holcomb in 1855, and they have nine children living.

L. P. Mason, Jr., residence and P. O. Ridgeway. Mr. Mason was born in Muscatine, Io. in 1858; is the third son of Lewis P. and Louisa A. Mason. When he was nine years of age he moved with his parents to Indianapolis, Ind.; left there in 1878, came to Cresco, Io., and after a stay of a few months went to Dakota, where he lived eighteen months; then came back to Io., and after a short stay at Cresco and New Hampton, finally came to Ridgeway and took charge of the Ridgeway creamery, owned by Galby & Aacer. He was married in 1881 to Miss Ella May Toft, a native of Io. Mr. Mason's father was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and was killed in battle.

C. A. Miller, farmer, Military tp.; is a native of N. Y., and was born in 1825; came west in 1855 and settled in this co. on his

farm in Sec. 23. He married Miss Mary J. Freeman, of N. Y., in 1853. Mr. Freeman's parents reside with him. His father is 89 years of age, his mother 85 years, and they have been married 65 years.

Andrew Meyer, farmer and capitalist, whose portrait appears elsewhere, was born in Loraine, France, Apr. 11, 1823. When 17 years of age he came to America, first living in New York for a period of three years. In 1843 he went to Cincinnati, and thence to Franklin Co., Ind., where he was married to Miss Rachael Becker, who emigrated from France in 1832. He remained in Ind. until March, 1849, when with his wife and daughter he came to Io., arriving in McGregor when there were not more than two houses in that town. Continuing his journey, he came to Winneshiek Co., locating in Washington tp., where he erected a cabin, in which his son George—the first white male born in Winneshiek co.—was born. The nearest military point was Independence, his first trip thither consuming nine days. Contending against the difficulties of pioneer life—for the first four years without a neighbor—he nevertheless remained to see prosperous settlements around him and to himself share the general prosperity, having now a handsome and commodious residence, large and valuable landed property, and ranking among the wealthiest and most respected farmers of northeastern Io. Mr. Meyers is a liberal minded and intelligent gentleman whose upright character and consistent habits of life have justly earned for him the esteem of all who know him. His children are all residents of Io. save one, Mary, who is the wife of Joseph Creamer, of St. Paul. The children are: Mary, named above; George, who still resides on the homestead; Frances, now Mrs. Philip Huber, of Ft. Atkinson; Louis, in the banking business at Ossian; Mary Agnes, now Mrs. Hubert M. Kaut, of Lawler; Joseph and Peter, still living at home; Catherine, now Mrs. Nicholas Waggoner, of Washington tp., Caroline F., now Mrs. Frank Dessel, of Ossian; Mary E., now Mrs. Theo. Heischer, of Ossian. His daughter Barbara died Aug. 15, 1870, aged 19 years.

Martin Novak, farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Spillville; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Bohemia in 1833; is the oldest son of John and Anna Novak. When he was 18 years of age he came to America with his family, settled in Calmar tp., and after a residence of five years moved to Sumner tp., of which he has been a resident ever since. He was married in 1861 to Miss Francis Zboal, a native of Bohemia, and has five children, Anthony, Thomas, Francis, Mathias and Gustave. He has been a member of the board of supervisors.

George Oleson, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Norway in 1833; is the fourth son of Ole and Margaret Jenson Kaasa. When he was ten years of age he left Norway with his parents, came to

America, lived in Chicago two years, and then went to Boone Co., Ill., where he lived with Mr. George Williams, of that Co., four years; then went to Chicago, and made that city his home until 1869, when he came to Io., and settled in Winneshiek Co., where he still resides. He was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah Anderson Esperette, a native of Norway, and has seven children, Ansof, Ella M., Edward F., Jepheme, Andrus W., Ida C., and Jens L. He has been tp. trustee and secretary of the school board.

G. K. Opdahl, farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Decorah; owns 177 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1841; is the oldest son of Knudt G. and Mary Opdahl; left Norway in 1848, came to America, and located in Dane Co., Wis., remained there two years, then came to Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Omlie, a native of Wis., and has three children, Martin K., Mary C., and Ida L. His wife died in 1879.

A. W. Oleson, merchant, at Ossian, was born in Decorah, Io., Jan. 13, 1855, and was the first Norwegian child born in this Co. His parents settled there in 1853. Mr. Oleson clerked in Decorah until the spring of 1882, when he settled in Ossian, and entered business as above.

G. W. Oxley, Bloomfield tp., was born in Ohio in 1824; came to Io. in 1854, and settled on his present farm on Sec. 5. Mr. O. was married to Eliza J. Blue in 1848, and they have eight children.

Anton Peterson, farmer, Decorah tp., Sec. 32; was born in Norway in 1844; is the second son of Peter and Carrie Peterson; left Norway in 1859, came to America, settled in Winneshiek Co., Io., and engaged in farming. Mr. P. was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Gilbertson, a native of Io.

John Peterson was born in Sweden in 1827, and at the age of 9 he shipped as cabin boy on a Swedish vessel, and the next year went to Rio Janiero on a German vessel. During the year of 1838 the crew, with the exception of himself and another boy, died of yellow fever. Mr. Peterson was registered as an able seaman when only 14 years old, and continued a seafaring life until 1857, during which time he visited all the principal ports of the old and new world. In 1858 he went to California and traveled through that state and Oregon until 1860. He then came to Io., and settled in Calmar, and in 1868 bought the farm he now owns, on Sec. 4, in Military tp. He was married in 1863 to Bertha Knuteson, and they have eight children. Mr. P. served in Co. G, 13th Io. Inf., during the rebellion.

A. Pegg, M. D., is a native of Canada, and a graduate of the McGill University at Montreal, class of 1867. He practiced in Canada until 1877, when he came to Io. and located in Ossian, where he is now the leading physician and enjoys a large practice.

Peter Reis, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in 1841 in Germany; is the third son of Charles and Margretta Reis. In the year 1870 he

came to America, settled in N. Y., and after a short stay there went to Ills., where he lived one year; then came to Howard Co., and worked for different persons until 1872, when he settled in Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1872 to Miss Carolina P. Gesell, a native of Ind., and has five children, Charles J., Hermemia A., Mactalena M., Mary E. and Peter F.

Charles Rusk, farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Spillville; owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Bohemia in 1843; is a son of Albert and Rosaria Rusk; was married in 1872 to Miss Kate Novak, a native of Bohemia, and has four children, Stura P., Lena R., Victoria and Charley.

J. T. Shipley, postmaster, merchant and hotel keeper, Locust Lane, Pleasant tp., was born in Pa., in 1829; is the third son of Joseph and Sarah Shipley; left Pa. with his mother, when one year old, and settled in Delaware; remained there eight years, then went back to Pa.; stayed there nine years, then came to Wis., where he remained two years; then went to California, where he lived four years; then came back to Wis., stayed there twenty years, and then came to Io., settled in Winneshiek Co., where he has since resided. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary A. Desmond, and has eight children, Emma, Josie, Mary, J. R., Martha, James, Thomas and Lizzie. He was a sutler in the 20th Wis. Regt., one year.

John J. Sherwin, farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Locust Lane; owns 60 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Norway in 1841; is the second son of Jens and Bert Larson; left Norway in 1848, came to America, and located in Wis.; remained there one year, then came to Winneshiek Co., Pleasant tp. He was married in 1873 to Miss Isabella Hover, a native of Io., and has four children, Julius H., Berta S., Melwynna, and Alice.

Jorgen Syverson, farmer, section 8, P. O. Decorah; owns 148 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Norway in 1828; is the oldest son of Syver and Margret Jorgen; left Norway in 1853; came to America, settled in Wis., stayed in Wis. three years; then came to Winneshiek Co., where he now resides. He was married in 1859 to Miss Anna Nelson, a native of Norway, and has two children, Margret and Gilbert.

Henry Schaitemantel, of Military tp., was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1820; came to America in 1848. and in 1852 settled where he now resides, where he owns a farm of about 600 acres.

R. N. Sawyer, Ossian, hardware dealer and dealer in stock; is a native of Ohio; came to Wis. in 1839 with his parents, and thence to Io. in 1853, and engaged in farming until 1865, when he went into his present business.

Ole Tostenson, farmer, section 23, P. O. Ossian; owns 310 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1817; is the eldest son of Tosten and Aasne Oleson; left Norway in 1847, came to America and located in Dane Co., Wis; stayed there three

years, then came to Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1847 Miss Ann Oleson, a native of Norway, and has three children Abraham, Gabriel and Jacob.

John Thomson, farmer, sec. 20. P. O. Calmar; owns 170 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Norway in 1823; is the second son of Thomas and Ingebor Thomson; left Norway in 1850 came to America and settled in Winneshiek Co., where he now resides. He was married in 1850 to Miss Ingebor Mekkelson, a native of Norway.

J. V. Vance, farmer, Bloomfield tp., is a native of Ohio; came to Io. in 1856, and settled on his farm of 600 acres. He was married in 1853 to Miss M. M. Cooper.

Samuel Wise, farmer, section 16, P. O. Locust Lane; owns 180 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Penn. in 1845 is the fourth son of Samuel and Phebe Wise; left Penn. in 1859 came to Ills., stayed there two years, then came to Winneshiek Co., and has resided there since. He was married in 1868 to Miss Catharine Barth, a native of Ohio, and has eight children, Rosamond, Phebe, Flora, Isaiah, Julia, Elizabeth, Lucy and Daniel E. He has held the offices of constable and road supervisor.

David Womeldorf, farmer, section 33, P. O. Decorah; owns 140½ acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Penn. in 1829; is the fourth son of Frederick and Barbara Womeldorf; left Penn. in 1844 and settled in Ill.; remained there eleven years, then came to Winneshiek Co., and settled in Pleasant tp., where he has since resided. He was married in 1853 to Miss Mary A. Smith, a native of Penn., and has two children, Sarah A. and Lewis N. He has held the office of trustee one term and county Supervisor one term.

C. W. Williams, of the firm of C. W. Williams & Co., proprietor of Spring Hill Creamery, Military tp., one of the largest creameries in northern Io., settled in Io. in 1868, and came to Winneshiek Co., in 1881.



JOHN BAKEWELL.



WAUKON AND LANSING

THE TWO CHIEF TOWNS OF ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

[EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The history of Waukon and Lansing, which should more properly follow immediately after the general history of Allamakee County, necessarily appears in this order of location, the MSS. having been received by the Publishers too late for earlier insertion. This arrangement, while in a measure out of harmony with the technical classification of the work, will be found to in nowise detract from the completeness of its historical value.—THE EDITOR.]

CHAPTER I.

History of Waukon: Advent of Geo. C. Shattuck; Other Early Settlers; Beginning and Growth of the Embryo County Seat; Interesting Early Details; The First Court House; Additions to the Town Plat; Population; Origin of the Name "Waukon;" Religious and Educational Organizations; The Postoffice; The Local Press; Business Institutions; Railroad History; Orders and Societies; Military Company; Fires, Etc.

In the month of July, 1849, Geo. C. Shattuck, then a man upwards of three score years of age, built his camp fire on the prairie now occupied by the town of Waukon, while on a prospecting tour for a location. Concluding that the country was desirable in every respect, he staked his claim, cut and made hay to supply his stock through the winter, and returned to Dubuque county, we believe, for his family. With them, he again drove on to this beautiful prairie in the afternoon of the second day of September, 1849, and laid the foundation for the thriving town that we see here to-day. He built a hay house for his family to occupy until he and his boys could erect a log house, which stood on the land now owned by Michael Deveny, southwest of the Episcopal church. It has disappeared within the last few years; but in its day it was a hospitable "mansion" to the early comers, and was often filled to the utmost of its limited capacity.

Mr. Shattuck was born September 9, 1787, where, we do not, know. He was a pioneer by nature, and it is said pitched his tent on the present site of Chicago when no one but Indians inhabited

the spot. In October, 1870, at the age of eighty-three, he departed from us overland, driving his own horse team as when he was twenty-one years before, to make a new home in Missouri or Kansas. In 1875 he visited Waukon once again; and the following spring, April 6, 1876, he died at Plattville, Wis.

The first white settlers in Makee township were Patrick Keenan and Richard Cassidy, who settled on Makee Ridge in October 1848 but returned to Jefferson township the following spring. The selection made by these men was on the land now owned by the county as a poor farm, and here Mr. Keenan built the first house ever erected in Makee or Union Prairie townships, the remains of which still stand, or did recently, near a spring in the timber south of the Poor House.

In August, 1849, Prosser Whaley came in and made a claim on Sec. 32, and returned to Wisconsin for his family, bringing them here in September or October of that year. During the next few weeks he built the second house in the township, and it was a general stopping place for new comers for some time. All the remains of it is now the property of August Meyer. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Whalen raised a good crop of corn on a piece of land while Mr. Keenan broke up in 1848, the pioneer crop of the settlement. Mr. Whaley died in May 1866, but Mrs. Whaley is still living, a resident of Waukon.

In these days Prairie du Chien was the trading point for the settlement, although there was a small grocery at Monona.

As to the next early settlers we quote the following from J. Dean:

"In the spring of 1850 the following families came into the settlement, and perhaps others that we have failed to note: Patterson, Darwin Patterson, Archa Whaley, William Niblock, James Gillett, Horace Gillett, Christopher McNutt, James Conway, David Whaley, David Whaley, Jr., Richard Charles, Robert S. Stevenson, of whom the following settled in what is now Makee tp.

"Archa Whaley on section 33, on the farm now owned by Bronsmeyer; Mr. Whaley now lives on Village Creek, and is proprietor of Whaley's Mills.

"Mr. Niblock on section 32, on which he built a log house and a spring, and near the south line of the farm, which is still standing, but used of late years as a slaughter house. In the spring of 1851 he sold this claim to Thomas A. Minard, who sold to James Maxwell, who lived and died there, and it is known as the Maxwell farm to-day. Mr. Niblock now lives in Jefferson tp.

"David Whaley made a claim on section 20, but soon sold it to C. J. White, and he to Mr. James Hall, who owns it to-day. Mr. Whaley, after selling this entered the land that is now the farm of Balser Fultz, just north of town, and after selling it removed to Minnesota, where he died about 1867. David Whaley

Jr., made a claim near his father's, which he sold to Almarin Randall, and he to James Nicholls, and it is owned by Mrs. Nicholls to-day. Randall lives in Minnesota at this time. James Conway made a claim on section 28, where he still lives.

"Robert Stevenson became a lawyer, married Mr. Geo. C. Shattuck's daughter, Minerva, and subsequently removed to Wisconsin and during the late war he was a private in Co. C, 2d Wis. Vols., and now fills and *honors* a soldier's grave on the bloody field of Antietam.

The following families made claims in Union Prairie: Seth Patterson and Darwin Patterson on section 23; each built a log house near a large spring that is the source of Patterson Creek, but at this writing there is nothing left to mark the spot but a mound of earth. The creek was named after them and still bears their name; it runs northwest and empties into the Iowa River in Hanover tp. Seth Patterson is dead, and Darwin is a merchant in Minnesota.

"Richard Charles made a claim on section 24, and built a log house near a spring that is the source of Village creek. This creek runs northeast and empties into the Mississippi river at Columbus. This farm is now the property of Mr. James Reid, and his dwelling stands near the spot where the original log house stood. The present whereabouts of Mr. Charles are unknown to the writer. James Gillett made a claim on section 26, and, with his son Horace, and son-in-law McNutt, built a log house near the spring that is the source of Coon creek, which runs northwest and empties into the Iowa river in Winneshiek county. This claim afterwards became the property of Edward Eells, and is now owned by his sons A. J. and G. P. Eells. Of all these first families in Union Prairie not one is living in the county to-day.

"All these families spoken of in both townships came in previous to June 1, and as the 4th of July approached the settlement decided that the day should be duly honored; so Mr. Niblock and Pitt Shattuck were detailed to prepare a liberty pole for the occasion, and on the 3d they cut a tall, straight young tree in the Paint creek timber, and hauled it to the head of Union Prairie, where it was erected by the men of the settlement, and on the next day, July 4th, 1850, the whole settlement, men, women and children, gathered around the pole where they listened to an oration from Darwin Patterson, Esq., delivered from the stump of a tree close by; after which they had their picnic dinner, and on this occasion Mr. Shattuck gave the prairie the name of 'Union.' All these exercises were carried on with much Fourth of July patriotism and sociality, and this was the first public picnic dinner, and the first Fourth of July celebration that history records in Makee or Union Prairie townships.

"The main traveled road from the steamboat landing on the Mississippi river at Lansing, to Decorah, in Winneshiek county,

ran past this pole; and before this region was tapped by railroad it was a much traveled thoroughfare, and this pole stood for many years as a landmark, and was known far and wide.

"In the fall of 1850 Azel Pratt and Lemuel Pratt came in, and settled on Makee ridge, Azel building a little log cabin south of the road near a spring on what is now the farm of Mr. John Kasser. In this they lived, and Lemuel having brought in a small stock of goods, they were opened out in the chamber, or up-stairs part of the house, and customers supplied therefrom. Thus Deacon Pratt owned the first building used as a store in Makee.

"Lemuel Pratt entered the land where Michael McCroden now lives, and kept hotel there. The postoffice for all the region round about was kept in his house, and he was the first postmaster in Makee township. In 1856 he sold out and moved to Minnesota, where he now lives.

"In the spring of 1851 Augustine and L. W. Hersey came in with a small stock of goods, purchased the remnant of the stock of Lemuel, and opened a small store in the dwelling house of Augustine on Makee ridge, now owned by G. Schellsmith.

"In the spring of 1851 several families came into the settlement, among whom were Abraham Bush, David Bartly, Elijah Short, George Randall, Howard Hersey, John Pratt, Dr. Flint, the pioneer physician of the settlement, John A. Wakefield, and perhaps others, who settled in what is now Makee; and George Merrill, Henry Harris, John Harris, H. H. Horton, Francis Treat, John Ammon, Eells brothers, Moses Bush, John Bush, Wm. S. Conner and others, who settled in what is now Union Prairie; and the country began to present an appearance of age and prosperity, but there was as yet, no Makee, Union Prairie or Waukon."

* * * * *

"At the March term, 1852, of the County Court, held at Columbus, the legal voters in tp. 98, range 5, petitioned for organization as a civil township under the name of Makee. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioners and appointed Israel Devine as commissioner to call an election for purposes of organization, which he did. The election was held in April following, in the log house on the C. J. White farm, and resulted in the election of a full set of town officers; but in consequence of scanty records and the faulty memory of the participants, we are left to guess who they were. We only know that John A. Wakefield was chosen constable, and in consequence of his refusing to serve, Sanford C. Marsh was appointed to fill the office."

* * * * *

"Jan. 24, 1853, the Legislature of Iowa appointed three commissioners, to-wit: Clement C. Coffin of Delaware County, John S. Lewis, of Clayton Co., and Dennis A. Mahony, of Dubuque Co., to re-locate the county seat of Allamakee Co., and required them

to meet at Columbus, the then county seat, about the first Monday in March following, take the oath of office and proceed to select a point for the new county seat as near the center of the county as was practicable. This they did, and in selecting the spot they took into consideration the place where the original liberty pole was planted at the head of Union Prairie, Makee Ridge and some other points, but the absence of water at those places made them objectionable.

At this time there were several splendid springs bubbling out of the prairie sod where Waukon now stands, and Father Shattuck, then living here, offered to give the county forty acres of land for county seat purposes, if the commissioners would locate the county seat thereon. The stake was driven by them on the land thus donated, and the proposed town site was named at the time, the commissioners requesting John Haney, Jr., who was present and took an active part in the matter, to christen the spot. He having been a trader among the Indians, and having a good friend among them in the person of John Waukon, a chief of the Winnebago tribe, gave it his name, and it has been called Waukon from that time.

"The spot for the new county seat having been selected, it became subject to ratification or rejection by the legal voters of the county at the ensuing April election; and in order to create for the new location as favorable an impression as possible, a mass meeting was called at the selected spot two days before the election, and assembled near where the Episcopal church now stands. This was the largest white assemblage ever seen in the county, there being present nearly three hundred persons. The meeting was organized by electing John Raymond, of Union Prairie, president, and A. J. Hersey and Mr. Beeman secretaries. John A. Wakefield, who owned the farm on the Lansing Ridge that Hugh Norton now owns, and John W. Remine, a lawyer from Lansing, made speeches in favor of the new location; and Thomas B. Twiford, of Columbus, the then county seat, against it, after which Father Shattuck drove on to the ground with a large supply of cooked provisions, among which were a plentiful supply of baked beans, and from the wagon fed the multitude of three hundred.

"On the following Monday, April 4th, 1853, the voters of the County ratified the choice of the Commissioners by a majority over Columbus of two hundred and forty-five votes, there being seven voting precincts in the County.

"Waukon having now become the seat of justice, and there being a term of District Court to be held in June following, some provision must be made, and a proper place provided; so a purse of money and labor was raised, and a log cabin about ten feet by fourteen that belonged to Mr. Pilcher and stood near the place where Mrs. Cooper now lives, was purchased and moved to the new town site, and erected on or near the spot where the Mason House now

stands. This was the first court house ever built in the town. To this was attached a small board addition in the shape of a lean-to, for a grand jury room, and in this building the Hon. Thos. S. Wilson of Dubuque held the first court ever held in Waukon. During this court, all parties here from abroad found places to eat and sleep as best they could, every log cabin in the vicinity being filled to overflowing.

"This little log cabin was so utterly lacking in size and accommodations for county business, that in the fall of the same year it was moved down on what is now Spring avenue, and used as a blacksmith shop, but was subsequently moved on to the farm owned by Dr. Mattoon, and is now used by the Doctor as a corn crib; and Sewell Goodrich, then Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and ex-officio County Judge, built a frame building on the east side of Allamakee street, with hard wood lumber and basswood siding made at some of the saw mills on Yellow river. This building was used for county officers, courts, etc., until 1857, when it became too small for the business of the county, and Elias Topliff, then County Judge, built along side of it another frame building about the same size, and the two buildings were used for county purposes until the county seat was removed to Lansing in 1861.

"The first merchants in Waukon were L. T. Woodcock and D. W. Adams, the name of the firm being Woodcock & Adams, who in 1853 built the building on Main street now known as the National Hotel, with store on first story and dwelling apartments in second story. The next merchant was A. J. Hersey, who came to Makee Ridge in the spring of 1852, bought the remnant of the stock that Augustine and Lewis Hersey had, and opened a store in the dwelling house of Howard Hersey on Makee Ridge, occupying the front room. He continued here until the fall of 1853 when he built for a store what is now the Mason House and moved his goods into it."

* * * * *

"In the fall of 1853 Sewell Goodrich, ex-officio County Judge, caused the County Surveyor, John M. Cushing, to survey and lay out the forty acres that had been donated to the county, into town lots, and instructed him to so arrange the plat as to bring as many of the springs into the streets as possible, in order to make water free to the public for all time; and in order to reach the large spring in the south part of the plat he took from it altogether one whole block and made Spring avenue. This plat was admitted to record December 1st, 1853, and from that time the County Court sold lots to all who desired them, closing them all out at public sale the following year."

The first court house, above alluded to, was built of poplar logs, by Ben. Pilcher on the place afterwards known as the E. B. Lyons place, and later as H. S. Cooper's, nearly two miles southeast of

town, and was moved up for a court house by a "bee," the neighbors all having a hand. This little hut and father Shattuck's log cabin were the only buildings really "in town" until the following September, when Scott Shattuck began the erection of a large hotel building, which is still standing, on the north side of Main street. About this time the new court house, spoken of by Judge Dean, was built, and shortly after several other small dwellings were erected. So that when court was held that fall the town boasted of two court houses, two dwelling houses, occupied respectively by Mr. Shattuck and by Mr. Newell; besides two unfinished dwellings. The weather was cold, rainy and disagreeable, lodgings were in demand, and with an open handed hospitality the generous pioneers opened their doors to the dispensers and receivers of justice. Every family in town, and we believe there were only two, took boarders; neighboring farmers took boarders; near the town stood a small log cabin occupied by three families—and they took boarders. Crowded though they all were, there was always room for more, for it is said that a log house is never full. About twelve o'clock one dark, rainy night the occupants of Mr. Newell's cabin were awakened by a loud knocking at the door. A party from Dubuque, among them General Vandever, were calling for shelter. They were informed that they might stay if they could sleep on the floor, but the party had wisely brought with them a bed-tick, and through the rain and mud they went to the nearest straw-stack, filled the tick, carried it to the house, and lay down to their rest. It is not remembered exactly who were in the party besides Gen. Vandever, but Judge Townsend thinks they were Messrs. Burt, Noble, and Samuels.

The two small frame buildings used for a court house, on the east side of Allamakee street, are still standing, the property of Patrick Ronayne.

The corner-stone of the present court house was laid with appropriate ceremonies in the spring of 1860, and bricklaying was commenced soon after the 5th of June. The building was finished off early in '61.

Woodcock & Adams began the erection of their store building in October. Their goods arrived before it was ready, and they stored them temporarily in Scott Shattuck's building. Meanwhile A. J. Hersey removed a building from the ridge and erected it on the site of the present Mason House (a part of which it is), opening the first stock of goods in Waukon. Mr. Adams, however, had sold the first article of merchandise—a pair of boots to Ezra Reid, Jr.—from his stock in Shattuck's hotel.

The first birth in the settlement was a son to Darwin Patterson, about the month of June, 1850, at Prosser Whaley's house. The first in what is now Waukon is thought to have been in a family by the name of Skinner, living in a log cabin close by the spring in A. J. Hersey's addition.

The first death in the settlement was that of a child of Moses Bush, which was buried in the little burial ground between the town and the Eells place.

The first marriage in the settlement was that of Horace Gillett and Nancy Bennifield, March 3, 1851, by Rev. A. M. Eastman.

Platt Beard and Julia A. Reid were married June 17, 1852, by Thos. A. Minard, J. P. Julius Nelson and Lucy Whaley were married July 17, 1852, by C. J. White, J. P. Nelson Shattuck and Philena O'Connel Oct. 20, 1852, by Minard. Scott Shattuck and Elizabeth Inman Nov. 13, 1853, by Sewell Goodridge, *ex-officio* county judge.

Thos. A. Minard and C. J. White were the first justices of the peace in Makee township. Minard went to Kansas, where he became speaker of her first free-state legislature. He died in Denver but a few years since.

One of the first blacksmiths was Herbert Bailey, who built a little shop on the premises now owned by Wm. Ward; but there were two or three here in the fall of 1853.

The first physician in the village was one Burnham, although Dr. Flint was then on the Ridge. He (Burnham) made an assault upon Judge Williams, and shortly after left the country.

The pioneer lawyer was John J. Shaw, who came up from Lansing after the county seat was relocated in 1853. He was followed the same year by L. O. Hatch, and the next spring by John T. Clark, who had been out here the previous fall and returned to York state for his family.

From 1854 few towns in the west had a more steady, healthy and prosperous growth, and in 1856 it increased rapidly in population and business, the excellent farming country around filling up and furnishing her tradesmen with a wholesome retail business. The town flourished finely through the panic and hard times of '58 and '59, while the great majority of western villages were at a standstill or decreasing. Her growth was necessarily slow during and following the war, when this community made its full share of the tremendous sacrifice called for to preserve our union, but her course was ever upward and onward; and when it became necessary to take steps to preserve her prestige among the towns of the county, almost the entire community put aside all petty personal jealousies, and putting their united efforts in the endeavor, succeeded in establishing for themselves railroad communication with the outside world, in 1877, thereby placing the town and surrounding country in the way of a more prosperous career than they had ever enjoyed. In the village the "boom" was most apparent, builders and mechanics had far more than they could do; and in two years the population was increased nearly 50 per cent, being 1,310 in September, 1879. In the country the failure of the wheat crop in the years since then has caused the advantages to be partially lost sight of, but they are no less real.

In the summer of 1877 Earle and Opfer put up the largest business block in town, a three-story brick, 62x70 feet. In September C. O. Howard began the erection of a grain elevator, to have a capacity of 25,000 bushels, and began receiving grain Oct. 23, four days before the locomotive reached town. Five hundred bushels were stored that day, eight hundred the next, and on the 27th, the day the road was completed, two thousand, and the elevator was filled before the side-track was in readiness to ship it. J. B. Minert and H. F. Opfer erected another elevator that fall. Hemenway, Barclay & Co. opened a lumber yard, and a second one was established the next season. The following summer many substantial brick stores were erected, as well as a great many dwellings; and building has been active ever since. January 1st, 1880, there were counted up fifty-four dwellings and thirty-six business buildings—some of the latter comprising several stores each—built since the advent of the railroad, a little over two years, the total improvements footing up about \$154,000, in that time.

The forty acres granted by G. C. Shattuck was actually surveyed in May, 1853; and in the fall was platted, which original plat was admitted to record Dec. 1st of that year.

Scott Shattuck's first addition, on the southwest of the original plat, was laid out Dec. 22, 1854. Pitt Shattuck's addition, on the west of the original plat, surveyed in May, '55, and admitted to record June 1, '57. Armstrong's addition, on the north side of Main street, west of Pitt Shattuck's, was acknowledged by R. C. and M. A. Armstrong July 17, '57. Delafield's addition, including all of west town and north beyond W. Spencer's present residence, was made by Edward and Julia Floyd Delafield, by Walter, July 19, '58. Scott Shattuck's second addition, to the south of the original plat, and his third addition, including the southwest part of town, were acknowledged Dec. 10, '59. Pottle's addition, along the east side of the original plat, was made by W. R. Pottle, S. Miller, D. D. Doe and I. H. Hedge, and admitted to record Sept. 2, 1861. Scott Shattuck's fourth addition, between his second and third, and including the grounds where the depot stands, was admitted of record Sept. 24, '68; and Hersey's addition—the extreme southern portion of town—by A. J. and M. A. Hersey, May 27, 1878, or immediately following the advent of the railroad.

The town has never become incorporated, although the attempt was twice made. The first election for this purpose was held Feb. 29, 1876, and resulted in 114 votes against the proposed measure and 98 in favor. The question was a second time submitted to a vote Oct. 25, 1878, resulting as follows: Against, 134; for, 108.

The population of the village is now, 1882, estimated at about 1,500. In 1860 it was about 500.

NAME.

It has been said that the name Waukon (or Wawkon, as it was invariably spelled in the fifties), was that of a Winnebago chief, commonly known as "John Wawkon," and was given to this village by John Haney, Jr., at the time the county seat was located here. Some have supposed, however, that it was in honor of another chief, Wachon-Decorah, after whom Decorah was named, and which we find translated in some places as "The White Crow," the prefix "Wachon," or "Wakon," apparently being a distinguishing title of greatness or power. He had lost an eye, and was usually known as "One-eyed Decor," his name being variously spelled in those days, other forms being "Decorrie," "De-Kauray," "De-Corie," "Decoria," "Decari," and "Decorra." Wawkon—or some form of that word—seems to have been of somewhat common occurrence among the Winnebagoes, with whom it would appear to have signified "thunder," as we find the signatures to a treaty of Feb. 27, 1855, to be as follows: "Wawkon chaw-hoo-no-kaw, or Little Thunder," and "Wawkon-chaw-koo-kaw, The Coming Thunder." Among the Sioux it was also in use, and signified "spirit," as, "Minne-Waukon, Spirit Lake," etc. As the Sioux and Winnebagoes are both branches of the great Dakota family it is natural this term should have similar significance with each. Capt. Jonathan Carver in 1766 gave his name to a cave of amazing depth near St. Anthony, which he writes was called by the Indians, "Wakon-tubi," or "Wakan-tipi." And in another document it is related that "the Dakotas, seeing a Frenchman shoot a turkey, called his gun 'maza wakan-de.'" And attached to a treaty June 3, 1825, we find "Wacan-da-ga-tun-ga, or Great Doctor." In Tuttle's History of Iowa we find "Wah-con-chaw-kaw" was a "big Indian." Another Winnebago chief often alluded to was "Whirling Thunder," which would not be inaptly derived from our cyclones. From all of which it would seem that among the Indians the term from which Waukon is derived originally signified something great and powerful, or supernatural. For some of the above facts we are indebted to A. M. May, who unearthed them from the archives of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

In the *Lansing Intelligencer*, July 1853, a visit from the venerable chief "Wawkon," is recorded, he having encamped near town with over one hundred of his braves. He was then described as being over one hundred years old, and as having "a white head and scarred face." And in the *Waukon Standard* of March 12, 1868, we find that "John Waukon, a son of the distinguished Indian in honor of whom this village was named, was in town the other day. He is physically a fine specimen of the red man, standing five feet eleven inches in his moccasins, slim and straight as an arrow, with broad shoulders and deep chest." Among other

documents in his possession was a parchment given to his father, bearing the signature of John Quincy Adams, certifying that his father, 'a distinguished warrior and speaker,' had visited the seat of government, held friendly council with the President, and assured him of the desire of the Winnebagoes to preserve perpetual friendship with the whites." What became of the old original John we do not know, as his death has been reported at different places and dates; but it seems that he has numerous descendants. Our townsman G. W. Hays, who was in business at Lansing thirty years since, while in that city within the past year was accosted by an old Indian who recognized him and introduced himself as "John Waukon." He was a river hand and said he had two brothers, one of whom was still living in Dakota, and all of them were "Johns." Being asked what had become of his father he said "he died at Prairie du Chien twenty years ago."

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was first established at Waukon in the early fall of 1853, with Scott Shattuck as postmaster. He was succeeded by L. T. Woodcock, and he by W. Beale, who served in that capacity from 1856 to '59, when R. C. Armstrong was appointed. The latter served but a year or two, having met with the misfortune of finding one morning that the valuables in his office had disappeared during the night. The brunt of this misfortune fell upon his bondsmen, as he departed from the county; and he was succeeded by one H. Stroud, a shoemaker, in the latter part of '60 or in '61. Stroud was postmaster but a short time, and was followed by E. L. Babbitt, who in turn was succeeded by L. G. Calkins, in 1862, who held the office during 1863. During most of his term, however, L. M. Bearce was his deputy, and virtually postmaster, Calkins having but little to do with the office. From 1864 up to 1871 Wm. R. Pottle was the incumbent, and during his term, in July 1870, it was made a money order office. Mr. Pottle died in March, 1872. In January 1871 Mrs. E. E. Stevens succeeded to the office, which she continued to hold until succeeded by the present incumbent, D. W. Reed, July 1, 1879. It is now one of the ten Presidential offices in this Congressional District, and has four daily mails, viz: railroad, Lansing, Postville, Decorah; two tri-weekly: McGregor, and Lansing *via* Village Creek; and two semi-weekly: Dorchester and Hardin.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Makee township was taught by L. W. Hersey, in the winter of 1852-3, in a little log house built by Azel Pratt on Makee Ridge, an almost entirely New England settlement. The following winter F. M. Clark taught in the same building, with such pupils as John and Hersey Pratt, Lib. Bearce, etc. The next summer—'54—the Makee school house was built,

a good sized frame building with a steeple, which still stands in good preservation and is used for the same purpose. So far as we have been able to ascertain it was the first school house built in Makee township. In 1853 or '54 D. D. Doe taught a school in a log hut just east of town; but the first school in Waukon was taught by L. O. Hatch, and we give the circumstances as we obtained them from him:

"In the summer of 1854 Mr. John Israel and myself united in buying from the county, at \$15 each, four lots on the hill just east of the premises now owned by Dr. Barnes. On these lots, in the fall of that year, with a little help from Charley Jenkins, we built with our own hands a small frame dwelling house—the fourth frame building erected in Waukon. As winter approached we found ourselves with a school district duly organized, embracing several families in and about Waukon, but no school house and no teacher. Our house aforesaid being nearly finished it was rented as a school house for the winter of 1854-5, and I was employed as the teacher. I was paid \$15 or \$18 per month, and 'boarded around' in the families of such men as Samuel Huestis, Robert Isted, John A. Townsend, James Maxwell, and others. I had had considerable experience as a teacher, but I was never in a school made up of brighter or better pupils than those that gathered around me on long, rude benches that winter, among whom I may mention the names of Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Judge Granger, Mrs. John Griffin, Fred. Clark, and Ichabod Isted."

We may add that this house was surrounded by a rail fence, said to have been the first fence in town of any description.

In 1855 this school district purchased Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, in block 5, Scott Shattuck's addition, and erected thereon a substantial frame school house, 27x40 feet in size, Wm. Ramsdall being the carpenter. It was all in one room except cloak rooms at the north end, but later it was divided into two rooms when the school was first graded under two teachers. This old school building served as a place for public gatherings of all kinds for several years, until Hersey's hall was finished in the large building south of the Mason House. It was occupied by traveling panoramas, magic lantern exhibitions, etc., and once or more did the county agricultural society have its fair on the premises. Especially will the lyceums be remembered by the old residents, with the concerts by the old glee club, and other interesting entertainments by home talent—to say nothing of the singing schools. The earliest meetings of the religious denominations were also held there, before they were able to erect places of worship. After the school district purchased its present school building and grounds, the old school house was sold to O. S. Hathaway, who in November, 1868, moved it down onto West street, and converted it into a wagon shop, where it stands to-day, used for the same same purpose by M. Heiser. We find no record of school officers

previous to 1859, in which year Moses Hancock was president; C. J. White, vice-president; A. G. Howard, secretary, and W. K. McFarland, treasurer.

Nov. 8, 1862, the independent district of Waukon was erected, comprising all of sub-district No. 8 in Makee township; the s. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 26, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 35, and all of section 36 in Union Prairie; and section 6, and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ section 5, in Jefferson township. The first election of school officers of this independent district was held Nov. 29, 1862, resulting as follows: W. K. McFarland, president; E. B. Lyons, vice-president; J. R. Brown, secretary, and Jacob Shew, treasurer. Directors: J. B. Plank, one year; A. A. Griffith, two years, (Mr. Griffith now a noted elocutionist of Chicago,) and J. W. Pennington, three years. The independent district was formed with a view to effect a transfer of the Allamakee college building to the district, in which to establish a graded school, and in December a committee was appointed to wait upon Prof. Loughran with that purpose. In February, 1863, a proposition of Prof. Loughran was rejected, and an attempt was made to secure the new court house, then standing vacant. At the regular meeting, March 9, D. W. Adams was elected president; Moses Hancock, vice-president; C. W. Walker, secretary, and I. H. Hedge, treasurer. Since that year the officers of the board have been as follows:

President—A. J. Hersey, 1864-66; L. O. Hatch, 1866-7; Martin Stone, 1867-9; C. T. Granger, 1869-73; John Goodykoontz, 1873-6; A. L. Grippen, 1876; H. H. Stilwell, 1876-9; M. Stone, 1879-80; J. W. Pratt, 1880-1; John Hall, 1881-2, present incumbent.

Treasurer—John Goodykoontz, 1864-73; L. W. Hersey, 1873-82, present incumbent.

Secretary—Robert Isted, 1864-5; T. C. Ransom, 1865-7; C. T. Granger, 1867-8; J. W. Pratt, 1868-74; A. J. Rodgers, 1874-82; E. M. Hancock, Sept., '82.

The present board of directors comprise John Hall, J. W. Pratt, H. H. Stilwell, D. W. Reed, M. B. Hendrick, and Martin Stone.

In the fall of 1864 an arrangement was made whereby Martin Stone was to teach the more advanced pupils of the school, in the College building, which had passed into his hands, and a similar arrangement was made the following year. In 1866 he sold the property to Thos. A. Cutler, who taught the school there the following winter. In 1867 the District purchased the College property of Cutler for \$4,000, and afterward sold the property in Shattuck's addition to various parties. In 1881 the school building was improved by putting in furnace, heating and ventilating apparatus..

Since 1867 the principals of the Waukon graded school have been: Charles F. Steveus, 1867-8; Miss Mary E. Post, spring term '68; A. M. May, 1868-69; Miss Hattie Keeler, spring term '69; Charles Cressey, 1869-70; J. H. Carroll, 1870-71; J. Laugh-

ran, 1871-76; D. Judson, 1876-81; S. A. Harper, 1881-83. The present corps of subordinate teachers are: Miss Florence Belden, assistant principal; Miss Ida Grimes, 2d intermediate; Miss Lizzie Spaulding, 1st intermediate; Miss Anna B. Hall, 2d primary; Mrs. J. C. Crawford, 1st primary.

In 1863 the number of school age in the district was, males, 139; females, 168; total, 307. In 1882 it is, males, 227; females, 245; total, 472; with an attendance in school of something over 300.

Allamakee College.—March 6, 1859, J. C. Armstrong, J. B. Plank, C. J. White, Walter Delafield, M. G. Belden, R. C. Armstrong, James Maxwell, Jacob Shew, Benj. H. Bailey, Joseph Savoie, T. J. Goodykoontz, William S. Cooke, John Chapman and Lewis H. Clark, associated themselves together in a corporation to be known as the "Allamakee Association," to be under the supervision of the Colesburg Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings for the advancement of scientific and religious learning, to be known as the Waukon Seminary. Out of this grew the Allamakee College, an agreement being made the same year with Rev. J. Loughran, A. M., formerly president of Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania, for the erection and maintenance of a college on the following plan: A number of citizens stipulated to draw, in his favor, their promissary notes, each for \$125, payable in one year, for which they each received a certificate of scholarship, guaranteeing the tuition of one student for five years in the institution, to commence when the building should be finished. At the end of the five years the title of the property was to pass to Mr. Loughran in full ownership, being paid for by said scholarships. To carry out this plan the stockholders selected R. C. Armstrong, Robert Isted, Walter Delafield, A. M. Haslip, L. G. Calkins, A. H. Hersey, W. R. Pottle, Jacob Shew and Jacob Plank, as "Trustees of Allamakee College." Walter Delafield donated the whole of block 19, in his addition, comprising two acres on the sightliest spot in town, as the site of the building; and the trustees erected a three-story brick edifice, 47x64 feet, the heights of the stories being 11, 13 and 8½ feet respectively. This was done in 1861, though the building was not finished for occupancy until the spring of '62. That fall there were ninety pupils in attendance, the whole number of students entitled to tuition on scholarships being but forty-eight.

Meanwhile Prof. Loughran had opened what was called the Waukon High School, Oct. 3, 1859, in the C. P. church, and conducted the same successfully for three years, or until the college building was completed. During that time he was assisted by J. C. Loughran, G. H. Brock, W. W. Likens, Mrs. Jennie Calkins, Mrs. Jennie Loughran, and Miss Pennoyer. Also by Prof. A. A. Griffith, elocutionist.

The financial success of the college plan was not such as hoped for, and May 15, 1863, a corporation styled the Allamakee Collegiate Institute, was formed for the purpose of cancelling the indebtedness against the Allamakee College, and perpetuating the institution. In the same year the property was purchased by Martin Stone, who sold it in 1866 to Thomas A. Cutler, and he to the Independent District of Waukon in 1867.

Waukon Seminary.—In July, 1876, Prof. Loughran bought the old German Presbyterian church building and removed it to his premises on Worcester street, where in September following he opened an institution of learning entitled as above, well supplied with maps, charts, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and more especially for the purpose of preparing students for teaching, or for a college course. Prof. Loughran had devoted a long and active life to the interests of education, and was exceedingly well qualified for instructing in the higher branches. His seminary is still in a flourishing condition.

CHURCHES.

Baptist.—On the 17th of June 1854 a number of members of this denomination met at the dwelling of Azel Pratt, on Makee Ridge, for the purpose of organizing a church. C. J. White was chosen moderator and Azel Pratt clerk, and it was voted to receive the members present, viz: Azel Pratt and wife, John G. Pratt, Lathrop Abbot and wife, Miles Nichols and wife, C. J. White, and Phoebe Hersey. These nine members received the right hand of fellowship by Elder James Scofield, and the name of Allamakee Baptist Church was adopted, of which John G. Pratt was chosen clerk. Jan. 20, 1855, Azel Pratt and Isaac D. Lambert were chosen as deacons. The first baptisms were on July 29th, 1855, when the rite was administered by Elder Schofield to the following candidates: F. G. Pratt and his wife Orillah; Pratt, Frances E. Hersey, Harriet E. Hersey, Mary Ann Hersey, Mary M. Pratt, and Phoebe Bearce. In May 1856, Elder Samuel Hill, jr. first performed the baptismal rite according to the record. During these years the church membership rapidly increased by letter and baptism, and public worship was held in the Makee school house. In 1857 Rev. L. M. Newell was secured as pastor, and covenant meetings were held at Waukon and the Makee school house alternately, and in the next spring, 1858, the church assembled in Waukon, holding meetings in the school house. In 1860 services were held in the M. E. church every fourth Sunday. Rev. C. D. Farnsworth was with the church after Rev. Newell. In 1866 Rev. D. S. Starr was employed to preach a part of the time. In 1868 a frame church was built on the north side of Pleasant street, in which services were held for the first time Jan. 17, '69, by Rev. D. S. Starr, who was in April following employed as regular pastor. Since then the several pastors

have been L. L. Frick 1870-71; Geo. M. Adams 1872-3; John M. Wedgwood 1873-78; F. N. Eldridge 1878-81; M. H. Perry 1881-2, Robert Smith 1882, present pastor.

In the spring of 1871 the church purchased their present brick edifice, which they dedicated on the 5th of March. In the fall of 1872 it was supplied with a heating furnace in the basement; and in the spring of '76 a baptistery was put in. The frame church on Pleasant street was purchased by A. H. and Augustine Hersey and remodeled into a place of residence. The present church officers are: Trustees, Sam'l Peck, A. H. Howard, W. L. F. Brayton; Deacon, Sam'l Peck; Clerk, J. W. Pratt; Treasurer, L. W. Hersey. The church membership is fifty-seven. There is a flourishing Sunday School, of which J. L. Pratt is superintendent. The choir, under the leadership of J. W. Pratt for many years, is one of the best in northern Iowa.

Methodist.—The M. E. church of Waukon was organized as early as 1854, but we find no record of the first members, the first stewards and trustees, or who first preached to this organization. A Methodist divine by name of Wm. Sweet held services in Makee and Union Prairie in 1853 and '54, and doubtless did some of the earliest work in this church. In 1855 the Trustees were W. R. Pottle, E. B. Lyons, Thomas Feeley Edwin J. Raymond and John Israel. April 30th, 1855, the church purchased the corner lot on Allamakee and Worcester streets, now the property of J. H. Hale; but on March 24th, '59, the town growing more towards the west, they purchased lots 1 and 2, block 14, Dellafield's addition, where the parsonage now stands, and afterwards sold the former property. The same year a good-sized frame church was erected on the new purchase. Previous to the completion of this, the society held services a part of the time in the C. Presbyterian church. This year, 1859, the Trustees were W. R. Pottle, E. J. Raymond, E. B. Lyons, Thos. Feeley, H. R. Pierce, Moses Wood and C. Bean; and the Stewards were D. Jaquis, A. Pinney, John Reed, S. Hamler, D. Miller, and J. W. Flint. April 20, 1867, the society purchased their present lot on the corner of Pitt and Worcester, and moved the church building thereon that year; erecting the parsonage on the upper lots the same season. Work on the present brick edifice was begun in May 1869, but it was not finished until late in '71, being first occupied on Christmas evening, December 25th. It was formally dedicated on Sunday, February 18th, 1872, the sermon on the occasion being preached by Rev. A. B. Kendig of Cedar Rapids. Presiding Elder Wm. Smith was also present. In May '72 the old frame church was sold to C. S. Stillwell, who moved it to the corner of Armstrong and Court streets and remodeled it into his present residence. The church has been heated by furnace since 1878; and other improvements made in the last two years. The present membership is about 160. The Sunday School numbers about a hundred, with A. T. Still-

man Superintendent. The present Stewards are: J. Brawford, D. W. Reed, John Stillman, P. C. Huffman, H. O. Dayton, M. W. Nesmith, J. S. Nitterauer, A. T. Stillman and L. Eells; and the Trustees: G. H. Bryant, H. J. Bentley, E. D. Purdy, D. W. Reed, Henry Dayton and J. S. Nitterauer. From the conference minutes it is found that in 1856 this charge was "to be supplied." Since that year the pastors have been: John Fawcett, 1857-8; W. E. McCormac, 1858-60; F. C. Mather, 1860-62; J. F. Hestwood, 1862-64; A. Falkner, 1864-5; B. D. Alden 1865-7; Rufus Ricker, 1867-9; J. R. Cameron, 1869-72; Wm. Cobb, 1872-74; B. C. Hammond, 1874-7; J. A. Ward, 1877-80; D. Sheffer, 1880-81; T. E. Fleming, 1881- and present pastor.

Catholic.—In 1855 Rev. Father Kinsella bought forty acres of land northwest of town, and built thereon a log church, in which his people worshiped for many years. In 1864 they purchased the property of Lewis H. Clark in Waukon, being a part of block 4 in Shattuck's addition, corner of School and High streets, and converted his dwelling into a place of worship. This soon became too small for the growing congregation, and in 1868 the present large brick church was erected on the site of the old building, which was moved a short distance to one side, to the rear of the parsonage. March 9, 1869, the old building was destroyed by a fire, in which the records were lost, and this sketch is necessarily incomplete. Since Father Kinsella its priests have been Farrell, Nagle, Lowry, Brennan, McGowan, and Hawe, who still presides over this charge. The church membership is about one hundred. The church a few years since purchased a part of block 5, opposite their place of worship and parsonage—the site of the old public school house—whereon they have this season (1882) erected a fine brick edifice, three stories above the basement, with mansard roof, at a cost of \$5,000, for the purpose of a sisters' school.

German Presbyterian.—This church was organized by Rev. A. Van Vliet, of Dubuque, August 11, 1856. Its first pastor was Rev. Jacob Kalb, who remained about a year. Rev. Buehren next supplied the field for a short time. After his resignation Rev. Renskers became the regular pastor, and labored here with great ability and success until 1864, and during his pastorate, in 1860, a frame church was built on block 13, Delafield's addition, northeast of the college grounds. It was in recent years purchased and moved off by J. Loughran, who uses it for a seminary. In 1864 a division of the church occurred, those living east of Waukon organizing themselves into the German Reformed Church, east of town, who have built a place of worship there, and the others have since become the German Presbyterian Church of Ludlow. Renskers was succeeded by S. Elliker, under whose administration the church building in Ludlow, which is now used as a school house, was erected in 1865. Rev. Elliker resigned his charge of the Ludlow church Nov. 12, '65, and was succeeded by C. H. Scho-

epistle, and he by Wm. Shover in the summer of 1868, who served until Jan. 29, 1871. Rev. Henry Knell was then called, who preached his first sermon there Feb. 12, and was installed by a committee of the Presbytery of Dubuque, consisting of Revs. G. Moery and H. W. Behle, Oct. 22, '71. Under his pastorate the building now used for regular services was erected. He was also the instrument of reuniting those who, in the time of Rev. Shover, had left them and were supplied by a Reformed minister. He organized the Sunday school, and effected great good. His resignation took place Nov. 5, 1877, and he has since died. He was succeeded by Helmer Smidt, who remained only eleven months. After him Rev. E. Schuette was called, who preached his first sermon there Jan. 26, '79, and is the present pastor. The church was organized with very few members—of whom Simon, Conrad, and August Helming are still living—but has increased largely, its present active members numbering 233, and the Sunday school from 200 to 225.

Cumberland Presbyterian.—The first records of this congregation are unfortunately lost, so this sketch will not be as complete as we wish. The church was organized in 1857, under the labors of Rev. J. C. Armstrong, who was sent by the home board of missions, and began his labors in the autumn of '56. Some twenty persons composed the society; and James Maxwell, J. B. Plank, John Raymond and R. C. Armstrong were chosen and ordained its first ruling elders. Worship was conducted in the public school house until the fall of '58, when its present church edifice, corner of Main and High streets, was completed and occupied. This was the first church built in Waukon, and the completion of so large and fine a structure was quite an event in those days. It has since been improved from time to time, as occasion demanded, and since Feb., '78, has been heated by basement furnace. Rev. Armstrong continued to serve the church until the fall of 1859, and in after years became a missionary to foreign lands. In 1860 Rev. J. Loughran preached in this church, and in 1862 Rev. J. B. Brown, afterwards editor of a Cumberland Presbyterian paper at Nashville, Tenn. In Feb., 1864, Benj. Hall became its pastor, and continued to serve as such during eleven years. He has of late years been in the home missionary field, but still resides in Waukon, and preaches occasionally in his old church to this day. Since Mr. Hall's resignation the pastors have been: J. Wood Miller, 1875-8, (since professor of German in a Pennsylvania college); O. E. Hart, 1878-81; H. D. Onyett, 1881-2, recently resigned. The present membership is about one hundred and ten or twenty; and the elders of the church are C. D. Beeman, J. B. Plank, John Hall, J. G. Ratcliffe and Hosea Low. There is a large Sunday school, of which John Hall is the superintendent.

Episcopal.—In March and April, 1859, Episcopal service was held by Rev. James Bentley, who preached in the C. Presby-

terian church Sunday afternoons at five o'clock. April 25th of that year Walter Delafield, Orin Manson, John Griffin, John Phillips, L. B. Cowles, C. Paulk, and A. Parson, organized St. Paul's Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the diocese of Iowa. The same year they built a small frame church on block 5, Delafield's addition, corner of Liberty and High streets, with James Bentley as rector. In the summer of 1860 the building was greatly enlarged and the tower erected. While these improvements were being made, the Sunday School, which was very popular under Delafield's superintendency, was held in Hersey's Hall. A 613 pound Meneely bell, costing \$250 was also purchased and placed in position, the first church bell in town. Mr. Bentley served as rector for several years, but afterwards engaged in home mission work, as he still is. In later years Rev. James Allen was elected rector, and after him Rev. Estabrook held services occasionally. In the fall of 1867 Rev. A. M. May came to Waukon as rector, and served the church in that capacity five or six years; but the congregation had been small since early in the sixties, and regular services were finally abandoned. In recent years the church has again been put in good repair, but is as yet unused. Walter Delafield was in 1868 rector of Grace Chapel New York City, and is now rector of a church at some point on the Hudson River.

Congregational.—This society was organized in 1864, and the services of Rev. A. Parker secured as pastor, who was with them two or three years, and was followed by Rev. W. J. Smith, who continued till early in '68. In the spring of that year, Rev. L. D. Boynton became their pastor, and during his stay, which continued only until the following autumn, the society erected the fine brick church north of the court house. Previous to that services had been held in the court house. From the fall of '68 the church had no regular pastor until August '69, when Rev. Wm. F. Rose came here in that capacity. The society was not large, however, and being disappointed in a manner not to be foreseen when the building was projected, soon found it necessary to dispose of the church property, which in 1871 passed into the possession of the Baptists.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published here was the *Waukon Journal*, free soil in politics, which was established in the spring of 1857, by Frank Belfoy, who ran it about nine months, when it passed into the hands of Frank Pease. The last we know of Belfoy he was publishing a paper at some point in Minnesota, about 1876 or '77. Pease upon assuming control changed the title of the paper to the *Allamakee Herald*, the first number of which was issued Feb. 26, 1858. It was a six-column folio, issued Fridays, and Democratic in politics. M. M. Webster, a lawyer, was with Pease

a portion of the time, as was also one R. K. Smith, who afterwards went South, and his fate is unknown. He was a brother of James C. Smith. The *Herald* was discontinued in May, 1859. In 1861 or '62 Pease went into the army, and in the spring of 1878 the writer met him at Hot Springs, Ark., of which town he was at that time City Clerk; he had previously been in the newspaper business in that State.

In August, 1859, the paper was revived under the name of *Waukon Transcript*, (Democratic), by T. H. McElroy, with whom was associated for a while one Doc. Parker, from McGregor, who later went to Kansas. This paper existed less than a year, McElroy selling in 1860 to C. Lohmann, who ran the press off to Bescohel, Wis., while under mortgage. In August McElroy started the *Northwestern Democrat*, at Lansing, but his whereabouts since we do not know. In '62 Lohmann published the *Argus* at Lansing.

The *North Iowa Journal* (Republican) was established at Waukon, in May, 1860, by E. L. Babbitt and W. H. Merrill, who issued the first number May 29th. In 1861 they sold the paper to Leonard G. Calkins and Albert B. Goodwin, and returned to Wyoming Co., N. Y., where Babbitt died a couple of years later. Goodwin shortly after disposed of his interest, and has also since died. In '62 the *Journal* suffered a temporary suspension, but was revived about August 1st, with Calkins and Cole editors, Chas. B. Cole publisher. In September the name of L. G. Calkins appears as publisher, Cole still being associated with him as local editor. About November Cole assumed the entire control, made its politics Democratic, and early in 1863 sold out to John G. Armstrong, who removed the *Journal* to Lansing and continued its publication as a Democratic sheet.

For nearly five years thereafter Waukon was without a local paper. In the winter of 1867-8 negotiations were entered into with Chas. W. McDonald, then publishing the *Gazette* at Blairstown, this state, who came here and on the 9th of January 1868 issued the first number of the *Waukon Standard*. After publishing it three months he sold to R. L. Hayward & Co. and went to Illinois, and later to New York where he was for some time engaged in the Swedenborgian Publishing House. More recently he published a paper at Sioux Falls; and is at present we believe, located at Wessington Hills and Superintendent of Schools of Aurora county, Dakota. Under its new management the *Standard* was edited by Rev. A. M. May, who has been its chief editor from that day to this, and has made it a strong, pure, and reliable local family newspaper. It has always been republican in politics. His first partner, Mr. Hayward, did not come to Waukon until the following August; and in March 1869 he disposed of his interest and went to Arkansas, and eventually to San Antonio, Texas, where he was engaged in newspaper business and where he died very re-

cently—in August 1882. Mr. May then associated with him one Jas. H. Brayton, who although a good printer had some habits that threatened to swamp the establishment, and after about four months Mr. May found it necessary to assume the entire control. Brayton was afterwards heard of in Minnesota, and the western part of this State, engaged in printing, and in less honorable though more lucrative occupations; and it is said proved quite successful at poker.

In December 1869, E. M. Hancock became associated with May in the business, but withdrew in July following. August 1st, 1872, Chas. R. Hamstreet bought an interest in the office, which he held until June 1st, 1873, when he disposed of it and engaged in farming near Clear Lake, where he still is. At that time E. M. Hancock purchased a half interest in the concern, and May & Hancock continued to conduct the *Standard* for nine and a half years, until January 1st, 1882, when Hancock disposed of his interest to Mrs. May, the firm becoming A. M. May & Co.

Upon the completion of the railroad in October, 1877, the *Waukon Democrat* was started by Daniel O'Brien. July 5th, 1879, it passed into the hands of John W. Hinchou, who published it three years, and July 26, 1882, sold out to T. C. Medray & Son.

BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS.

Among the early business institutions the old steam sawmill was one of the very first. It was built by D. W. Adams and D. E. Whitney in the fall of 1854, and finished the following spring and went into operation. It did a large business for a year or two, but was destroyed by fire in 1857. Adams then sold his interest to W. C. Earl, who with Whitney rebuilt the mill shortly after. In February 1859 Earl purchased the interest of his partner, Ed. Whitney, who died a few years since in Minnesota. The mill was run by a 50-horse power engine, and did all kinds of sawing, planing and turning. In 1862 the property was rented to Granger & Gada, who also did custom grinding of flour and feed in addition to the wood-working. The mill stood on the lots in front of Earl's present residence, and was for years one of *the* institutions of the town. As it outlived its usefulness it was finally dismantled, the machinery sold out, the great stone and brick chimney toppled over, and in July 1870 the building was moved back to the rear of the block where it is still used as a barn and warehouse.

In January or February 1859 a banking and exchange office was established by Walter Delafield, who built the little brown building just west of the National House for that purpose, now used as a carpenter shop. It run for not much over a year, Delafield returning to the east in August 1860.

The Hersey block of stores, next south of the Mason House, was erected in 1859. The second story was occupied with a hall, the

first and for a long time the only one in town. Barnard H was finished off in the winter of '69-70. The first drug store was that of R. C. Armstrong, and stood on the corner opposite a north of the Presbyterian church. It was moved "down town" in later years, and occupies the southeast corner of Main and West streets. In 1859 this same Armstrong put up the first brick house in the village, on the north side of Main street, in his addition. The first brick stores were erected by Robbins Bros. as Adams & Hale, on the corner of Main and Allamakee, in 1861. The large frame building now occupied by the marble shop was put up by Shattuck and Woodcock in 1859, on the corner where Boomer's Opera House now stands. Barnard and Hersey's store was built in 1867.

RAILROAD.

On the 9th of May, 1857, several of the prominent citizens of Lansing adopted articles of incorporation of the "Lansing, Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota R. R. Co.," to build a railroad to the state line, towards the south bend of the St. Peters river in Minnesota, with a capital of \$4,000,000. Not to be outdone Waukon proceeded to organize the "Prairie du Chien & Mankato R. R. Co.," with a capital of \$5,000,000, the articles of incorporation of which were signed at Waterville, Oct. 15, 1857, by Scott Shattuck, F. Belfoy, Wm. F. Ross, W. H. Morrison, J. Beebe, N. A. Beebe, Col. J. Spooner, W. W. Hungerford, Geo. E. Woodward and L. T. Woodcock. The board of directors for the first year consisted of John T. Clark, William H. Morrison, J. Spooner, Francis Belfoy, Geo. E. Woodward, N. A. Beebe, William F. Ross, William W. Hungerford, A. B. Webber, J. T. Atkins, H. Douseman, Albert L. Collins, and T. R. Perry; and the officers were: John T. Clark, president; Francis Belfoy, secretary; W. W. Hungerford, treasurer, and Geo. E. Woodward, chief engineer. The last mentioned has since become an architect of more than national reputation. Books were opened for the subscription of stock, and the line was surveyed that fall through Winneshie and Mitchell counties to the state line, commencing at the mouth of Paint creek.

We find a record of Oct. 20th, 1858, when the second annual meeting of the board of directors was held in the office of the company here. That meeting was largely attended and very enthusiastic. Every county along the line was represented. Over \$14,000 stock was subscribed on that day. Letters were read from distinguished railroad men in Wisconsin and Minnesota, all speaking unqualifiedly of the Paint creek route as the very best west from the Mississippi in northern Iowa, and predicting its completion at an early day. For the second year J. T. Atkins was president; N. A. Beebe, vice-president; Hungerford, secretary, and J. T. Clark, treasurer and attorney.

April 27, '59, a delegation from Waukon attended an enthusiastic railroad meeting at Prairie du Chien, and were met at Johnsonsport by the ferry boat and brass band from that town. But it was all of no use. The Bloody Run route west from McGregor was eventually adopted, and our town drank to the dregs the cup of disappointment. All hope was not abandoned, however, and April 15, 1862, the "Prairie du Chien and Austin R. R. Co." was incorporated. This also came to naught, and Feb. 4, '63, was organized the "Prairie du Chien and Cedar Valley R. R. Co.," which resulted as had the others.

In 1871 the B., C. R. & M. road was extending up towards Postville, with the intention, as stated in railroad meetings at Independence and elsewhere, of extending on northeast by way of Waukon to the river. This gave new hope, only to be followed by disappointment again. Then Judge Williams' narrow gauge enterprise was planned and partially executed. Propositions were made to Waukon in 1872 for a branch to this place. We accepted, and did our full part, by way of voting aid, subscriptions, surveying, etc., till the eastern financial end of it collapsed, causing an abandonment of the project, but not until several lines were surveyed to Waukon from the Iowa Eastern, by way of Monona and Postville.

Waukon had become used to disappointments by this time, and the subject was pretty much at rest till the fall of 1874. Then Lansing began to agitate the county seat question again. This was the one thing needed to rouse our citizens to action, and they took hold of the matter in earnest. After considerable talk and canvassing of the matter, articles of incorporation of the Waukon and Mississippi R. R. Co. were adopted, with the following incorporators: W. C. Earle, A. E. Robbins, C. Paulk, Jacob Plank, H. S. Cooper, John Goodykoontz, P. G. Wright, C. Barnard, H. G. Grattan, Jephtha Beebe, C. O. Howard, G. P. Eells, H. H. Stilwell, C. W. Jenkins, G. M. Dean, F. M. Clark, C. S. Stilwell, J. W. Pratt, L. Howes, J. A. Townsend, and James Duffy. Until the first election by the stockholders, the officers consisted of C. D. Beeman, president; H. S. Cooper, vice-president; C. S. Stilwell, secretary, and John Goodykoontz, treasurer. At the annual meeting of the stockholders, April 6th, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: D. W. Adams, president; C. D. Beeman, vice-president; Martin Stone, secretary; L. W. Hersey, treasurer; and G. W. Stoddard, W. C. Earle, Jas. Holahan, H. G. Grattan, H. H. Stilwell, and Fred. Hager, directors.

The directors authorized a survey as soon as possible, which was begun April 19, 1875, and completed May 21, under the direction of D. W. Adams, J. H. Hale, and J. W. Earl. Meanwhile a committee had been at work since January securing the right of way. May 22, payment of accrued claims was provided for. Contracts for grading were let May 28th, and about the first of June dirt

began to fly, high hope being entertained of the completion of the road that fall. The grading was completed late that summer, many of the bridges put in, and ties got out ready for the rail. It was at first the intention to lay a hard wood rail, but at a meeting August 25th, iron was decided upon. In December an attempt was made to negotiate a loan, which failed, as did a similar attempt in January '76. The difficulty was not so much in securing the money wherewith to purchase the iron, as in obtaining it on such terms as would save the road to the stock-holders and not make it necessary that it should pass from their control. Efforts to this end were continually being made. At the general meeting in April, 1876, the old officers and directors were re-elected. Up to April 1st the sum of \$33,533.57 had actually been collected on stock subscriptions. March 15th a law was passed by the General Assembly permitting townships and incorporations to aid in the construction of railroads, and in accordance therewith an election was held in Makee township April 26th, at which a five per cent. tax was voted by 342 to 101. Union Prairie township voted a three per cent tax May 17th, by 113 to 51; but aid was refused by Ludlow May 19, where a three per cent. tax was asked, by Jefferson May 22 (the same), and by Hanover May 25, where only a two per cent. tax was called for.

June 10th, 1876, the W. & M. R. R. Security Co. was organized for the purpose of devising means for completing the road, but was dissolved Sept. 19th, the securities furnished by the members being returned to them. Sept. 19th, 1876, the W. & M. R. R. Guarantee Co. was organized, for the purpose of completing, equipping, maintaining and operating said railroad. The corporators were: Dudley W. Adams, L. W. Hersey, Holahan & Buggy, J. W. Pratt, A. Hersey, Henry Dayton, E. K. Spencer, W. C. Earle, A. J. Hersey, A. E. Robbins, A. Plubiska, C. W. Jenkins, C. D. Beeman, H. G. Grattan, H. H. Stilwell, Low & Stillman, John A. Taggart, J. H. Hale, Lewis Reid, Azel Pratt. And the officers: D. W. Adams, Prest., C. D. Beeman, Vice P., J. W. Pratt, Sec'y, L. W. Hersey, Treas., H. G. Grattan Auditor. The assets of the W. & M. R. R. Co. were leased to the Guarantee Co. for a number of years for the purpose indicated. In December the iron was contracted for in Milwaukee, upon favorable terms; and an order was made to enforce the collection of delinquent stock.

At the annual meeting of the original railroad company in April, '77, the following were elected: D. W. Adams, Prest., C. D. Beeman, Vice Prest., H. G. Grattan, Sec'y, L. W. Hersey, Treas., and Jas. Holahan, Conrad Helming, W. C. Earle, H. H. Stilwell and C. W. Jenkins, directors. June 30th J. H. Hale was elected chief civil engineer. July 27th H. G. Grattan resigned as auditor and Jas. Holahan was elected. Sept. 3d, at the annual election of officers of the Guarantee Co., D. W. Adams was re-elected Prest., A. E. Robbins Vice Prest., J. W. Pratt Sec'y, L. W. Hersey

Treas., and Jas. Holahan, Auditor. H. H. Stillwell was attorney for the company, and D. W. Adams Gen'l. Supt. of the road. E. B. Gibbs was secured as station agent at this place.

In July, 1877, first mortgage bonds were issued to the amount of about \$30,000, and taken by Messrs. Fairbank, Bradley and Parks, of Massachusetts, interest eight per cent. payable semi-annually. And a short loan of \$15,000 was secured from J. H. Fairbank of Winchendon, Mass., ample real estate security being given. The rolling stock was purchased the latter part of that month, and the delivery of iron began early in August. Track laying began September 4th; the locomotive was received September 11th; reached Waterville, nine miles, September 25th; and on October 27th, fifty-three days from the time the first rail was laid, the track was completed, twenty-three miles, to Waukon.

Thus, after twenty years of disappointments, hoping, waiting, and working, Waukon became a railroad town, with a road of her own building. Just twenty years to a month from the time of the first railroad survey up Paint creek valley, a road was completed over that route; and this village and vicinity entered upon a new era of prosperity. It was entirely independent of any other road or corporation, the people of Waukon having struggled through with the enterprise without a dollar of assistance from outside parties. At the time of its completion the rolling stock of the road comprised one twelve-ton locomotive, sixteen box cars, five flats, and one passenger. The cost of the road and its equipments amounted to about \$121,000, or nearly \$5,300 per mile, and its total debt was about \$50,000, bonded for five years. No great splurge or celebration was indulged in, but on the day of its completion an impromptu affair was gotten up for the entertainment of the people who happened to be in town, and the railroad employes in particular, from an account of which in the *Standard* we quote as follows:

"On Saturday, October 27, 1877, at 3 o'clock P. M., the engine 'Union Prairie' rolled up to the platform of the Waukon depot, Thos. Clyde, engineer; O. H. Bunnell, fireman, and Henry Lear, conductor. For the preceding few days as the end of the track approached town the number of visitors had constantly increased, until on this day a large crowd of people, consisting largely of ladies, were assembled at the depot and below to witness the last of the track-laying, and get a sight at the first appearance of our locomotive. When the train reached the depot platform the flat cars were soon crowded to their fullest standing room, chiefly by the ladies and children, and the Waukon band played a joyous strain in welcome. At this point in the proceedings everybody stood still until the camera had secured a photograph of the lively scene for all to look at and laugh over in future years; after which the first 'passenger train,' consisting of five flats, densely packed, ran down the road a couple of miles,

with the band playing on the front car, and a whistle sounding, amid some enthusiasm and excitement. * * At 5 o'clock, headed by the band, they paired to Barnard Hall, which had been decorated also had most of the buildings in the business part to the number of about sixty, they were treated to supper, and all the delicacies of the table which Waukon so excel in providing, served by the ladies. Then, the public generally fell to and did full justice, but so amply had the ladies provided for sixty hands that, it is estimated, some 500 people in a supper at the hall, free. * * After supper there and those so disposed participated in a social dance. There were in town during the day an unusual number of people. No public announcement of any demonstration.

The American Express Co. began doing business in December, and the road began carrying the mail. April 2, '78, the annual election resulted: D. D. Dent; H. G. Grattan, vice-president; L. W. Hersey; D. Beeman, treasurer; Jas. Holahan, Henry D. C. Helming, and C. W. Jenkins, directors.

In September, '78, James F. Joy, of railroad fame, after looking over the ground, purchased a controlling interest from the stockholders here, the officers of the Guaranty Road were succeeded by J. F. Joy, president; F. O. Wyatt, general manager; C. M. Carter, treasurer; H. H. Stilwell, secretary; and the road passed into the same management. The officers of the old original company resigned. That fall and winter a party of surveyors reported extension northwest into Minnesota, and surveys toward Decorah, which city in August received a per cent. tax in aid of an extension to that place. That route having been abandoned, grading was begun line down Coon creek, and in October Decorah voted in its extension, and the work of grading was pushed rapidly. Nov. 6, 1879, Waukon was put in communication with the world by telegraph.

In the spring of 1880 the work of grading was resumed, the piers erected for four iron tracks on the Iowa river, and several miles of track laid, which passed into the hands of the C., M. & St. P. R. Co. the C. C. D. & M., of which it was a feeder. The extension, however, did not cease until early in 1881, when the track had almost reached the Iowa.

ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

Masonic.—Waukon Lodge, No. 154, A. F. and A. M., was organized Jan. 31, 1860, under dispensation, the first officers being T. H. Barnes, W. M.; R. K. Hall, Sen. W.; L. W. Hersey, Jun. W.; Geo. M. Dean, Sen. D.; A. Pardo, Jun. D.; Geo. C. Shattuck, treas.; L. T. Woodcock, sec'y; A. A. Sturtevant, tyler. Its charter was granted by the Grand Lodge June 8th, 1860, with the same officers. Its present officers are: C. T. Granger, W. M.; A. G. Stewart, Sen. W.; H. H. Stilwell, Jun. W.; L. W. Hersey, treas.; E. B. Gibbs, sec'y; D. W. Reed, Sen. D.; B. Fultz, Jun. D.; A. J. Rodgers, Sen. Steward; C. S. Stilwell, Jun. Steward; N. H. Pratt, tyler; Rev. B. Hall, chaplain. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition, and occupies a finely furnished hall over Hale & Jenkins' store. Its present membership in good standing is seventy-four.

Odd Fellows.—Waukon Lodge, No. 182, I. O. O. F., was organized Jan. 3, 1870, with the following officers: Robert Isted, N. G.; J. B. Mattoon, V. G.; H. H. Stilwell, R. Sec.; L. M. Bearce, treas. Number of charter members, thirty-five. Charter granted Oct. 20, 1870. The present membership in good standing is 42, and the officers are: A. G. Stewart, N. G.; E. B. Raymond, V. G.; O. M. Nelson, R. and P. Sec'y; Joseph Burton, treas.

Hope Encampment, No. 77, was organized at Lansing, April 4, 1875; charter granted April 24. It was removed to Waukon March 8th, 1881, and the present officers are: Joseph Haines, C. P.; R. L. Bircher, H. P.; C. S. Stilwell, S. W.; R. A. Nichols, N. W.; O. M. Nelson, scribe; A. A. Barnard, treas.

United Workmen.—Makee Lodge, No. 42, A. O. U. W., was organized Jan. 14, 1876, with sixteen charter members, and the following officers: I. Greer, P. M. W.; M. W. Nesmith, M. W.; J. W. Pratt, G. F.; H. O. Dayton, O.; S. R. Thompson, recorder; F. H. Robbins, F.; L. J. Nichols, receiver; L. Anderson, O. W.; A. F. Lathrop, I. W.; D. G. Grippen, A. F. Lathrop, A. T. Stillman, trustees. Its present membership is forty-two in good standing, and its officers are: N. H. Pratt, P. M. W.; P. H. De Lacy, M. W.; J. B. Minert, F.; G. D. Greenleaf, O.; J. L. Pratt, R.; F. C. Burdick, Fin.; F. H. Robbins, receiver; E. W. Pratt, G.; U. F. Lewis, O. W.; A. Kellogg, I. W.

Legion of Honor.—Diamond Lodge, No. 39, I. L. H., was organized Sept. 5, 1879, with the following officers: G. H. Bryant, pres.; A. G. Stewart, vice-pres.; A. J. Rodgers, recording sec'y; E. M. Hancock, fin. sec'y; J. W. Pratt, treas.; A. M. May, chaplain; C. C. Banfill, usher; Don. A. Hoag, doorkeeper; A. K. Pratt, sentinel; L. Burton, L. M. Bearce and M. H. Pratt, trustees. A. J. Rodgers is recording sec'y, and A. G. Stewart financial sec'y.

V. A. S.—A collegium of this order was instituted here Feb. 19, 1882, with a membership of thirty-two, and officers as follows: A. B. Conner, rector; J. S. Nitterauer, vice-rector; T. E. Fleming, chaplain; F. C. Burdick, scribe; J. W. Goodrich, usher; Peter Stevens, guide.

Good Templars.—Allamakee Lodge, No. 127, I. O. G. T., was organized the latter part of 1859 or early in 1860, the first officers of whom we find any record being A. B. Goodwin, W. C. T., and T. J. Goodykoontz, W. S. This organization was quite popular along early in the sixties, and flourished finely; but its light gradually waned, and went out about the latter part of 1872. It was revived early in 1876 as *Waukon Lodge*, No. 68, but was kept up only a little over two years.

Patrons of Husbandry.—Waukon Grange, P. of H., was organized Jan. 6, 1870. Chas. Paulk was the first W. Master. The institution was very prosperous, and in March, 1871, purchased the old Woodcock store building on the present site of Boomer's opera house, paying therefor \$2,000. This grange continued in operation about eleven years.

Y. M. T. A.—The Young Men's Temperance Association was organized in May, 1881, with the following officers: C. C. Banfill, Pres.; R. J. Alexander, Vice Pres.; J. F. Dougherty, Secretary; George Helming, Treas. Although less than a year and a half old, it has purchased a library of late and popular books, comprising two hundred volumes, besides tastefully furnishing a hall and paying all running expenses. Its reading room is supplied with all the more popular magazines and periodicals, and is open to the public every evening and Sunday afternoon. In the years gone by there was in Waukon a Young Men's Library Association, which with the aid of the Amateur Dramatic Club, had accumulated a library of nearly five hundred volumes. These books (or all that were left of them) were placed in the charge of the Y. M. T. A., which thus has control of a circulating library of fully six hundred volumes, open to the public two afternoons each week. The association comprises about sixty members, and is one of the really meritorious organizations of the town, and is doing a good work. The officers are the same as at first, with the exception of Geo. Hubbell, Treasurer, and the addition of a Financial Secretary, H. J. Nichols. The room they occupy has so far cost them nothing for rent, through the liberality of the owner, W. C. Earle.

W. C. T. U.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized Feb. 17, 1876, with a membership of fifty-eight, and the following officers: Mrs. E. M. Stilwell, Pres.; Mrs. S. M. Wedgwood, Vice Pres.; Miss Nettie Hall, Recording Secretary; Mrs. L. A. Low, Corresponding Secretary. It has done a good work in the temperance cause. The officers during the past year

were: Mrs. Stilwell, Pres.; Mrs. W. L. F. Brayton, Vice Pres.; Mrs. C. D. Beeman, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Low, Recording Secretary; Mrs. L. W. Hersey, Treasurer.

Early Settlers.—The Early Settlers' Association, of Makee tp., was organized Dec. 2, 1879, with about twenty-five members. The first officers elected were: J. A. Townsend, Pres.; James Duffy, Vice Pres.; G. M. Dean, Secretary; Azel Pratt, Treasurer. The present officers are: James Duffy, Pres.; L. E. Howe, Vice Pres.; Geo. M. Dean, Secretary; George W. Hayes, Treasurer.

Military Company.—Co. F., 4th Regt. Io. National Guards, was mustered in by Capt. E. B. Bascom, of Lansing, May 16, 1878, with a full complement of sixty-four enlisted men, besides the commissioned officers, who were elected as follows: Captain, D. W. Reed; 1st Lieut., J. W. Pratt; 2d Lieut., T. G. Orr. In July, the company was transferred to the 9th Regt., becoming Co. E. August 17, Captain Reed was elected Major of the regiment. About Sept. 20th the company received their arms and accoutrements. In October, Earle's hall was leased for an armory. Nov. 7th, 2d Sergt. A. J. Rogers was elected Captain, and 5th Sergt. A. T. Stillman 1st Lieut., to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. W. Pratt. May 2d, 1879, Orderly Sergt. Dell J. Clark was elected 2d Lieut. to fill vacancy caused by Lieut. Orr's resignation, and A. H. Peck was elected Orderly. In July the company was retransferred to the Fourth Regt., becoming Co. I., where it has since remained. In August, forty uniforms were purchased, it being necessary to borrow only \$100 to accomplish this, and Sept. 16 to 19 the company participated in regimental encampment at Independence. May 7, 1880, 3d Sergt. J. B. Reid was elected 2d Lieut., in place of D. J. Clark, resigned. Oct. 11th to 15th the Co. was in regimental camp at Postville. In August, 1881, Capt. Rogers was elected Major of the regiment; and the term of service having expired, it was a question whether or not the Co. should reorganize. On the 8th the Co. decided by vote to do so, and on the 17th Sergt. A. J. Stewart was elected Captain. The Co. attended the State encampment at Des Moines, second week in October. Lieut. Stillman's commission having expired, and he desiring to retire, 2d Lieut. J. B. Reid was elected his successor Nov. 25, and Sergt. E. B. Gibbs elected to the 2d Lieutenancy. In June, 1882, with these officers, and E. W. Pratt as 1st Sergt., the Co. attended Brigade encampment at Waterloo, where they received the first prize (\$100) for the best drilled Co. in the 2d brigade, comprising three regiments. In September, Barnard Hall was rented for an armory; and that month the Co., by special invitation, attended the grand military encampment at Dubuque, where they acquitted themselves creditably.

FIRES.

The more noteworthy fires which have occurred in Waukon are as follows: On the night of Sept 13, 1870, a fire originated in M. G. Belden & Son's blacksmith shop, standing where Martin's furniture store now is, destroying all on the northeast corner of Main and Allamakee streets, comprising the blacksmith and wagon shops of Belden & Son, the flour and feed store of R. Isted & Son, and the boot and shoe shop of A. Plubiska. Total loss about \$3,700, insured for \$1,900.

On Sunday morning, April 14, 1878, before daylight, a fire originated in Farley's saloon on the north side of Main street, and consumed that and the Rankin building next west. Loss \$1,025; no insurance. The Rankin building was an old land mark, built in '56 or '57 by Uriah Whaley, and had been used for various purposes in its day. The second story was once used for school purposes; and the upper part at one time served as a lock-up for criminals awaiting trial.

On the night of August 16, 1878, a fire was discovered about 10:30 o'clock raging in the wall of Farnsworth's frame store building and dwelling, on the north side of Main street, and destroyed the frame row of stores on that street, and stables, etc. to the northward, comprising: J. P. Farnsworth, two story grocery store and dwelling; W. A. Pottle, two story building occupied by Bentley with jewelry; Carter & Eaton, boots and shoes, and Miss Dean, millinery; Nesmith & Gilchrist, two story building, occupied by drug store; Pleimling, tailor shop, and two families; Luther Clark, three story residence and store; L. O. Bearce, one story harness shop; Lewis Reid, one story and basement saloon; Sam'l. Huestis, two story building occupied below by Miss Townsend's millinery rooms, and offices above; A. H. Hersey and M. Stone, two story warehouse; John Rankin, small barn; Tovey & Goodykoontz, large hotel barn and sheds. The total loss amounted to about \$12,000. Although some supposed the fire to have been incendiary, not until more than fifteen months had rolled by was the evidence sufficiently developed to warrant any arrests. In December 1879, Wm. Hennessey, H. A. Hewit and Cliff. H. Wood were arrested for the crime. The first had been keeping a saloon which bore the reputation of a bad place, and which the two others, young men, were in the habit of frequenting. Hennessey was placed in the Decorah jail in default of \$10,000 bonds, while bail for the others was fixed at \$500 each. Hennessey's trial took place in May following, resulting in a verdict of guilty and sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary. On this trial H. A. Hewit testified that he and Cliff. Wood were in Hennessey's saloon on the night of the fire after the others had all gone home, and that Hennessey went behind the bar and took up a beer glass in which was a ball of candle wicking, and said he had had it soaking for two

days in kerosene; and that Hennesey put the ball in Wood's coat pocket and told them to put it in a knot hole which they would find in the siding of Farnsworth's building and set it a-fire; that they did so, Wood putting the ball in and Hewit applying the match; and that although he had been drinking considerable that day he knew enough to know that he was setting the fire, etc. Wood's testimony corroborated Hewit's in all essential particulars. Hennesey appealed, but the decision of the lower court was affirmed. Wood and Hewit took time to plead, and bail was fixed in \$2,000. At the next December term Wood plead guilty and received a sentence of four years. Hewit plead not guilty and the case was continued. At the May 1881 term it came to trial, when the jury disagreed. The case was continued from term to term until May 1882, when it was finally tried and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

CHAPTER II.

History of Lansing: Early Settlement; Resources and Commercial Facilities; Railroad Festivities; Population; City Government; Fire Department; Water Supply; Death of Capt. Hemenway; The Local Press; Churches and Societies; Original Town Proprietors; "Wild Jim."

BY DICK HANEY.

Lansing, the largest town of Allamakee county, is situated on the Mississippi river, twelve miles south of the Minnesota state line, and eighty-one miles north of Dubuque, in a valley which is about one mile in width, and through which flows a beautiful stream called Clear creek. The business portion of the town is built upon a high bench of ground at the foot of Mt. Hosmer, one of the most noted bluffs on the river.

The town, when viewed from the river, appears to be entirely surrounded by rugged hills. In summer, when these hills are clothed in garments of richest green, the town lies half hidden among its shade trees, and the shadows of the bluffs, as beautiful a place to look upon as can be found anywhere in the Mississippi valley. The high ground upon which the principal portion of the town is built, runs down to the river, leaving a bold, rocky shore, along which flows the main channel of the river, affording at all seasons of navigation an ample supply of water, and landing places for all kinds of upper river steamboats.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This truly beautiful town site was first occupied in 1848 by a man by the name of Garrison, who had made a claim, and was living in a small cabin where the town now is, when, in the fall of that year, John Haney, Sr., came to the place, in company with his son James. Soon after Mr. H. H. Houghton, of Galena, Ill., purchased Garrison's claim, and in company with John Haney, Sr., secured all the land lying in this beautiful valley for a distance of three or four miles, and in 1851 he and Mr. Haney laid out the town of Lansing.

Among the early settlers were: James Haney, John Haney, Jr., G. W. Gray, G. W. Hays, James I. Gilbert, W. Ballou, F. D. Cowles, J. W. Remine, A. L. Battles, I. B. Place, H. M. Travis, J. I. Taylor, E. Hale, and G. H. Battles.

The first marriage in the place was that of James Haney and Rachel W. Hurton, which occurred Feb. 5, 1852.

The first white male child born in the place was Frank Cowles. The first female child Alberta Hale. The first death was that of Fanny Haney, the daughter of John Haney, Sr., who died April 19, 1850. The first merchant who located in the new town was F. D. Cowles; the first lawyer was J. W. Remine; the first doctor, J. I. Taylor.

The first hotel was kept by Dr. Houghton in a little log building on Front street, just north of Williams street. The first frame building was a store erected by F. D. Cowles in Aug., 1851. It stood on the corner of Front and Main streets, north of Main.

The first frame house erected in the town was the "Lansing House," which is still standing on Front street, north of Main, and is occupied as a hotel. It was built by Abraham Bush in the fall of 1851. F. D. Cowles opened the first stock of goods in the fall of 1851. The first drug store was kept by I. B. Place on Front street, near the Lansing House. It was opened in the fall of 1852. The first justice of the peace was an Englishman named Luckins.

From its earliest settlement Lansing grew steadily, and enjoyed a prosperity not surpassed by any town in the west. It was known to have one of the best steamboat landings on the river, and in a few years after its first settlement became the supply point for a vast tract of country in northeastern Iowa and southern Minnesota, which was then being rapidly settled. Emigrants from the east and all parts of Europe came by hundreds, seeking homes among the then beautiful valleys of Allamakee, and on the prairies beyond. These people came by boat and made their way west with ox-teams, or on foot, as best they could. Soon the fertile soil of this new land began to yield its harvests of golden grain. For a distance of more than one hundred miles west, and nearly as far north and south, wheat and other kinds of grain



T. W. Burdick

came pouring into Lansing, to be transported by boat to the markets of the world. The commerce of the place in those olden times—in the times of wheat—was enormous, Lansing being for a number of years the best wheat market on the Mississippi river.

During these years the town increased wonderfully in population. Substantial business blocks were erected, elegant residences built, and many fine fortunes were made. In 1872 a railroad reached Lansing from Dubuque, constructed along the west bank of the river. To this enterprise the citizens contributed liberally, besides voting a five-per cent tax in its aid. The road is now controlled by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R'y Co. The completion of this road to Lansing was an important event in its history.

Prior to this time the river was the only means of communication between Lansing and the world. With the closing of navigation each year this means of communication was removed, and until spring again restored it, such business as was done had to be carried on by teams driven on the ice from Lansing to Prairie du Chien, the nearest railroad town. The ice was always uncertain; hence the mails, and all kinds of business depending upon transportation to and from the eastern centers of commerce, were largely dependent upon that most uncertain of all institutions, the weather. During these early, ante-railroad days numerous efforts were made to construct an ice-boat, engine, or machine, that would supply the much-needed means of transportation between Lansing and Prairie du Chien. Parties at the latter place, at one time, constructed a huge iron monster, resembling a steamboat and locomotive combined, which they prepared to launch on the ice at Prairie du Chien, having given due notice to the towns and wood-boat landings above, just at what precise hour the wonderful invention might be confidently expected to arrive at their respective ports. A large portion of the population of Lansing remained awake for two nights anxiously watching and waiting for the arrival of the ice-boat, car, or what not it was called. But they waited in vain. It never came. And the complete or partial ice embargo of each winter was not removed from the trade of Lansing until the construction of the railroad before mentioned. This road, the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad Company, originally the Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad Company, was incorporated Dec. 16th, 1867. The names of the incorporators were: J. K. Graves, J. M. Merrill, Platt Smith, E. H. Williams, and Joseph Herod. On the 27th of January, 1869, J. E. Ainsworth reported his reconnoissance of the proposed line, and the next year capital was invested in the enterprise. The ground was first broken, with appropriate ceremonies, at Eagle Point, at 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 18th, 1870. Two years later the cars were running into Lansing. In recognition of the work that

had been accomplished, and the many beneficial results which were expected to follow its completion, the citizens of Lansing prepared for a grand

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

Wednesday May 8th was set apart as the day for the ovation. Invitations were extended to representative delegations from all the towns on the line of the road and elsewhere. To enable people to accept the invitations the railroad provided a special excursion train which left Dubuque at 8:30 A. M. drawn by two engines, the "Lansing" and the "J. K. Graves," both appropriately trimmed with flags and evergreens. There were over one thousand excursionists on the train, accompanied by the Germania Band, of Dubuque.

The train arrived at Lansing in safety at 2:15 P. M. and was received in royal style by salutes of cannon from the bluffs, and music by the Lansing Cornet Band. A reception committee consisting of Hon. L. E. Fellows, Capt. E. B. Bascom, Jos. T. Metcalf, Gustave Kerndt and Theodore Steidle met the party at the foot of Main street and escorted them to Concert Hall, where a magnificent banquet was spread. The movements of the vast crowd of strangers were admirably managed by Capt. E. B. Bascom, chief marshal, assisted by Maj. Samuel W. Hemenway, Capt. James Ruth and Capt. S. O. Smith. Concert Hall was beautifully decorated. The tables were arranged on either side of the hall, the ends towards the center carried around towards the stage.

On the stage and in the center was the Press table, arranged by Mr. C. W. Hufschmidt. The newspaper men who enjoyed its many luxuries reported at the time that "it presented a more tempting sight than editor, reporter or printer had ever seen. That it was a 'fat take' all around." Just below the footlights was the Railroad table presided over by Hon. S. H. Kinne, then State Senator from Allamakee county, and his accomplished wife. Everything connected with this table was fully in accord with the Senator's known reputation for hospitality. At the right of the stage the mayor and council of Dubuque occupied table No. 3, arranged by mayor Nielander, of Lansing, and arranged with entire satisfaction to the tastes and capacities of the parties occupying it. Table No. 5, was nicely arranged by Mr. R. P. Spencer for citizens of Dubuque, next to this was table No. 7, arranged by George H. Bryant for Dubuque guests. Then came table No. 9, arranged by Theo. Nachtwey for guests from Guttenburg. Table No. 11, was arranged for guests from Clayton by Mr. W. A. Travis. Next to this was table No. 13, arranged by J. W. Thomas for guests from Waukon. The guests from Decorah were seated at table No. 15 presided over by Mrs. S. H. Hazleton. No. 17, next to the door was arranged by Mrs. Purdy for the guests from Harper's Ferry, De Soto and Dorchester. The first table on the right as you enter

the hall, was No. 14, arranged by Mr. Pearson for the county officials. Next came No. 12, arranged by Capt. E. B. Bascom for general guests. Then came No. 10, where citizens of McGregor and Dubuque were seated, arranged by Mr. N. A. Nelson. Next to this was No. 8, arranged by Mr. Wenst for guests from McGregor. And then came No. 6, for the use of Dubuque officials, arranged by Mr. Shaw. At the end of the stage on this side, table No. 4, was arranged for the use of the mayor and council of Galena by Dr. J. W. Davis. Two hundred and fifty-six guests were seated at a time, and five sittings were given.

Dinner over, the meeting was called to order by his honor Mayor Nielander, who spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The citizens of Lansing, through me, tender you a hearty and sincere welcome, in which I cordially join them. I hope that the union of our cities and towns by this iron chain may be also the means of uniting and binding more firmly our personal and business relations. Those whom I have the honor to represent have used their utmost exertions to make your visit pleasant and agreeable, and we sincerely hope that you will enjoy our hospitality with the liberality with which we offer it to you. Citizens of Lansing—I have the honor of introducing to you these distinguished visitors, with their accompanying friends, who have honored our city with their presence.


These remarks were responded to by Mayor Turk, of Dubuque, in a few well chosen words, when Hon. L. E. Fellows was introduced, who delivered the following

RECEPTION SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens: The citizens of Lansing, through their officials, the Mayor and Council, bid me extend a formal welcome in their behalf to you who are here to-day. We cordially greet you as representatives of great railroad and commercial interests, alike important to our citizens and the citizens of our sister cities and towns so well represented on this occasion. To the officers and members of the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota Railroad Company, who had the nerve, courage and energy to inaugurate and carry forward the great railroad enterprise that has to-day placed our young city in close connection with the commercial metropolis of our grand and beautiful Iowa—who have with oaken ties and iron bands linked together in close business and social relations, all the thriving Mississippi river cities and towns of Northern Iowa, and made them tributary to that thriving city, Dubuque, of which we feel justly proud—we extend our hearty congratulations that so great a measure of success has crowned your efforts, and while we rejoice to-day over the completion of the railroad to Lansing, in view of the benefits we expect to derive from it, in view of the great benefit it will surely be to all Northwestern Iowa, we do not forget that it is a work of more

than local importance. It is a most important link in that great line of railway that will shortly follow the banks of the Mississippi river from where it is spanned by the Northern Pacific Railroad down to its delta—a railway second in importance to none in America, traversing a country unrivalled for its natural advantages, its agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources, the salubrity and healthfulness of its climate, its varied and magnificent scenery, alike inviting to the farmer, the miner, the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer and the tourist.

The rapid settlement of the Mississippi valley, marvelous as it has been, is due to its wonderful natural advantages, the building of railroads and the power of the newspaper press. I see before me citizens yet in the vigor of manhood who were pioneers here when the most populous of our cities and towns had scarcely ceased to be rude Indian villages; when the present State of Iowa, with a population of a million and a half, and more than three thousand miles of railroad, had not a mile of railroad nor even a territorial government. Iowa, but a quarter of a century old, is the eighth in population of the States of our Union—what will be her rank at the end of another quarter of a century? Who will attempt to designate the States that will then surpass her in wealth and population? But the time and occasion admonish me not to dwell upon this inviting theme. The occasion is one of greeting to the citizens of Dubuque, Guttenburg, Clayton City, McGregor, Harper's Ferry, and our friends from off the immediate line of the railroad from Galena, Waukon, Decorah, and other points, to join you in awarding honor to the active promoters of this railroad enterprise. We desire you not only to accept our hospitality but to become acquainted with our citizens. We wish to convince your business men that it is for their interest to become acquainted with our business men. We desire to show you that our citizens are not only hospitable, but that we have a business here worthy of the attention not only of our railroad friends, but of the business men of Dubuque; that we can and do here gather up and ship to eastern and southern markets an immense amount of produce; that with the facilities for shipment at all seasons afforded by railroad, our advantages as a market will be greatly increased; that we have a large and fertile territory tributary to Lansing, enabling our merchants to sustain a very large retail trade; that we have good manufacturing establishments and excellent openings for more of them; in a word, that we have the material and advantages for a respectable and thriving city, and the will and determination to make one. We want the business men of Dubuque and McGregor to show our business men that it is for their interest to visit you and trade with you; that it is possible for the great distributing point of the Northwest to be located on the western bank of the Mississippi river, rather than upon the shores of Lake Michigan. And why should it not be so? With



our network of railroads, a water line to the Gulf of Mexico, and prospective water lines to the Atlantic seaboard, why should there not be earnest and united action by us as Iowa men to build up and promote Iowa interests by concentrating the business of Iowa in Iowa, rather than in an eastern city.

I know that I speak the sentiments of my fellow-citizens of Lansing, when I say that we rejoice at the growth and prosperity of the cities and towns on this line of road, and of all the country around us; and especially do we rejoice that we have here in northern Iowa the leading city in the state. We watch with interest the efforts of the citizens of Dubuque to reach out in all directions for the commerce and trade of northern Iowa and to open new outlets to the east and south. We scan the columns of your able and enterprising newspapers for notes of private and public improvements. We hail each new enterprise of your citizens with pride. We rejoice to-day that we are brought in such close communication with you, and believe this connection will be of benefit to all. We thank you for visiting us on this occasion. We thank the railroad company most heartily for bringing you here. We trust your visit will be as pleasant as our desire is sincere that it shall be so. Believe me when I say the citizens of Lansing, one and all, bid you all welcome—*thrice welcome!*

Addresses were delivered by Gen. Wm. Vandever, Hon. Wm. B. Allison, Judge T. S. Wilson, J. O. Crosby, J. K. Graves, and others. Several letters from distinguished guests who had been prevented from attending were read. The ceremonies at the hall concluded with the presentation by the young ladies of Lansing to Engineer Brough of two beautiful cushions for his iron horse, the "Lansing." These were presented to Mr. Brough by Miss Frankie Shaw, now Mrs. George H. Markley, with the following remarks:

"In behalf of the young ladies of Lansing I present you these cushions as a slight token of their regard for the honor conferred upon our city in naming one of the locomotives, the "Lansing." I trust, sir, that no accident may ever happen to you or to your locomotive, and that these cushions may ever remind you of the happy event of to-day, and of the kindly feeling of our citizens, and particularly of those in whose behalf I make this presentation for yourself and the noble and powerful engine now under your control."

Thus ended a red-letter day in the history of Lansing. At this time the town was very prosperous. Real estate sold readily at high prices, and the town seemed destined to enjoy a future of unexampled prosperity.

But the farming community upon which the town had to depend largely for its support had, up to this time, relied almost entirely upon raising wheat. When, soon after 1872, the wheat crops began to fail and continued to be failures year after year, the

effect began to be observed in Lansing. Year after year the farmers clung to the delusive hope that the next year would surely be a good year for wheat, until many of them were bankrupted and compelled to lose their farms and begin life again farther west with nothing. During these same years came the contraction in values incident to the resumption of specie payments, and many who had contracted debts supposing the fictitious values following the war period would always continue, found themselves wholly unable to pay the mortgages on their land; especially as they had lost the art or power of raising wheat. This unhappy state of affairs, of course, operated to injure Lansing, and for some years the town lost its usual business activity and prosperity. But in the last few years the farmers in the territory contributory to the town have turned their attention more to stock raising, dairying, and other crops than wheat, and this year (1882) finds them unusually prosperous and contented, and the business prospects of Lansing brighter than they have been before for ten years.

The population of Lansing according to the U. S. census of 1880 was 1,811. This enumeration was taken during the crisis of business depression in the town and vicinity, and does not fully represent the present population of the place, which is certainly over two thousand.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Lansing was incorporated as a town in 1864, and organized under the general State laws as a city of the second class by decree of the Allamakee county court July 1st, 1867.

The first municipal election was held in "Hays Hall" September 17th, 1867, and resulted in the election of the following officers: Mayor, S. V. Shaw; solicitor, John S. Monk; treasurer, G. Kerndt; marshal, Thomas Spurrior; trustees, G. Kerndt, S. H. Kinne, Geo. Hewit, C. C. Bates, James Coard, S. B. Johnstone, Jacob Haas, and A. H. Woodruff.

The present city officers are: Robert Hufschmidt mayor; J. W. Thomas treasurer; John S. Mobley assessor; James Clancey marshal; and John Dunlevy clerk.

The following named gentlemen have held the office of mayor: S. V. Shaw, from September, 1867, to March, 1869; Samuel H. Kinne, from March, 1869, to March, 1872; Henry Nielander, from March, 1872, to March, 1873; William H. Burford from March, 1873, to March, 1874; Theodore Nachtwey, from March, 1874, to March, 1876; Samuel W. Hemenway, from March, 1876, to time of his death, May 6th, 1877. (From May 7th, 1877, until May 9th, 1877, Philip Bockfinger held the position of mayor *pro tem*, when E. A. Blum was appointed mayor *pro tem*. by the council and retained the position until the special election of July 2d, 1877, when he was chosen mayor and continued in office until March, 1878.) John M. Hancock from March, 1878, to March, 1880.

(Mr. Hancock resigned March 24th, and Mr. S. H. Kinne was appointed mayor *pro tem*, until the election of Mr. Hufschmidt, April 26th.) Robert Hufschmidt from April 26th, 1880 to the present time. His term of office will expire March 1883.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A meeting was held at the office of Mayor W. H. Burford February 25th, 1871, for the purpose of organizing a fire company. Mayor Burford presided and S. P. Darling acted as secretary. Proper committees were appointed and the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on the evening of March 2d, 1871. At the adjourned meeting Mayor Burford presided and Mr. S. P. Darling acted as secretary. This meeting and several adjourned meetings immediately following it, resulted in the organization of a fire company, known as "Hope Fire Company No. 1," with the following officers:

R. V. Shurley, foreman; P. H. Pierson, first assistant foreman; Sam'l W. Hemenway, second assistant foreman; W. H. Burford, secretary; Herman Schurholtz, treasurer; W. J. Bort, first pipeman, and Phil. Degnan second pipeman. December 3d, 1873, the department was thoroughly reorganized, the name of the company changed to "Rescue Fire Company No. 1," and the following officers were elected: Capt. E. B. Bascom, foreman; Jacob Schaach first assistant foreman; John Correll, second assistant foreman; T. C. Medary, secretary; J. B. Thorp, treasurer, and J. G. Orr, steward. Since that time the organization has been maintained. In July, 1874, John Correll was elected foreman, and retained the position for one year. Jacob Schaach was chosen foreman in July, 1875, and held the position continuously until July, 1881, when the present foreman, John Dunlevy, was elected. At this time, 1882, the company consisted of thirty-two active members. The officers were: S. H. Hazleton, president; John J. Dunlevy, foreman; John Delacy, first assistant foreman; Jerry Dunlevy, second assistant foreman; Cyrus Gorgus, first pipeman; Michael Dougherty, second pipeman; Edward Boechk, steward; Julius Reith, secretary, and Philip Bockfinger, treasurer.

In 1872 the city purchased, for the use of the fire department, one of Rumsey & Co's Village Double Brake Hand Fire Engines. To this has since been added two hose carts of the most improved pattern, and a Hook and Ladder wagon, with all the usual appliances for extinguishing fires in the smaller cities. A plentiful supply of the best kinds of hose completes the outfit. The engine and appliances of the department have always been properly cared for and kept ready for use. They are stored in a portion of the City Hall, designed for that purpose when the building was erected. While it may be said that the Lansing fire company has at most times during its existence been somewhat wanting in the matter of drill and discipline, justice demands the statement that the boys

of Rescue No. 1, have always responded cheerfully when called upon to battle with the fire fiend; that they have often been called upon and have always conducted themselves in a manner deserving of the gratitude and praise of the people. The force includes some of the most expert and daring firemen who ever belonged to any organization of the kind.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

In the spring of 1871, through the persistent efforts of Capt. Samuel W. Hemenway, whose life was sacrificed in the enterprise, a stock company was organized in Lansing, for the purpose of securing a water supply for the city and the citizens. The company was duly incorporated as the Lansing Artesian Well Company of Lansing. The Swan Brothers, of Boscobel, Wis., were employed to do the drilling, and operations were begun early in the spring by drilling a well on Main street, at the intersection of North Third.

Subsequently attempts were made to sink wells at the west end of Main street, and on Front street at the foot of Main. The west end well was a complete failure, owing to the alleged fact that the drillers struck granite before reaching any considerable amount of water. The well was abandoned, and soon afterward closed up by means of wooden plugs. The Front street well developed a fine flow of water, but because of a defect in piping it, or for some unknown cause, the company have been unable to prevent underground leakage. This well is still flowing under the surface, but is not used by the company, and is of no value.

The Third street well was, however, in all respects a perfect success. Its depth is 778 feet. At the time of its completion it was estimated to discharge 372 gallons per minute. The water is at all seasons of uniform temperature, agreeable to the taste, and considered to possess superior medicinal properties. It is supplied to citizens, and the city for fire purposes, by means of an extensive system of iron pipes laid in the streets in the most approved manner; and affords a most abundant supply of pure and cool water for all purposes, having sufficient head to force itself into the second story of buildings in the principal portion of town. During the summer drinking fountains are maintained by the city on Main street, where this excellent water can be obtained by all, as "free as the air we breathe."

Beyond question the artesian well has proved itself to be one of the most important enterprises ever attempted by the citizens of Lansing. Its usefulness cannot be overestimated. As stated, its gratifying results were almost wholly due to the individual efforts of Capt. Samuel W. Hemenway, who first suggested the drilling of an artesian well; who demonstrated by means of his superior skill and knowledge of such subjects, the certainty of success, and who, when success had been attained, and the people were rejoicing in the splendid result, lost his life while superintending the comple-

tion of the magnificent public work his ability, energy, and perseverance had produced. So intimately is his memory interwoven with the history of this public work, that it seems impossible to leave the subject without a brief review of his life and the painful circumstances attending his tragic death.

On the afternoon of Thursday, May 3, 1877, the Third street well being then an assured success, Capt. Hemenway entered a deep cut on Main street to personally superintend the joining of sections of the main water pipe to be employed in supplying water from the new well. While thus engaged the embankment on the north side gave way, and the unfortunate man was literally buried alive. Assistance was instantly at hand, but some little time was required to remove the large quantity of earth and rocks that had fallen upon him. When rescued from his perilous position it was found that one limb was broken in several places, and that he had probably sustained severe internal injuries. The gravest apprehension proved too true, and, notwithstanding the best medical skill and kindest attention of friends and neighbors were bestowed upon him, with a community's united prayers for his recovery, he died on the following Sunday, May 6th, 1877.

His funeral, which occurred on Tuesday, May 8th, was attended by the municipal authorities, all the civic societies in the city, delegates from neighboring Masonic organizations, and the largest concourse of people ever assembled in Lansing to perform the last sad rites for one of its citizens.

Mr. Hemenway was born on the 19th of February 1839, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. His earlier years were spent in that vicinity. In 1855 he became a resident of Lansing, and was foreman in the agricultural implement factory of his brother, H. H. Hemenway, until the year 1862, when he entered the service of his country, as a member of Co. B, 27th Regt. Io. Vol. Inf. He was commissioned captain by Gov. Kirkwood, October 3, 1862. For faithful service he was promoted to the office of major, and was mustered out at Clinton, August 8th, 1865, having served three years without the loss of a single day by leave of absence. Mr. Hemenway was a republican in politics. As chairman of the republican county central committee in the campaign of 1876, he achieved a remarkable victory and had he lived would have received deserved recognition at the hands of his political associates. At the time of his death he was mayor of the city, superintendent of the well company, a leading member of the masonic organizations of the city, and in all respects the most active, enterprising and useful citizen of Lansing.

On May 30th, 1877, Decoration Day was for the first time formally observed by the people of Lansing. Coming as it did so soon after the fateful death of Mr. Hemenway, who had himself been a faithful soldier, and whose new made grave was then especially entitled to receive an offering of flowers, the occasion was rendered pe-

cularly impressive. From the oration of Dick Harvey, Esq., who spoke with intense feeling upon the occasion, the following extract is subjoined:

"Of those upon whose graves will soon be strewn our floral offerings, I deem it adequate to say that when living they were soldiers, all of them brave boys, who, from time to time, have stacked their arms, done with life's relentless warfare, and now are peacefully reposing in the grand encampment of the dead.

'How sleep the brave who sink to rest;
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould;
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There honor comes a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And freedom shall a while repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

With the memory of one among these noble dead, because of long and near acquaintance my heart prompts me to linger. One so lately gone the closing scene still haunts us like some hateful vision. One who had survived the perils of three long years on the tented field, but to reach the meridian of a peerless manhood and then to perish in an hour of peaceful toil, where the possibility of danger was undreamed. Oh, strange and cruel fate! Dumb, in the shadow of this dark mystery, I stand with lifted hands, and vainly strive to comprehend its meaning.

Even had I power to free my prisoned thoughts, language to reveal the sullen gloom which hangs over the troubled waters of my soul, it were better to be silent, for God knows I would not by the slightest imperfection of expression wound one poor aching heart within the hearing of my voice! Only this much then: He was my friend, strong in intellect and purpose, possessed of wondrous personal power and faultless courage, an impetuous unflinching soldier. Self-taught in the severe school of disappointment and adversity he had developed a bold, decisive character, and had stored a most comprehensive mind with practical knowledge and useful facts. A clear head, large heart and untiring industry combined to render him recognized and respected among all with whom he mingled. Struggling upward against obstacles which baffle ordinary men, the dawn of a brighter day seemed breaking, the earnest of a useful and success crowned career, when alas the ill-fated hour! That treacherous bank must fall and crush out the life of him whose efforts had upreared it!

Oh, what a noble heart was here undone
When science's self destroyed her favorite son.
Yes! She too much indulged thy fond pursuit
She sow'd the seed but death has reap'd the fruit,

'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow,
 And help'd to plant the wound that laid thee low;
 So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
 No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
 Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
 And winged the shaft which quivered in his heart;
 Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel.
 He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel,
 While the same plumage that had warmed his nest,
 Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast!

Doubtless Samuel was not dearer to his friends than were the others to those who knew and loved them best. They all were soldiers, and in full round measure worthy of the offerings we bring them here to-day."

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper office established in Lansing was owned by H. H. Houghton, of Galena, Ill. The name of the paper was the *Lansing Intelligencer*, and was edited by W. H. Sumner. Vol. 1, No. 1, of this paper was issued Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1852. The office has continued to exist until the present, although the name of the paper has several times changed. It is now the *Lansing Mirror*, published by Messrs. Woodward & Metcalf, Earl M. Woodward being editor, and George W. Metcalf, a most excellent practical printer, the superintendent of the mechanical department. No. 1 of Vol. 30 was issued Oct. 13, 1882. It is now sold upon the same terms that were advertised in the first issue of the *Intelligencer*. Among the business cards contained in Lansing's first paper, only one name appears which is now familiar to residents of the city, that of the Lansing House, which is still standing and occupied as a hotel. It was then owned and managed by J. and J. Grant, and they promised the public among many other matters to have "porters always in attendance to convey passengers' baggage to and from boats free of charge." This old landmark is now owned by J. W. Bates, and leased by Frank Howe.

Of those who advertised in the first issue of the *Intelligencer*, not one is now living in Lansing. They were then written up by the obliging editor in the following attractive style:

"James Peacock advertises a variety of goods, consisting of all the intermediates between a shawl and a coffee-mill, or a California hat and a wash-board. Give him a call.

"F. D. Cowles wants the 'staff of life.' Feed him, somebody.

"At the sign of the Elk Horn, E. P. Bircher displays many good things, which he offers to part with for a—'consideration.'

"T. E. Williams has a well stocked shop—as good as we have seen anywhere. Call on him and 'exchange tin.'

"Chas. J. McGee is prepared to fill your houses with furniture, plain or ornamental, costly or cheap, according to the fancy of the purchaser, or the size of his 'pile.'

"Miss A. M. Battles hopes to receive calls from the ladies—the amount of their milliner's bills from their obedient lords.

"James I. Gilbert comes in for his share of the 'dimes,' and fers lumber as an equivalent.

"Dr. J. I. Taylor is, we believe, a successful physician, and supposed to cure 'all the ills that flesh is heir to.' Personally we hope to have no need of his services.

"Geo. W. Camp, and Remine, and Shaw, lawyers, are ready for business, and if any of our friends are so unfortunate as to 'go law,' we have no doubt that either of these gentlemen will 'su them."

This paper has been republican in politics since its establishment. In 1861 it was published by G. W. Haislet, who sold the paper to T. C. Medary, and in 1870 it was purchased by Metcalf Co. In July, 1874, James T. Metcalf bought the interest of his copartner, John T. Metcalf, and conducted it alone until July, 1881, when the present publishers, Woodward & Metcalf, assumed control of it. The *Mirror* office is well supplied with all the modern improvements, and under the management of Geo. W. Metcalf, one of the most skillful printers in the west, the press-work, job printing, and everything connected with the mechanical department of the office are done in a most excellent manner.

Under the editorial management of Mr. James T. Metcalf, the paper assumed a prominent position, and has for years exerted most decided influence upon public opinion, both in the republican party and out of it. During the time Mr. Metcalf controlled the paper he was always true to republican principles, never allowing personal consideration to endanger the success of the party. Prudent, far-sighted, usually conservative, but aggressive when he thought it best, Mr. James T. Metcalf without any doubt did more than any other one man for the republican party in Allamakee, while editor of the *Mirror*. He now has a government office, inspector postoffice department, money order system. Edmund M. Woodward, his successor as editor of the *Mirror*, was born at Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1848. Served as private in Co. C, 142d Ill. Vol. Inf., during the rebellion. Graduate from the Albany Law School, May, 1874, and came to Allamakee county, Oct. 4, 1874. He practiced law in Lansing and New Albin until July 1, 1881, when he became editor of the *Mirror*, with the exception of a few months' residence at Manchester, Io. Mr. Woodward is an industrious, painstaking editor, who has fully sustained the former reputation of the *Mirror*.

The *North Iowa Journal*, Democratic in politics, was the first Democratic paper started in Lansing. It was established in February, 1860 by McElroy and Parker, and called the *Democrat*. They were succeeded by Christian Lomann, who changed the name to *The Argus*, and published it by that name for about six months. In 1862 J. G. Armstrong changed the name back to *North Iowa*

Journal and published it for about three years, when he sold it to Taylor & Haislet, who changed the name to *The Chronicle*, which was conducted as an independent paper until the office was burned in 1871. The material, however, was saved and sold to the publishers of *The Mirror*. *The Allamakee Democrat* was started in the summer of 1870 by R. V. Shurley. He conducted it about one year and sold out to the Sherburns, who in a few months sold the office to T. C. Medary, who gave the paper the old name, *North Iowa Journal*, which he published until December, 1879, when he removed to Mason City Iowa. He was succeeded by the Dunlevy Brothers, who issued the first number of the *Lansing Journal* in January, 1880. The Dunlevy Brothers, John J. and Thomas, are excellent practical printers, and both of them able editors. The *Lansing Journal* has been, since its establishment in 1880, devoted to the interests of Lansing and the Democratic party. Its editors are reliable, industrious and intelligent. As a local paper the *Journal* is without a superior in Northeastern Iowa, and is by many considered without an equal in that portion of the State.

CHURCHES.

The first religious services held in Lansing were conducted by Rev. Mann, in a log cabin on what is now Front street, then the house of John Haney, Sr., in the winter of 1848-49. There are now nine religious societies, each having a church building all completed, except the Congregational church, which will be when finished, the finest one in the city.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by the Rev. R. A. Bishop, in 1852. A Sunday School was then organized in connection with the church, and George H. Battles was chosen Superintendent. Rev. Bishop preached his first sermon in 1851, in the house of Elijah Hale, one of Lansing's early settlers. Mr. Bishop was then traveling a circuit, including the valley of Turkey River, and all of Iowa northeast of it. When the M. E. society was organized, it was composed of nineteen members and probationers, among whom were William Hemingway, George H. Battles and S. M. Baldwin, three old-fashioned pioneer methodists, and three as good men as ever made their homes in Iowa. The first building used by this society was erected in 1857, under the leadership of Rev. H. W. Houghton, the first stationed preacher of the M. E. Church in Lansing. It was a frame building, and situated on Platt street. In 1866 the society exchanged this for a new and much larger frame building, situated on Main street, which was built by the society during that year, and dedicated in November. The church is out of debt and prosperous. The following gentlemen have occupied the position of pastor since the church was organized, in the order named as to time: H. W. Houghton, V. X. Miller, A. H. Ames, C. W. Brewer, F. C.

Mathews, H. W. Houghton, B. D. Alden, F. C. Wolfe, J. Ridlington, C. F. McLean, M. H. Smith, J. N. Kerr, J. T. Wilcox, T. E. Fleming, George Elliott, George W. Pratt, H. W. Houghton, Thomas Oliver, D. M. Parker. Rev. Houghton was pastor in '57 and '58; Wolfe, Reddington, McLean, and Elliott held the position each for two consecutive years. Rev. Parker was appointed in the fall of 1880, and is now near the close of his second year. The others were pastors for one year each.

The Congregational Church was organized May 15th, 1853, by Rev. Timothy Lyman, with the following members: Lorenzo Bushnell, Mrs. Melinda R. Bushnell, Mrs. Louisa Reed, Lyman C. Reed, Mrs. Fanny Haney, and Mrs. Sarah Cowles. The Congregational society was incorporated May 18th, '54, the incorporators being Timothy Lyman, Jos. I. Gilbert, John Haney, G. W. Gray, John W. Remine, G. W. Hays, F. D. Cowles, T. E. Williams, and S. H. Haines. The first church building erected by the society was occupied in 1854. On March 6th, 1877, this was consumed by fire. During the same year, a new and beautifully designed edifice was begun, which remains unfinished. The basement intended for Sabbath School purposes and lecture rooms was completed in 1877 and used by the society for several years as its place of worship. The church organization is still maintained, but the society is at present without a pastor. Revs. T. Lyman, Geo. Bent, D. N. Bordwell, James B. Gilbert, S. H. Canfield, Orlando Clark, A. Graves, P. Litts and C. H. Rogers, have, in the order named, occupied the position of pastor.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Parish was organized August 26th, 1855, by Rev. G. W. Watson, of Clinton, Iowa. The wardens were: George W. Barker and J. I. Taylor; vestry, F. D. Cowles, John J. Shaw and T. E. Williams. In May, 1856, Rev. James Trimble was called to the parish for about one year. During this year services were conducted in a school house. A church was built between '59 and '61, on Diagonal street. This was opened for worship on Advent Sunday, 1861, and consecrated by Bishop Lee, in 1862. July 23d, 1862, Rev. W. W. Estabrook D. D. delivered his first sermon, and was soon after appointed rector. Sunday, January 7th, 1866, the church was destroyed by fire. January 27th, 1867, a new church built on the corner of Center and Third streets was first occupied and consecrated by Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, May 3d, 1868. Soon after this, W. W. Estabrook left the parish and was succeeded July 5th, 1868, by T. J. Brookes, who accepted a call to rectorship in 1869, resigning his charge in the same year. Rev. Allen accepted a call to the rectorship October 9th, 1869, and remained about one year. Rev. Charles Canfield officiated for a few months in 1872, since which time the church has been occupied only occasionally, once or twice by Bishop Lee. Rev. James Bentley preached occasionally from 1858 to 1861. Rev. T. Hooker and Dr. Eddy were both connected with the church in the

year 1862. The church organization is still maintained according to the laws and regulations of the church, but the building, the most favorably located house of worship in the city, begins to show indications of decay. The first couple married in Lansing according to the forms of this church, were Homer H. Hemenway and Amanda S. Gray. They were married, so the church record says, February 4th, 1857, and the witnesses were John Berry, G. W. Gray and Martha Haney. Among the early attendants and members of the church were, F. O. Cowles and family, Sarah Cowles, widow, and family, John I. Taylor and family, S. H. Kinee and family, Samuel B. Johnston and family, and H. H. Hemenway and family. George W. Camp, Esq., was secretary of the meeting of citizens called to organize the society. F. D. Cowles and J. I. Taylor were appointed delegates in May, 1856, to represent the parish in the convention of the Iowa Diocese.

In the spring and summer of 1865 frequent visits were made to Lansing by the Rev. James Frothingham, then settled in Caledonia, Minn. These visits resulted in the organization of a Presbyterian church. Mr. Frothingham, assisted by Elder Eben S. Albert, of Mt. Hope church, effected the organization Sunday, June 18, 1865. The services were conducted in the Episcopal church edifice on Diagonal street, subsequently destroyed by fire. The following persons presented certificates of membership and letters of dismission: Eben T. Albert, Mrs. Jane Albert, Sarah and Elizabeth Albert, and Mrs. Margaret Ratcliffe, from Mt. Hope Church, Allamakee Co., Io.; James and Jane Logan, Mrs. Annie Stafford, Miss Helen Gilchrist, Miss Rachael Elmendorf, and Mrs. G. W. Hayes, from other churches. Mr. A. W. Purdy, Mrs. Delia Delevan Purdy, and Mrs. Margaretta Macbay were admitted on confession of faith. These persons were formally declared organized as a church, and Mr. M. E. Albert was chosen Ruling Elder.

A meeting of the regular attendants on the services of the church was held in the parlor of the American House, on Monday evening May 7th, 1866, for the purpose of organizing a church society. A committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the society, in order to a proper incorporation. The committee consisted of Rev. James Frothingham, M. M. Webster, and Cyrus Watts. At a subsequent meeting held at the same place, the committee reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. Articles of incorporation were duly adopted and recorded soon after this, and a church society duly organized according to the laws of Iowa and the Presbyterian church, to be known as the First Presbyterian Church, of Lansing. The first trustees were: Amos W. Purdy, Eben T. Albert, and William C. Macbay. February 7th, 1867, these gentlemen were reelected, Mr. Purdy for three years, Mr. Albert for two, and Mr. Macbay for

one. January 6th, 1868, the term of service of W. C. McBay having expired, A. H. Woodruff was chosen trustee. Mr. E. T. Albert was reelected in January, 1869. At the annual meeting of the society, held January 3d, 1870, the method of electing trustees was changed, the changed by-law providing that three trustees should be annually chosen to serve for one year each. At this meeting E. T. Albert and A. H. Woodruff resigned. The term of A. W. Purdy expired. An election of trustees according to the new method resulted in the choice of Cyrus Watts, George D. Purdy and Glyken A. Rockwell.

In January, 1871, Cyrus Watts, S. O. Smith and George Albert were chosen trustees. W. H. Burford, G. A. Rockwell and Cyrus Watts were trustees in 1872. January 13th, 1873, Dr. N. S. Craig, Lewis Burton and J. W. Thomas were chosen. At a special meeting held January 23d, 1873, Messrs. Burton and Thomas declined to serve for reasons considered satisfactory by all, and C. T. Hart and Joseph Smith were chosen in their places. Dr. N. S. Craig, Storr Rockwell and Geo. W. Albert were trustees in 1874. Storr Rockwell, J. W. Thomas and M. McCormick in 1875 and 1876. January 3d, 1877, the time for holding the annual meetings of the society was changed from January to the first Monday of September in each year. M. McCormick, J. W. Thomas and Dr. N. S. Craig were chosen trustees to serve until the meeting in September, 1877. At that meeting the same gentlemen were elected. They were again reelected in September, 1878.

At a special meeting of the society held after evening service, August 3d, 1879, Rev. C. E. Schaible, having preached, was called to preside. The pastor, Rev. James Frothingham, requested the members of the church and congregation to unite with him in a request to the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation. As, in consequence of ill-health, this seemed a necessity to the pastor, his desire was granted, and the congregation concurred in his request.

At the annual congregational meeting held September 1st, 1879, Dr. F. S. Craig, G. A. Rockwell and S. A. Rockwell were selected to prepare a paper expressing the sorrow of the church and congregation at the loss sustained in the severance of the pastoral relation between the church and Rev. James Frothingham. At a farewell reception given at the residence of J. W. Thomas on the evening of Sept. 3d, 1879, these gentlemen presented the following paper, which was fully approved by all present.

“WHEREAS, in the providence of God the relation existing for the past fourteen years between the Presbyterian church of Lansing, Iowa, and its beloved Pastor, Rev. James Frothingham, has now been severed; and,

WHEREAS, we deeply feel the loss which we sustain in his removal; therefore,



Yours Truly
James Todd



“Resolved, That we sincerely regret the necessity which compels him to leave this field of labor, wherein so many of the best years of his life have been passed, and whereon he has left the imprint of a firm, unyielding loyalty to the cause of his Master.

“Resolved, That though our hearts are saddened by this separation, we yet review with gratitude the blessed results of his ministry here, and desire to express our high appreciation thereof, and also the esteem, love and veneration in which he is held, not only by this church and congregation, but by the whole community.

“Resolved, That we invoke the blessing of God to follow him and his family to their new field of labor, and that we earnestly pray that God, in his infinite goodness, will grant him complete restoration to health, and abundantly bless his labors in the future, giving him renewed strength for continued service in his new abode.

“Resolved, That to himself and his estimable wife and family we owe a debt of gratitude for service in church, prayer meeting and Sabbath School, which we can never repay and shall never forget.

“Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to our retiring pastor and furnished to the press of the city for publication.”

Rev. Charles E. Schaible occupied the pulpit from October 16th, 1879 until November 1st, 1881, part of the time as stated supply and the balance as pastor. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Gaston, who began his labors January 1, 1882. He is now the pastor.

The society erected a house of worship on North Third street in 1866. It is constructed of brick, will seat about 300 persons, is nicely furnished and in all respects a most pleasant place of public worship. Ground was broken for the foundation July 4th, 1866. The first meeting in the church was held January 31st, 1867, and the first Sabbath service February 3d following. A Sabbath School was organized June 17th, 1866, which has since been maintained.

During the present year (1882), a fine pipe organ costing over \$500, has been placed in the church. It is considered an excellent instrument. The church is out of debt and quite prosperous. The trustees elected October 4th, 1879, were: M. McCormick, H. H. Hemenway, James Ruth, James M. Thomson and N. S. Craig; September 16th, 1880, G. W. Albert, H. H. Hemenway, James Ruth, G. A. Rockwell and Earl M. Woodward were chosen. September 26th, 1881, these trustees were all re-elected. The present board, elected September 21st, 1882, consists of M. McCormick, James Ruth, H. H. Hemenway, H. J. Frothingham and G. W. Albert.

THE LODGES.

Lansing Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F., was organized April 16th, 1858. The charter members were: James W. Thomas, Homer H. Hemenway, John Haney, Jr., John J. Shaw, G. W. Gray, S.

V. Shaw and A. H. Houghton. The charter of this lodge was dated October 14th, 1858. During the war of the rebellion the charter was suspended for a time for want of members. Subsequently the lodge was re-organized, and is now in a prosperous condition, having a beautifully furnished hall of its own in which several other lodges hold their meetings.

Evergreen Lodge, No. 144, A. F. A. M., was organized January 11th, 1859, under a dispensation and was duly chartered June 9th, 1859. The first officers were: G. W. Gray, W. M.; H. H. Hemenway, S. W.; G. W. Hays, J. W.; John C. Berry, Secretary *pro tem.*; John Gray, Treasurer *pro tem.*; Marshall Cass, S. D. *pro tem.*; Geo. M. Dean, J. D. *pro tem.*; W. Beale, Tyler *pro tem.* This lodge occupies a nicely furnished hall on Main street and continues to hold regular meetings.

Mt. Hosmer Lodge, No. 29, A. O. U. W., was chartered May 21st, 1875, with the following members: W. H. Burford, N. S. Craig, A. D. Cowles, S. H. Davis, Robert Hufschmidt, H. D. Spaulding, L. S. Tollefson, I. D. Fowler, James Ruth, M. V. Burdick, John Correll, L. Klewer, W. A. Travis, O. J. Mix, George Palmer and Edgar Hewit. The lodge now has fifty-two members and holds weekly meetings in Odd Fellow's hall.

Humbolt Lodge, No. 61, A. O. U. W., was chartered April 11th, 1876. The charter members were: Andrew Sandry, M. Simon, G. L. Saam, Jacob Zerbis, Charles Bergler, Peter Berdel, Dr. B. Erb. Brockhausen, M. Gruber, Paul Becker, Martin Englehorn, John Schaefer, John Pfaender, John Gruber, J. K. Englehorn, M. Hostert, V. Schaefer, Jacob Dormann, Thomas Gruber, Englehardt Bartheld, Charles Deitrich, H. Kroeme, John Miller and John Conrad. This lodge continues to prosper, the "work" being done in the German language.

Maple Lodge, No. 35, Iowa Legion of Honor, was chartered August 14th, 1869, with the following members: H. F. Fellows, Theodore Nachtwey, G. A. Rockwell, Theodore Groezinger, M. McCormick, N. S. Craig, H. D. Spaulding, Jas. T. Metcalf, Dick Haney, L. M. Elmendorf, C. A. Gardner, L. E. Fellows, John C. Barclay, Geo. H. Markley, W. H. Burford, T. G. Orr, C. L. Muller, Michael Healey, F. W. Wagner, H. Beusch, Alfred A. Bock, E. K. Maryatt, C. D. Purdy, L. Fuiks, I. D. Fowler, Dr. B. Erb Brockhausen, Earl M. Woodward, T. P. Grant and Robert Hufschmidt. The lodge at present has forty members and meets twice in each month in Odd Fellow's hall.

Lansing Collegium, No. 100, V. A. S. Fraternity, was organized June 16th, 1882, with the following charter members: Geo. H. Markley, S. H. Kinne, H. H. Hemenway, James Ruth, M. McCormick, J. W. Davis, J. F. Wier, John C. Barclay, Edward Coy, P. N. Smith, William Luth, Ed. C. Bellows, Theodore Nachtwey, Herman Gannitz, Jos. T. Metcalf, N. A. Nelson, H. P. Lane,

Joseph Gaston, John B. Thorp, Robert Hufschmidt, Henry D. Spaulding, Edward Boeckh, C. W. Hufschmidt, Jr., and Henry Bockfinger. This society occupies Masonic Hall.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.

Horace H. Houghton and John Haney, Sr., the original proprietors of Lansing were men of marked ability, integrity and goodness of heart. During times when schemes of doubtful propriety were aided and encouraged by men of the most pious professions, the founders of Lansing remained true to the dictates of the most unselfish and exalted morality. As co-partners in various business enterprises each relied on the other's honor and neither was ever for a moment dissatisfied with the result.

Whatever mistakes of management may be imputed to these gentlemen none can deny that each bequeathed to the community he helped to establish an example of moral excellence worthy of all imitation.

Horace H. Houghton was born in Springfield, Windsor county, Vermont, October 26, 1806, and died at Galena, Illinois, April 30, 1879, aged 73 years. He was the fourth of six children. His father died when he was six years old. From the age of twelve to eighteen he labored on a farm. He then apprenticed himself to Rufus Colton of Woodstock, Vt., where he learned the art of printing. He worked two years as a journeyman printer after attaining his majority, the most of the time for Messrs. J. and J. Harper, who were the proprietors of the house and firm of Harper Brothers, of New York. He then became proprietor of the *Vermont Statesman*, published at Castleton, Vt. While engaged in the publication of this paper he invented the method now so much in vogue, of printing one side of several papers on the same form; and while at Castleton he thus printed the outsides of papers published at Rutland, Middlebury, Vergennes and Springfield, Vt., with gratifying success. While here he invented a power press, an essential feature of which has entered into the construction of every successful power press which has since been manufactured. This press he sold to the then State printer at Albany for \$6,000, on condition that its work should prove satisfactory after three months' trial. At the close of the time agreed upon he received notice that his money was ready for him. But this was prior to the age of railroads and telegraphs, and before Mr. Houghton could draw on the parties to whom he had sold his press and have the draft reach them, they had assigned all their effects, including his power press, to preferred creditors. This unexpected and undeserved misfortune had the effect of driving the young printer to seek new opportunities in the west. He crossed the Alleghanies with his effects in a pack on his back. Having spent a few months in St. Louis he one day observed a steamer advertised for the "Galena Lead Mines." Investing what

money he had in corn he started with it for Galena, Ill. Here he worked in the mines for some months, when the editor of the *Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser* having fought a duel, and being in consequence compelled to flee for his life. Mr. Houghton purchased the office and afterwards conducted the paper for nearly forty years. Galena was then and for many years afterwards, the chief city in the northwest in enterprise and commerce.

In politics Mr. Houghton was a whig, and because he was a whig, when party names changed he became a republican. His paper had a wide circulation and properly exerted a larger influence for a period than all the papers west of Chicago and north of St. Louis. At the first election of Mr. Lincoln the four congressional districts in which Mr. Houghton's paper circulated gave the largest republican majorities of any like territory in the Union.

Judge Drummond, Gov. Ramsey, Hon. E. B. Washburn and Gen. Grant were each his debtors, and they most cheerfully confessed it, the latter once remarking that Mr. Houghton was the only editor he had ever known who would always tell the truth without being paid for it. Mr. Houghton was at one time counsel to Lahina Haiwaian Islands for two years and postmaster at Galena four years. He valued the upbuilding of Lansing more than he valued gold, and he spent money lavishly in making improvements. He established the *Lansing Mirror* which still lives, having recently entered upon its thirtieth year of continued existence. He built the best warehouse in the town and largely contributed to the building of the first saw mill and the first flouring mill.

As a type-setter, for rapidity and accuracy, Mr. Houghton never found an equal. He published a daily paper for many years, his editorials were numerous in every issue; and it was his practice to compose them at the case, as he put them in type. He was a man of light weight, compactly built, with large brain and a benevolent countenance. His powers of endurance were wonderful. For many years he worked six days in each week, eighteen to twenty hours out of every twenty-four, very seldom seeking rest until after midnight. He was benevolent to a fault, always endeavoring to relieve the needy, not excepting the unworthy. To spend his life for the good of others seemed to be the aim and only pleasure of his own. He died a poor man, a martyr to his fidelity to duty, a christian, not leaving an enemy behind him.

John Haney, Sr., was born in Lafayette Co., Pa., Sept. 15th, 1798. When a lad of sixteen he became a pioneer in the forests of Ohio. From there in 1832 he removed to Illinois, and came to Iowa in 1848. He died at Lansing April 15, 1875. Mr. Haney was from early boyhood a pioneer. He was a quiet, modest, kind-hearted man, self-taught in the severe school of experience. He possessed a remarkable memory, and being an industrious reader was thoroughly acquainted with history and the current events of his time. Much of his leisure time was spent in the study of

mathematics, in which science, although self-taught, he was probably without an equal in the State, all the higher branches of the study having been completely mastered by this modest student in his log cabin during the long nights of our northern winters. His self-control was perfect and permitted no personal weaknesses or small vices, such as are generally considered quite pardonable. He was in his eating, drinking and speaking strictly temperate, and his private life was free from the slightest suspicion of any impurity. Having lived a large portion of his life among the Winnebago Indians, he was known by nearly all of them, and considered by them to be one of the best men who ever lived. This is not strange, for Mr. Haney never intentionally injured any human being. So sincere was his regard for others, and so strongly did he believe in the equality of all men, that every one who chanced to be at his home was compelled to sit with him at the table, whether negro, Indian or wandering trapper. He was an abolitionist of the blackest kind, and one of the strongest of Union men during the rebellion. He might have attained to high official position had he chosen to do so, but he preferred to do his duty as he saw it in the humble, unobserved walks of life. What would gratify him most, were he living, to have written of him, what he desired to be when living, more than all else, and what those who knew him well knew him to be, is best expressed in the simple statement, he was an honest man.

"WILD JIM."

One of the early settlers in the vicinity of Lansing was "Wild Jim," a most peculiar person who lived for many yerrs on the islands near town, engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. He lived alone, never holding communication with anyone except when actually necessary. In 1869 an item was published in the *Lansing Chronicle* descriptive of his peculiar habits and hermit-like life, which found its way into the New York papers, there attracting the attention of the mysterious man's friends who corresponded with the postmaster in Lansing concerning him, from whom it was learned that his name was James Kinten; that he was from Herkimer county, N. Y., where a brother and sister then resided, highly respected and wealthy. They reported that his father had died some ten years before, leaving quite a sum of money to the missing son James, who had been supposed to be dead, as nothing had been heard from him for years. About this time the sister wrote the hermit but it is not known whether he ever replied. In April, 1870, he was found lying sick, helpless and alone in his cabin on the island, the rising water being three feet deep upon the floor. He was brought to Lansing where he died on the 7th of April, 1870. Countless romantic stories were related of this strange being, many reasons suggested for his unusual conduct, but the secret of his wild life died with him. It was supposed by many that he had accumulated considerable wealth, but if any was ever found the finder never revealed the fact.

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ERRATA.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

- P. 117, Spark's History was published in 1877 instead of 1878.
P. 144, last word on the page should read "trader" instead of "teacher."
P. 219, in the last line of next to the last paragraph on the page, the word "choice" should read "chance."
P. 286, at end of first paragraph "West Run" should read "Trout Run."
P. 291, it should read that Hayward has the "largest shoe store" instead of "largest store."
P. 298, last word of first paragraph should read "surprises" instead of "surprise."

PROPER NAMES.

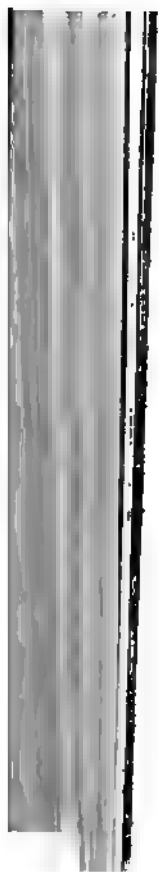
- P. 187, "Burly" should be "Bailey."
P. 194, in diagram of county, "Franklinville" should be "Frankville."
P. 205, Milo "McGlathety" should be "McGlathery."
P. 209, Chas. "Stern" should be "Steen."
P. 210, F. S. Hale should be F. G. Hale, and J. A. "Klien" should be "Klein."
P. 212, J. W. "Danbrey" should be "Daubney."
P. 251, Mrs. Harriet Bottsford should be Miss Harriet Bottsford.
P. 254, Prof. "Veflen" should be "Veblen."
P. 240, G. "Kruman" should be "Krumm."
P. 252, H. D. "Lolbelge" should be "Solberg."
P. 272, "Easter," Cooley & Co. should be "Easton," Cooley & Co.
P. 274, P. A. should be P. H. Whalen.
P. 277, "Wm." Jennisch should read "C. H." Jennisch, (alderman).
P. 280, "W." Brandt should be "N." Brandt.
P. 281, Chas. A. Stroh should be Chas. R. Stroh.
P. 281, T. M. Burdick should be T. W. Burdick.
P. 286, H. H. "Hoen" should be H. H. "Horn."
P. 291, K. I. "Hangen" should be K. I. "Haugen."
P. 292, "G. W. G." should be "W. G. W." Sawyer.
P. 292, Dan "Shaw" should be Dan "Shea."
P. 301, A. M. "Preg" should be A. M. "Perry."
P. 305, J. J. "Glouman" should be J. J. "Gossman."
P. 305, "Lange Moritz" should be "Moritz Lange."
P. 306, I. T. Shipley should be J. T. Shipley.
P. 311, "Miller & Geising" and "Meyer & Dostal" are correct names of firms misspelled.
P. 313, J. J. Hang should be J. J. "Haug."
P. 317, T. H. Tower should be J. H. Tower.

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

- P. 326, quotation from Gray, third line, for "warm cell" read "narrow cell."
P. 327, third line, for "Umstead" read "Olmstead."
P. 345, for "Racores" read "Rasores."
P. 346, for "crustaceous" read "crustaceans."
P. 346, 17th line from bottom, insert "them" after "among."
P. 350, for "manufactories" read "manufactures."
P. 355, for "H. A." Rodgers, read "A. J."
P. 355, chap. III, line 2, for "prairies" read "plains."

ERRATA.

- P. 361, 16th line from bottom, for "Zerniah" read "Zeruiah."
- P. 362, line 6, for "277" read "227."
- P. 370, line 16, insert "to" between "line" and "west side."
- P. 370, line 34, for "words" read "wares."
- P. 377, line 2, for "Mirror" read "Intelligencer."
- P. 383, in 1872, for Andrew "Landry" read Andrew "Sandry."
- P. 385, 7th line of first paragraph, for "from one source and another," read "from one source, and another from another."
- P. 389, line 2 of townships, insert "no" between "instances" and "further."
- P. 395, line 23, for "first" election read "next" election.
- P. 396, in *Pestville*, insert "Post" after "Mrs. Zerniah."
- P. 404, and p. 447, for Father "Hare" read "Hore."
- P. 411, for "Smithwest" read "Smithurst."



ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIES.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

A. T. Amundson, farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Highlandville; owns 190 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1834; is the oldest son of Amund and Seuere Amundson; left Norway in 1847, came to America and located in Wis.; stayed there five years, then came to Winneshiek Co., and has resided here since. He was married in 1855 to Miss Gjertine Johnson, a native of Norway, and has three children, Emanuel S., Anna M. and Albert. Mr. A. has held the office of trustee and constable.

T. G. Anderson, farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Highlandville; owns 185 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Norway in 1836; is the only son of Gullik and Christina Anderson; left Norway in 1854, came to America and settled in Ill.; stayed there three years, and then came to Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1864 to Miss Maria Nelson, a native of Norway, and has three children, Gilbert, Martha C. and Tea H. He has held the office of trustee seven years, and road supervisor two years.

Henry Albertson, farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Ridgeway; Owns 300 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Norway in 1825; is the second son of Albers and Gertrude Erickson. When he was 27 years old he left Norway, came to America, and stopped in Chicago four years; then came to Io. and settled in Sumner tp., Winneshiek Co., in 1855. He was married in 1854 to Miss Ingebra Ellingson, a native of Norway, and has twelve children, Ed., Alber, George, Enida, John, Edward, Henry, Jennie, Ellen, Mary, Emma and Tena.

Nels E. Berge, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Highlandville; owns 115 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Norway in 1834; is the second son of Ellef and Guri Berge; left Norway in 1856, came to America and located in Wis.; stayed there one year, then came to Winneshiek Co., and has resided here since. He was married in 1865 to Miss Anna Malina, a native of Norway, by whom he had two children, Ellef and Lars. His wife died in 1875, and he married again in 1882, to Miss Guri Suckquante, a native of Norway; they have one child, Guri.

Theron R. Bengham, farmer, residing on 160 acres in Sec. 29, belonging to Mrs. Sarah Bengham, his mother. He was born near Waukegan, Ill., in 1850, and in 1853 his parents came to Iowa. His father, James Bengham, pre-empted land and settled and improved it. He died Aug. 1st, 1881, and since that the farm

has been operated by his son, the subject of this sketch. There are two good residences on the farm, one occupied by himself and the other by his mother. The farm is well stocked with cattle, hogs, etc., and the land is valued at \$30 per acre. He married, in 1870, at Decorah, Miss Hattie Near, and they have two children, Freddie and Myrtie.

Geo. O. Brunsvold, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Highlandville; owns 418 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1824; is the third son of Ole O. and Betsy Brunsvold; left Norway in 1849, came to America and located in Wis.; stayed there one and one-half years, and then came to Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1849 to Miss Julia Arneson, a native of Norway, and has five children, Ole, Belinda, Arne, George and Errick.

John J. Bjerke, farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Highlandville; owns 45 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1854; is the second son of John J. and Christie Bjerke; came to America in 1867 and settled in Winneshiek Co.; was married in 1881 to Miss Maria Larson, a native of Io., and has two children (twins), Julia and Ingebor. He has held the office of school director one term.

Ogden Casterton, farmer, Sec. 30, Highland tp.; P. O. Locust Lane; owns 1,300 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in England in 1830; is the oldest son of Zachariah and Jane Casterton; left England in 1852, came to America and located in Ill.; stayed there three years, then came to Winneshiek Co., and has resided here since. He was married in 1852 to Miss Mary Kew, a native of England, and has ten children, William O., Emma J., Ellen, Mary A., Carrie, Clara, Nettie, Bertha, Grace and Charles. Mr. C. has held the office of justice of the peace two years.

William O. Casterton, farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Locust Lane; was born in Ill. in 1854; is the oldest son of Ogden and Mary Casterton; left Ill. with his parents in 1856, came to Winneshiek Co., and has resided here since. He was married in 1878 to Miss Elizabeth Halse, a native of Io., and has one child, Hilda E.

Fanny Darrington, Sec 19, P. O. Hesper; owns 525 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in England in 1831; is the second daughter of William and Jane Kew; left England in 1855; came to America and located in Ill.; stayed there three years, then came to Winneshiek Co., and has resided here since. She was married in 1856 to Mr. Joseph Darrington, a native of England, and has ten children, Eliza J., Joseph, John, Anna, Frank, Eddie W., Flora E., Arthur L., Mary A. and Walter J. Mr. Darrington died May 13th, 1882.

Jacob Faulk, farmer, owns 160 acres in Sec. 4, and 40 acres in Sec. 9, in Washington tp. He was born in Strasbourg, Germany, in 1824, and was employed at farm work with his father and neighbors until 1851. He then came to America, and settled near Pittsburg, Pa., where he resided six years in the employ of the

government, teaming for the penitentiary. In the spring of 1857 he came to this state and settled, having been here two years previous, selected a location and taken a claim. He has thoroughly improved the land, has now one of the best improved farms in the county, and his buildings are superior to anything in the neighborhood, having a magnificent residence, fitted with every comfort and convenience. His large and convenient barns are also fitted in a thorough manner for the comfort of stock and convenience of storage. The 160 acres which constitutes the home farm is all under the plow with the exception of lots necessary for buildings, hog pastures, etc., and is well stocked with a good herd of fine grade cattle, flock of sheep, and a fine drove of hogs. He has six head of horses and uses two teams on the farm. He has filled various offices in the township. He was married in Pa. in 1855 to Miss Mary Glass, and their children are, Eliza, Anna, Mary, Caroline and Sallie.

A. F. Gaertner, proprietor of Twin Springs Brewery, was born in Lorain, France, in 1834; came with his parents to America in 1848, and settled in New Orleans. His father was a gardener and florist by trade. They resided in New Orleans eight years, during which time he learned the trade of cooper and brewer. In May, 1856, he came to Io., and located at the Old Mission Indian Agency reserve, in what is now this tp., and took a claim on Sec. 34, being 160 acres, at the government price. He farmed and followed the trade of cooper there until 1864. He bought the brewery that had been established in 1859 by C. S. Centlivre, moved there, extended it and made many great improvements, and in 1866 he sold his farm. Nov. 12th, 1879, the brewery was burned down, and he at once rebuilt sufficient to carry on his business, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels a year. Mr. Gaertner was one of the first actual settlers. He served as constable in 1857, and was also clerk of this tp. for seven years before it was divided. He resided in Ossian from 1869 to 1875; was in the saloon business, and was also justice of the peace. He has also officiated for several years as justice of the peace; in this tp.; and is a notary public, commissioned in 1877, and in this capacity does a good business, the population surrounding being entirely German, and a large majority unacquainted with any language but their own. He is able to converse in as well as write, French, German, Spanish, English and Latin. He was married in New Orleans, to Mrs. Mary Handz.

Josiah Goddard, Jr., owns 320 acres in Sec. 24, in Jackson tp; where he resides, and 80 acres in Washington tp., Sec. 18. He was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1829, and went with his parents in 1847 to Rockford, Ill. In 1849 he went to California, and remained until 1853, and in the spring of that year came to Io. and located here. The following year he bought about 4,000 acres of land at the government price, and sold all but what he now owns. The 320 in this tp, is all improved, and a fine rolling prai-

rie, except 50 acres of timber, and is well stocked. His improvements are all of the first class, a handsome residence, comfortable and large barns, and all necessary farm buildings. Mr. Goddard was married in 1866, in Wis., to Martha A. Tubbs, and their children are Martha A., Granger and Charles.

F. K. Goddard, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. New Albia; owns 389 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in 1833 in Mich.; is the fourth son of Josiah and Hannah Goddard; settled in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1847, but in 1848 went to Greene Co., Wis., and in 1849 finally settled in Winneshiek Co., Io., where he has lived since. He was married in 1856 to Miss Mandy Perry, a native of N. Y., and has six children, Georgeanna, May D., Lida B., Bernice B., Gertrude and John L. He has been collector and tp. trustee.

A. L. Goddard, Seedsman, and proprietor of the Pride of the North seed farm, 80 acres, in Sec. 18, Washington tp. He was born in Battle Creek, Mich., in 1838. In 1847 his parents moved to Greene Co., Ill., and in the following year to Wis., and two years later they came to Iowa and settled at the old Fort, which was then just evacuated. The county was not organized at that time, and there was no settlement between here and McGregor, except at Monona. On the land he now resides was located the Winnebago trading post. The land was transferred to the school fund, and his father bought it at \$1.25 per acre; in all, 320 acres; which he broke up and improved. In Aug., 1862, the subject of his sketch, enlisted in the 38th Ia. Inf., Co. D., under Capt. Kirkuf, served 2½ years, and was discharged on account of disability. He returned home and resumed farming with his father. He established the Seed farm in 1879; was formerly in connection with Hiram Sibley & Co., and still supplies them with seed corn, etc., and has established the reputation of being the best expert in seed corn in the United States. His father, Josiah Goddard, Sr., is a pensioner of 1812, and is now 92 years old. He was, in the early days, school fund commissioner, and had charge of the mission and Fort for some time. His wife, Mrs. Hannah Goddard is still living, and is 85 years old. They are the oldest couple in the tp., and reside with their son, who is the subject of this sketch. He was married in McGregor in 1867 to Minnie Schanck, and their children are Henry, Kittie, Horace and Lucretia.

Knud L. Grindeland, farmer, Sec. 17., P. O. Highlandville, owns 167 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1846; is the oldest son of Louis and Cecilia Grindeland; left Norway with his mother in 1851, came to America and settled in Ill.; stayed there two years, and then came to Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1867 to Miss Isabella Olson, a native of Io., and has five children, Julia, Louis, Emma, Ollaf and Albert. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. F, 9th Io. Cav., and served three years.

John Heley, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Spillville; owns 120 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Bohemia in 1849; is the

oldest son of Peter and Anna Heley. When he was five years old his parents left Norway, came to America, and lived in Hamilton, Canada West, two years; then came to Io., and settled in Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1875 to Miss Anna Komas, a native of Bohemia, and has three children, Peter, Albert and Mary.

J. W. Holmes, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. New Albia; owns 352 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in N. Y. in 1830; is the second son of Elias and Susan Holmes; lived in N. Y. till he was thirty years old, then came west and settled in Wis., where he remained eight years. He then moved to Winneshiek Co., where he has since resided. He was married in 1866 to Mrs. Harriet L. Blair, a native of N. Y., and has an adopted daughter, Hattie E.

Lewis Johnson, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Ridgeway; owns 80 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Norway in 1833; is the second son of John Johnson. When he was 22 years of age he came to America and settled in Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1857 to Miss Jennie Oleson a native of Norway, and has five children, John, Giles, Berthana L. Janie and Julia.

Peter Jacobs, farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Fort Atkinson; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Penn. in 1846; is the fourth son of Paul and Clara Jacobs. When he was twenty-six years old he left Penn and settled in Winneshiek Co., Io., in 1872, and has lived there since. He was married in 1872 to Miss Hattie Slater, a native of Wis., and has four children, Wilson P., Alice E., Curtis E., and Paul H. Mr. Jacobs has held the office of assessor and is at present justice of the peace.

Gunlek Kittelson, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Locust Lane; owns 165 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Norway in 1845; is the fourth son of Kittle and Guneld Olson; left Norway in 1862, came to America, and settled in Wis.; stayed there three years, then came to Minn., where he lived one year, and then came to Winneshiek Co. He was married in 1879 to Miss Isabella Gullickson, a native of Norway, and has two children, Guneld J. and Charley.

James Kodelka, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Spillville; owns 80 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Bohemia in 1849; is the oldest son of John and Anna Kodelka. When he was seventeen years of age he came to America, and settled in Winneshiek Co., Io., where still resides. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Voika, a native of Bohemia and has three children, Mary, Albert and Frank. He enlisted in 1868 in the 1st regt. U. S. Inf., at Detroit, served three years, and was honorably discharged in 1871.

Joseph Krischke, architect, carpenter, cabinet maker, and contractor, Fort Atkinson; was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1838. learned his trade and profession there, and in 1865 went to Mexico, and lived in Yucatan two years. He then went to Cuba, and worked two years in Havana, and then he went to New York and

worked two months, coming thence to Io., locating in this place, and establishing business. Mr. K. is the only contractor here, and furnishes plans and specifications for all kinds of buildings, churches, schools, farm and town residences, barns, etc. He is a first class mechanic. Mr. K. resides in town, and owns good property, residence and lots. He was married in the old country to his first wife, now deceased, by whom he has two children, Joseph, and Mary Ellen, and was married in the spring of 1871, to Miss Mary Ann Hoefeld. Their children are Katie, Frank, Matilda and Amelia.

Mathia Lesch, farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Spillville; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Germany in 1830; is the oldest son of John and Theresa Lesch. When he was 20 years old he came with his parents to America and settled in Winnesheik Co., and has lived there since. He was married in 1854 to Miss Eva Coon a native of Germany, by which marriage he had three children, Theresa, John and Caroline. His wife died in 1872, and he was married in 1875 to Miss Anna Bonnova, a native of Germany, by whom he had four children, Joseph, Fred, Lany and Philip.

Martin Lukesh, farmer, Sec. 19, owns 160 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Bohemia in 1813; is the oldest son of Frank and Rosalia Lukesh. In 1854 Mr. Lukesh left Bohemia and came to America, settled in Winnesheik Co., Io., and has been a resident of that Co. since. He was married in 1841 to Miss Anna Kodelka, a native of Bohemia, and has seven children, Frank, Wenzel, Joseph, Ferdinand, Ignatious, Rosie and Mary. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors for some years.

J. E. McCarthey, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. New Albia; owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in 1839 in Otsego Co., N. Y.; is the sixth son of Patrick and Catharan McCarthey. When he was fifteen years of age he moved with his father to Winneshiek Co., and has been a resident here since. He was married in 1866 to Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of N. Y., and has two children, Hattie O. and Grant E. He has been township trustee several terms. Mr. McCarthey enlisted in 1864, and served in Co. C, 13th Io. Inft.; participated in the battle of Kingston, N. C., in the spring of 1865, and was discharged in June, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

J. B. Munro, wool manufacturer and proprietor of Bear Creek woolen mills, Highland tp., Winneshiek Co.; P. O. Highlandville; was born in Canada in 1850; is the oldest son of John and Anna Munro; left Canada in 1863, went to N. Y., remained there one year and then went to Penn., where he lived one and one-half years; then went to Mich. and stayed two and one-half years, when he came to Io. He lived in different parts of the state until 1879, when he came to Winneshiek Co., and has resided there since.

Nels Nelson, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Highlandville; owns 200 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1836; is the oldest son of Nels and Margaret Nelson; left Norway in 1853, came to America and settled in Winneshiek Co.; was married in 1859 to Miss Johanna Nelson, a native of Norway, by whom he had one child, Andrew. His wife died in 1868, and he was married in 1869 to Mary Johnson, a native of Norway; they have two children, Gustave and Johanna. Mr. N. has held the office of Co. supervisor two terms, and tp. clerk ten years.

Moses Oren, farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Hesper; owns 213 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Ohio in 1840; is the fifth son of Alexander and Lydia Oren; left Ohio in 1854, and came to Minn.; stayed there ten years, then came to Winneshiek Co., where he has resided since. He was married in 1867 to Miss Emily J. Wilson, a native of N. Y., and has two children, Clarence H. and Glen W. He has held the office of tp. trustee five years.

Ole Olson, farmer, Sec. 13. Pleasant tp., P. O. Highlandville; owns 305 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Norway in 1820; is the second son of Ole and Torber Semonsen; left Norway in 1849, came to America and located in Wis; stayed there ten years, then came to Winneshiek Co. and has resided here since. He was married in 1860 to Miss Jane Munson, a native of Norway.

Peter Olson, miller and proprietor of Highlandville Mills, was born in Norway in 1825; is the oldest son of Ole and Anna Semonsen; left Norway in 1854, came to America and located in Winneshiek Co., where he has resided ever since. He was married in 1852 to Miss Anna Anderson, a native of Norway, and had two children, Lydia and Laura. His wife died in 1854, and he married again in 1857, to Miss Jane Gjermundson, a native of Norway; they have five children, Henry, Sarah, Simon, Charley and Julia.

George P. Painter, farmer, Sec. 26, Pleasant tp.; P. O. Decorah; was born in Winneshiek Co. in 1850; is the second son of William and Elizabeth Painter; was married in 1871 to Miss Annie Russell, a native of Io., and has one child, Herbert.

Philip Pfister, Jr., farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Locust Lane; owns 280 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Germany in 1846; is the second son of Philip and Margaret Pfister; left Germany with his parents in 1854, came to America and settled in Winneshiek Co., where he has resided ever since. He was married in 1874 to Miss Eliza Falk, a native of Penn; and has four children, Lena, Charley, Margaret and Eliza.

Amund A. Rosvold, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Thoten; Glenwood tp.; owns 140 acres of land valued at \$20 per acre; was born in Norway in 1839; is the oldest son of Amund and Ingebor Rosvold; left Norway in 1860, came to America and settled in Winneshiek Co.; was married in 1860 to Miss Anna Anderson, a native of

Norway, and has two children, Isabella M. and Betsey A. Mr. Rosvold served one year in Co. I, 13th Io. Inft., and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., in 1865.

John J. Teiska, farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Spillville; owns 120 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Ohio in 1854; is the oldest son of Joseph and Mary Teiska. When he was two years old his parents moved to Winneshiek Co., Io., and he has been a resident of that Co. since. He was married in 1876 to Miss Mary Suchana, a native of Bohemia, and has three children, Mary, Victoria and James.

Benjamin Vaughn, farmer, Jackson tp; owns 680 acres in Secs. 11 and 14, and 80 acres near Fort Atkinson. He was born in Lower Canada, near Montreal, in 1801, and was engaged in farming and the real estate and loan business there until 1858, when he sold out and came to Io., settled here, bought 1,200 acres, and commenced improving the land, assisted by his sons. He has disposed of all except the above mentioned land, which, save the 80 acres of timber, is fine farming land, rolling enough for drainage, and without any waste land, it being all under plow or in pasture. The family reside on Sec. 11, have a fine residence, extensive barns and a large amount of stock. Mr. Vaughn served in the British ranks during the Canadian rebellion, and took an active part. His father held a commission in the British ranks during the revolution. He had come to the colonies in an early day, and at the outbreak of the revolution, entered the British ranks, and afterwards went to Canada where Benj. Vaughn, the subject of this sketch, was born.

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